

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
Historical Chronicle.

From JANUARY to JUNE, 1816.

VOLUME LXXXVI.

(BEING THE NINTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PROFESSE ET DELECTARI



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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at the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street;
and by PERTHES and BESSER, *Hamburg.* 1816.

ENGLAND.

THE following eulogium on his Native Country will, no doubt, be as pleasing to every English Reader, as it is honourable to the patriotic feeling of the Poet. It is extracted from a new Poem of the Laureat.

* * * * *

A living picture moved beneath our feet.
A spacious city first was there display'd,
The seat where England, from her antient reign,
Doth rule the ocean as her own domain.

In splendour with those famous cities old,
Whose power it hath surpass'd, it now might vie;
Through many a bridge the wealthy river roll'd,
Aspiring columns rear'd their heads on high,
Triumphal arches spann'd the roads, and gave
Due guerdon to the memory of the brave.

A landscape follow'd, such as might compare
With Flemish fields for well-requited toil;
The wonder-working hand had every where
Subdued all circumstance of stubborn soil;
In fen and moor reclaim'd rich gardens smiled,
And populous hamlets rose amid the wild.

There the old seaman, on his native shore,
Enjoy'd the competence deserved so well;
The soldier, his dread occupation o'er,
Of well-rewarded service loved to tell;
The grey-hair'd labourer there, whose work was done,
In comfort saw the day of life go down.

Such was the lot of eld: for childhood there
The duties which belong to life was taught;
The good seed, early sown, and nurt with care,
This bounteous harvest in its season brought:
Thus youth for manhood, manhood for old age
Prepared, and found their weal in every stage.

Enough of knowledge unto all was given
In wisdom's way to guide their steps on earth,
And make the immortal spirit fit for Heaven.
This needful learning was their right of birth:
Further might each who chose it persevere;
No mind was lost for lack of culture here.

And that whole happy region swarmed with life,—
Village and town;—as busy bees in Spring
In sunny days, when sweetest flowers are ripe,
Fill fields and gardens with their murmuring.
Oh joy to see the State in perfect health!
Her numbers were her pride and power and wealth.

Then saw I, as the magic picture moved,
Her shores enrich'd with many a port and pier;
No gift of liberal Nature unimproved,
The seas their never-failing harvest here:
Supplied, as bounteous as the air which fed
Israel, when manna fell from Heaven for bread.

Many a tall vessel in her harbours lay,
About to spread its canvas to the breeze,
Bound upon happy errand to convey
The adventurous colonist beyond the seas,
Toward those distant lands where Britain blest
With her redundant life the East and West.

PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST PART OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH VOLUME.

"Mores Judicium velimus nosse; nam prout asperi, lenes, jucundi, graves, duri, remissi erunt, aut assumere in causam naturas eorum qua competent, aut mitigare qua repugnabunt, oportebit."

AFTER a Tempest so very tremendous that it seemed as if contending Elements would effect the entire disorganization of the Moral System, it could not in the nature of things be expected, that peace and order, that the perfect equilibrium of the passions, should be instantaneously restored.

It has accordingly happened, that in the yet continued fermentation, many existing evils still remain to be overcome; that men's minds, in many cases provoked by disappointment, in others alarmed by terror, and in some compelled to submit to unaccustomed privations, are restless, uneasy, and discontented. But as our motto intimates, these which we trust to be only incidental evils are contemplated and endured with greater or less fortitude, as the disposition is composed of harsh or flexible materials; as the understanding is enlightened by experience, and improved by knowledge, or as it is obscured by ignorance, prejudice, and error.

But no Briton should forget that a solid foundation is fixed, upon which an edifice will progressively be raised for the reception of all that can be produced by Commerce, aided by Science, and protected by Peace. *Non si male nunc et olim sic erit.* Far better, and much more agreeable, is the occupation to contemplate the brighter aspect of things; and to recall, with an ingenuous pride, to the imagination,—the picture of the Oppressor, fallen, fallen, fallen from his high estate, by the exertions, and of Peace restored under the auspices, of Britain,—Tyranny depressed, as far as human intellect can foresee, beyond the power of again distressing the Nations of the Earth;—and a fair and spacious Amphitheatre displayed, in which all may, without restraint, exercise their powers, as well for public utility as for private prosperity.

Not a year passes in which the researches of our Men of Science do not lead to the discovery of various novelties and improvements, which at the same time embellish and extend the enjoyments of life. The same remark still more forcibly applies to Agricultural affairs. The most exalted Characters in the Nation, both with respect to rank, fortune, and talents, are contending with honourable emulation to render the bounties of Nature still more abundant, more easily and more diffusely attainable.

In a word, to make our corn-fields laugh and sing. May Providence smile on their exertions, till, as the Great Henry of France used to say, the meanest of our Peasants may have a loaf on his table, and a joint of meat on his hearth!

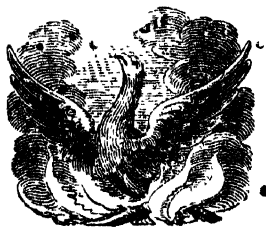
If these observations be at all applicable to the successful investigations of Philosophy, and to the improvements introduced by Agriculturists, they may be urged with still greater confidence to the pursuits of Literature in all its branches. This, being more immediately our province, and concerning the interests of which we may naturally be supposed both to be more zealous, and more extensively informed, it would be an easy as well as a delightful task to expatiate upon more at length.

But we must be satisfied with referring the Reader to our pages; from consulting which, he may easily be satisfied that there is far from being any dearth of useful, instructive, and meritorious Publications.

There is as much activity and as much talent continually employed in the production of literary instruction and amusement, as at any preceding period of our career. The determination on our part to afford our utmost assistance in every thing which involves the cause of Learning, can neither be impaired by time, intimidated by temporary inconveniences, nor alarmed by any prospect of the future — it is unaltered, and unalterable.

We conclude, therefore, this periodical Address with intreating permission to indulge the pleasing hope, that the Temple of Janus is shut, not again to be opened — that continued Peace may graciously impart her smiles to us and our posterity.

“ Pax optima rerum
Quas hominī novisse datum est, pax una triumphis
Innumeris potior. Pax custodire salutem
Et cives æquare potens.”



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post. M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times. M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
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Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
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Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
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Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
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Camb.—Chath.
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of HEADINGTON CROSS, OXON;
and of the GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY at MARGATE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY PART AT EXETER.

No.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.83	44	5	Very fine; frosty.....	29.84	47	24	D	29.83	43	18	Do.
2	29.87	47½	15	Fine; frosty.....	29.90	49½	22	Do.	29.99	41	6	Do.
3	30.04	42	15	Very fine; frost.....	30.08	45½	24	Do.	30.08	33½	18	Do.
4	30.11	35½	6½	Fine; sharp frost; very fine.	30.21	43	30½	Do.	30.21	42½	23	Fine.
5	30.18	46	7	Foggy and gloomy.....	30.14	47	17	Very fine.....	30.13	43	10	Do.
6	30.08	47	6½	Very fine; aft. 10 cloudy	30.01	51	5	Do.	30.01	49	5	Fine; some rain.
7	29.96	50	93	Foggy; [with some sm. rain.	29.97	55	21	Very fine.....	29.97	48	5	Do.; gloomy.
8	29.93	47	18	Fine; F. & C.....	29.93	51	3	Fine.....	29.89	53	21	Do.; wet fog.
9	29.83	54	17½	F. & C.; mild and pleasant.	29.88	54	11½	Do. Do.....	29.92	53	1	Do.
10	29.98	54	7½	F. & C.; mild and pleasant.	29.98	56	14	Do. Do.....	29.98	53	10	Do.
11	29.98	53	13	F. & C.; mild and pleasant.	29.94	53	8	Do.; some small rain.....	29.92	54	19	F. & C.
12	29.79	51	17½	Very fine and mild.....	29.68	53½	10	Fine with clouds; aft. 7 wind	29.37	55	0	Do.
13	28.95	49½	2	Cloudy blowing strong; with	28.93	47½	17	Do. with squalls of r. & rain.	28.97	39	3	Do.
14	28.97	40	24	Fine.....	29.95	44½	16½	Do. with clouds.....	28.89	35	3	Fine; frost.
15	29.00	35	7	Fine; [sm. showers.	29.07	37½	18	Fine; frost.....	29.07	35	1	Do.
16	29.23	34	1½	Fine frost; aft. 10 sm. show.	29.88	40	3	Do.	29.38	41	2	Do.
17	29.40	36	2½	Fine; sharp frost. [of sleet.	29.59	40½	7	Do.	29.69	34	0	Foggy; frost.
18	29.80	29	3	Foggy; sharp frost.....	29.86	37	12	Fine; sharp frost.....	29.86	31½	17	Foggy; frost.
19	29.86	28	2	Foggy; sharp frost.....	29.83	36	2	Cloudy; frosty.....	29.73	33	3	Do.
20	29.55	31	0	Fine; sharp frost.....	29.44	38	4½	Gloomy, with frost.....	29.44	37	3	Do.
21	29.44	36	4	Fine; sharp frost.....	29.40	40	10	Gloomy, frosty, and cold...	29.47	39	7½	F. & C.
22	29.63	30	1	Very fine; sharp frost.....	29.69	30½	25	Do. Do.....	29.75	39½	2	Do.
23	29.92	28	2	Very fine; sharp frost.....	29.98	35	6	Do. Do.....	30.03	31½	2	Fine; frost.
24	30.14	32	2	Foggy; frost.....	30.19	40	11½	Do. Do.....	30.26	35	2	Fine; frosty.
25	30.30	34	12	Very fine; sharp frost.....	30.31	39½	1	Fine; frost.....	30.36	34	9	Do.
26	30.36	29	15	Very fine; sharp frost.....	30.36	37	16	Do. Do.....	30.30	32	18½	Do.
27	30.14	31½	20	Very fine; frost.....	30.04	38	10	Do. Do.....	29.98	27½	3½	Fine; frost.
28	29.87	26	8	Very fine; sharp frost.....	29.32	33	9	Cloudy and Do.....	29.32	28	4	Fine; frost.
29	29.33	23½	14	Foggy; sh. frost; still clear.	29.32	35	10	Do. Do.....	29.75	38½	7	F. & C.; rain or sl.
30	29.50	42	18	Foggy, but fair.....	29.49	49	5	F. & C.	29.84	49	20	Do.; showers.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1816



Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.
THE following account of a transaction which took place, on the 23d of December last, at Althorpe, extracted from the Northampton Mercury of Dec. 30, cannot fail of being gratifying to your Readers. Such an event is more glorious in Family Annals (and especially at a moment like the present, when Landlords and Tenants are *making wry faces at each other*,) than the Triumphal Entries of victorious Warriors, and all the Masqued Balls that ever were given, put together.

"In our paper of Saturday last we stated, that it was the intention of the tenantry of Earl Spencer to present him on that day with a magnificent piece of plate, as a testimony of their gratitude and attachment. The following account of what passed on that interesting occasion, we have no doubt will prove gratifying to our Readers:

"Earl Spencer, surrounded by those of his family and friends who were his guests at the time, received the tenants in the Picture Gallery at Althorpe. The piece of plate was supported by Mr. Dewing, of North Creak, Norfolk; and by the two Mr. Kitties, of Castle Thorpe, near Fenny Stratford. Mr. Clark, of Sandridge Bury, near St. Albans, was selected by his brother tenants to address the Noble Earl. — He began by saying, — he was convinced his Lordship was well aware of the very delicate and unforeseen situation in which he then stood; selected upon the spur of the moment to be the organ of the sentiments of this very numerous and respectable body of his Lordship's tenantry upon this occasion. He confessed he felt a truly honest pride at this very distinguished mark of their confidence, but lamented that their choice had not fallen upon one whose abilities would have done more justice to their feelings. The motive that induced them to present themselves before his Lordship at the present time, was to testify, in the

strongest manner in the high veneration and respect they held the public and private of his Lordship, and to request the acceptance of a small tribute of their attachment. He then said, to descant upon the public virtues of his Lordship would be superfluous. The annals of this country would hand down to posterity, with the highest applause, his Lordship's name, in conjunction with those other illustrious Statesmen, who, soon after the commencement of that most dreadful Revolution which the world ever witnessed (and which seemed, destined, with giant stride, to overthrow every thing dear and valuable to man), laid the foundation of that system, which, with the blessing of God, and the aid of the good sense of the people of this Country, has been since wisely acted upon, has finally triumphed, and gloriously saved a great part of the civilized world from destruction, and its inhabitants from misery and despair. As a patron of Literature, the very superior judgment and magnificent support his Lordship had always given it, placed his Lordship in the most eminent situation; but the foundation of that grand and splendid Depository of the Sciences* under his own eye, and the constant munificence with which his Lordship continued to store it, shed a lustre round the name of Spencer, which time itself could never efface. He wished he could do justice, by any eulogium, to those private virtues that his Lordship was known to possess in so distinguished a manner. Public fame, which in this instance spoke the voice of truth, told the world, that in all the relative and domestic duties of life he stood unequalled, — and in which his Lordship was so eminently supported by his virtuous and noble Countess, to whom he rejoiced in having an opportunity to express their feelings, — but in

* His Lordship's Library at Althorpe is supposed to be one of the best selected and most extensive in Europe.

none more conspicuously than in the generous patronage and protection his Lordship had, through life, afforded to a numerous and happy tenantry, in the unvaried liberality with which he had always treated them, and more particularly in a time of great National difficulty and individual privation. — He then begged leave to testify their most heartfelt gratitude for the mild beneficence he had so constantly shewn them, and he entreated his Lordship's acceptance of the piece of plate, as a lasting memorial of his Lordship's virtues, and of their just estimation of them.

The vase was then presented to Earl Spencer, who addressed the tenantry to the following effect: — He began by saying, that no words would be adequate to do justice to the feelings of gratification which he experienced at receiving so distinguished a testimony of their attachment and good opinion. He said it would be unpardonable vanity in him to flatter himself that he deserved the compliments which had been paid him by his worthy friend, Mr. Clark; but, on the other hand, it would be a foolish piece of affectation not to admit, that in the management of the property with which it had pleased God to bless him, it had ever been one of his chief objects to merit and obtain the confidence of the highly respectable body of tenantry with whom it had been his good fortune to be connected. The unquestionable proof now afforded that this his object had been attained, could not fail to give him the highest degree of satisfaction. His Lordship then stated that he considered the connexion between landlord and tenant, when maintained on a principle of mutual confidence, as one of those features in the state of society in this Country, which had essentially contributed to its preservation from many of those evils to which some other countries, less fortunate in this respect, had been exposed: a connexion so formed and so cemented, could not be too highly cherished. While, therefore, he duly appreciated the value of this magnificent present, for the costliness of its materials, the taste of its design, and the skill and beauty of its execution; all these considerations were, in his estimation, far exceeded by the recollection of the hands from which he received the gift, of the spirit which prompted them to give it, of the delicacy which had marked all their proceedings, and of the useful lesson which might be derived from the whole transaction. He then begged them to accept his sincere and cordial thanks, and assured them that

the vase should be preserved among the most precious possessions of his family; that it should descend to those who came after him, as a memorial of their attachment and his gratitude; that it should be looked upon by himself and his posterity as a pledge of their steady and uniform perseverance in a system, which had, in this instance, led to so gratifying a result. — After his Lordship had concluded, the tenants, to the number of ninety, sat down with Lord Spencer and Lord Althorpe, to a cold collation, which was prepared for them in part of the Gallery where the ceremony took place, and departed in the afternoon, well satisfied at having been parties to a transaction so creditable to the feelings of all those who were concerned in it.

"We understand the value of the piece of plate is 1330*l.*; it is, of course, of most beautiful workmanship and design; and the number of tenants who subscribed is 150."

This Plate, Mr. Urban, which was manufactured by Ruddell and Bridge, consists of a circular base, filled with allegorical figures; a column covered with vines and ivy; and an antique vase, with Bacchanalian masks; in the whole, about 2 feet 6 inches in height. The figures are designed as allusions to the Seasons of the Year, Rural Economy, and Field Sports. Of the principal groupe, the most prominent figure is Ceres; her left hand rests upon the back of a yearling heifer; her right points to an antique plough, in the use of which she instructs the boy Triptolemus. On the opposite side is Diana, the Goddess of Hunting, with a dog, the companion of the Chase; on her left hand lie the sports she has collected, composed of a fox, a hare, and a deer; on her right hangs a groupe of dead game. A little onward, Pan is represented playing on his pipes, having on one side an ewe and lambs, on the other, his crook and tambour. The Bacchanalian Vase which surmounts the column is accurately reduced from the large marble one, in the possession of Lord Warwick.

The subjects enumerated are also intended to represent the various Seasons of the Year:

The Sheep, with Pan *Spring.*
 The Sheaves of Corn *Summer.*
 The Ploughing *Autumn.*
 Diana, with her Sports . . *Winter.*

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

THE Rev. John Law, D. D. the very respectable and venerable Archdeacon of Rochester, having for 48 years unremittingly and ably discharged the arduous and important duties of his station, to the general approbation of the Clergy; they, in testimony of their regard and esteem for him, have lately presented to him a splendid and elegant vase, on which is inscribed the following merited compliment to his superior character and virtues:

“JOANNI LAW, S. T. P.
Archidiacono Roffensi;
Ecclesiae Anglicanae,
cujus purioris disciplinae rationem,
cujus officia et fidem,
tum concionandi gravitate et copia,
tum vitæ ac moribus illustravit,
Defensori spectatissimo;
venerando huic eidem suo
plus quadraginta octo annos
Fautori, Monitori, Duci,
unde nec viduis, quod solitudini opem
ferat,
nec liberorum orbitati, ad quod confugiat,
deest:

Archidiaconatus Roffensis Clerus
hoc piti et grati animi munus
Observantiæ ergo
D. D. D.
A. D. MDCCCXV.”

The Vase, we understand, was presented by the Rev. Dr. Foster Pigott, the Rev. Mr. Rashleigh, and the Rev. Mr. Warde, who, with the Dean of Windsor, had been appointed the Committee on the occasion; when Dr. Foster Pigott, in the name of the Clergy, most feelingly and eloquently addressed the worthy Archdeacon to this effect:

“Mr. Archdeacon, — The pleasing office has devolved on us of presenting to you, in the name of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry, this tribute of respect for your numberless private, as well as public virtues. The unanimous approbation, in the first instance, of the measure itself, and the zealous co-operation of all in carrying it into effect, enhance, we presume to think, the value of our offering; and evince, at the same time, more forcibly than words can express, the acknowledged merit of yourself, to whom we gratefully make it. In the discharge of the duties of that eminent station in which you are placed, our truly Apostolical Church looks for more than ordinary talents and acquirements. As it has fallen to the lot of few — of very few — besides yourself, to have filled this

station, for so long a period of years, with equal dignity of character, equal zeal for the interests of Religion, and a peculiar amiableness of manners, that exalt the Man, and characterize the Christian; so is it the fervent hope of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry, that by the favour of Providence you will long continue to receive, in their increasing veneration, the due reward of your public, and enjoy, in the certain attention of your private friends and family, the more endearing recompense of your social and domestic virtues! It is, Sir, a circumstance peculiarly gratifying to the feelings of the two gentlemen (Mr. Rashleigh and Mr. Warde) who stand by me, of the Dean of Windsor, who is most unwillingly, but unavoidably absent on this occasion; and of myself, who have ever been proud of the honour of your friendship, thus to convey to you the unanimous sentiment of our Reverend Brethren; and to confirm it by this token of unfeigned esteem, thus presented to you from so valuable, so respectable a body as the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Rochester.”

We have also a sincere pleasure in subjoining this modest and unassuming answer of the Archdeacon:

“Gentlemen, — Conscious as I am that it has ever been my anxious wish to obtain the good opinion of the very respectable Clergy of this Diocese; yet can I recollect no services that could, in any degree, have merited the high distinction with which I am now honoured. To you, Gentlemen of the Committee, appointed to execute the kind purposes of our Brethren, I beg to present my warmest thanks. I am unwilling to subject you to further trouble; but, as I may not have an immediate opportunity of returning my public acknowledgments, I must solicit you to take every occasion of assuring the Clergy of our Diocese, that I am fully impressed with a sense of the great obligations that I owe to them; and that the remembrance of their extensive liberality can never, while the powers of memory remain, be effaced from my mind. I will, moreover, request you to assure them, that it shall be my constant endeavour, during the probable short period of my remaining days, to persevere in that conduct which hitherto has secured their approbation, and which has produced the most honourable and the most gratifying testimony that could have been bestowed.”

It is at all times gratifying to us to have an opportunity of noticing acts like

like the present, both as they show the zeal of the Clergy themselves, and strongly tend to promote, by the example, the interests of our established Religion. EDIT.

Tour to various Parts of French Flanders, and Germany, in 1815.
(Continued from vol. LXXXV. p. 578.)

I TOOK a place in a stage-coach from Calais to Dunkirk: the first stage was to Gravelines, a fortified town on the sea-coast. The country between Calais and Gravelines is flat and uninteresting, and appears rather barren, although the soil is very capable of improvement. The scenery and the cultivation, however, kept gradually altering for the better as we advanced towards Flanders. In a stage-coach I never fail to find sources of amusement or information: in a French stage, the order of the day is, *Vive la Bagatelle!* Happy the person who can raise the laugh.

Snuff and the fan supply each pause of chat, [that] With singing, laughing, ogling, and all

—On entering the Dunkirk stage, my attention was immediately attracted by the captivating air and fascinating manners of a French lady, who sat *vis-à-vis*, and whose powers of conversation, enlivened as they were by frequent brilliant flashes of wit, humour, and repartee, would have made the gloomiest face of Nature gay. I soon perceived that she had no love for England, or, to speak in plain terms, that she *hated us right sore*, and that in politics she was at heart a *Bonapartist*. Next to vanity, and the love of admiration, the predominant foible in the heart of a French-woman is a passion for military heroism. Buonaparte had been long cried up by the French nation as a conquering Hero, who eclipsed the renown of all the Conquerors of ancient or modern times: he was therefore universally admired by the ladies, who lamented his downfall with all the poignancy of mortified pride; and none more, I am persuaded, than my fair fellow-traveller*. She was loud in her condemnation of the treat-

ment he had received from our Government, whom she accused of a mean and base policy, in refusing him an asylum in Britain, when, like Themistocles, he threw himself upon our generosity: "Oh, Sir," added she, "the capricious cruelty of a Cossack would have been tenderness, in comparison with consigning him to St. Helena, to be chained, like Prometheus, to a rock, there to be gnawed for life by the vultures of British malice and revenge." I remarked, that if his exile were duly improved by him, for the purpose of serious consideration on the miseries which had resulted from his insatiable and ill-directed ambition, and his heart were thereby laid open to the benign influences of true Religion, he would acknowledge the cruelties of which she complained, to have been tender mercies; and then he would find, on the rock of St. Helena, that (to use the language of one of our Poets)

"One self-approving hour whole years outweighs

Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas."

—"That is a very becoming sentiment on your part, Monsieur le Curé," said the lady, taking me for a Popish priest; "no one respects Religion more than myself; and, notwithstanding all the sneers of your Countrymen against the versatility of Buonaparte's religious principles, I believe him to be *très bon Catholique*. But, Sir," added she, "to descend from religion to morality; I have heard it debated whether moderation in prosperity, or magnanimity in adversity, discovers most greatness of mind. Leaving this question to the determination of moral casuists, I will take upon me to say, that the former virtue was not displayed by the British Cabinet in their treatment of Buonaparte." "True," said one of the passengers, who, to the polished manners of a French gentleman, added the liberal graces of a classical education; and who, turning round to me, said, "The following maxim, which the Mantuan Bard puts into the mouth of Anchises, in the Shades, when with prophetic eye he beheld the glory of Rome in her meridian splendour,

* I have been informed that Buonaparte is an universal favourite with the ladies of St. Helena, and that he professes to have fallen in love. No man better understands the art of bending men or women to serve his own purposes, than this extraordinary man; and if ever he escapes from St. Helena, I suspect it will be accomplished by female intrigue.

ought to be the motto of every great Nation—

Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbis.”

“And now, Sir,” said the fair politician, “that you have accomplished the March to Paris, is the pride of your Nation sufficiently gratified?—will nothing less than our complete subjugation satisfy you?” “Madam,” replied I, “I should be perfectly satisfied, and so would England, I apprehend, if France were to perform an act of justice, in consenting to give up the acquisitions which she derived from the unjust ambition of Louis XIV.” “I suppose, Sir, you mean to insinuate that we should give up Flanders.” “I do, Madam.” “Sooner, Sir, than submit to such degradation, we will risque a war with you. No, no, I trust we shall never be so crest-fallen, as to listen for one moment to such a sacrifice.” I said that “it had always been a favourite wish of mine to see all those fine provinces, which formerly constituted the Circle of Burgundy, united under one head.” “And that wish,” answered the lady, “I trust you will never see realized, as far as regards French Flanders, which I hope will always remain France. *Toujours France, Monsieur.*” Which words she followed with a smart tap of her fan on my shoulder, and subjoined as follows: “No, no, Sir, you must not dream of annexing French Flanders to your new Kingdom of the Netherlands.” “Our new kingdom, Madam!” “Yes; *your* new kingdom; for what is the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, but a cat’s paw of England? Only leave the Belgians to themselves, and see which of the two they would prefer—annexation to Holland or France. And now, Sir, by this time you will be at no loss to perceive that I am not over head and ears in love with your Nation. To be plain with you, your pride and arrogance are insufferable: I mean, Sir, as to National traits of character; for I love the converse and society of well-bred and well-educated Englishmen, especially when they are adorned with a red coat; and, to tell you the truth, my heart has been repeatedly stolen by English officers; to which let me subjoin, that your Countrymen make many more conquests in France than your Countrywomen.” “You are

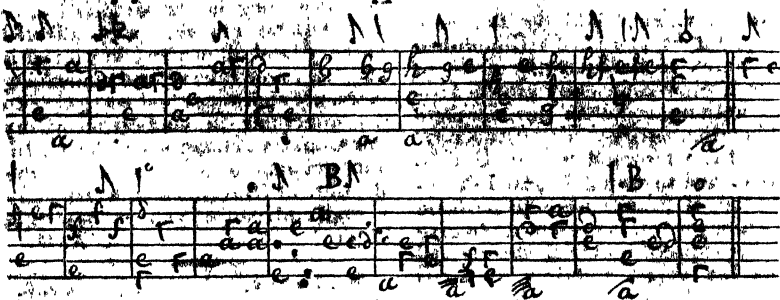
jealous, Madam, of the charms of our English ladies.” “Not at all, Sir, I assure you; I have seen nothing so very charming in the samples I have met with in France, unless affected prudery (and all prudery in women is affected), sour reserve; and unmeaning faces, are charming.”—I was going to say something in vindication of my fair Countrywomen, when the postilion announced our arrival at the Barriere of Gravelines, to which place I shall introduce you in my next letter. A. M.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan. 8.*

DINING lately with some of your Salopian friends, at the house of Thomas Jones, esq. of Meole-Brace, near Shrewsbury, brother to the Prince’s Bard, among other curious reliques, we were shown a Music-book, written by the hand of the good, the learned, and the gallant Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury: it contained 80 folio leaves, very neatly ruled, and closely written; all the staves contained six lines. On the fly-leaf was written, in his Lordship’s own hand, “*The Lute Booke of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and Castle Island, containing divers selected Lessons of Excellent Authours in several Countries. Wherein also are some few of my owne Composition.*” E. HERBERT.

This, with another MS Music-book, chiefly sacred, and more modern, the staves being in *five* lines, was presented to Mr. Jones by the Earl of Powis, he having had the honour of teaching the Harp in the families of most of our Nobility. We being all ignorant of the merits of these curious compositions, from their being written with *letters* instead of *notes*, it was suggested to send an accurate copy of one of them to your Miscellany; and thereby to inform the learned, that Mr. Jones will liberally allow an inspection of them.” From the well-known character of this noble Author and Selector, there is every reason to presume they are valuable and excellent; and, were they to be decyphered and reduced to our modern scale, would probably be an acceptable present to the votaries of this divine Science. The specimen here sent is chosen merely as being the shortest, and is the very copy faithfully transcribed by me from the MS. and collated therewith by several of

of your learned friends; with whom I have now the pleasure of enjoying the
hospitalities of the season, and who cordially join with me in wishing Mr.
Urban many years of health and happiness. JOHN F. M. DAVASTON.



Courante of my own Composition at Montgomerie Castle, Aug. 10. 1628.

E. HARRIS.

At the end of another Composition, anterior to the last: "Pavan of the
composition of mee Edward Lord Herbert, 1627, 3^o Martis, die scilicet
nativitatis." (The last word is doubtful, from the paleness and illegibility of
the MS; but we suppose it to have been his birth-day, and write *nativitatis*.)

Mr. URBAN, London, Jan. 9.

AMONG the Theatrical treasures
at Mr. Reed's Sale, some years
ago, there were a collection of Letters
by Mr. Garrick, respecting the Pa-
tent of the Theatre which that illus-
trious man afterwards purchased, and
supported with so much credit to
himself, and advantage to the publick.

Who bought them, I know not;
but I shall be greatly obliged to any
one of your numerous Correspond-
ents, who may know these papers, or
possess them, if they will inform me,
through the channel of your Maga-
zine, whence these Letters came?
They were *Extracts* from some modern
Newspaper; and may have been
more frequently published.

The Writer is desirous of consult-
ing them for high and important uses.

A. V. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

Middle Temple,

Jan. 10.

I SHOULD be much obliged for any
information respecting the worthy
character recorded in the following
Epitaph; and to know in what Church
it is placed. This copy of it was
found among the papers of Mr. Bent-
ham, the learned Historian of Ely.

Mr. Heynes was of Jesus College,
Cambridge; B. A. 1693; M. A. 1697;
and died about 1727.

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

H. S. E.

Reverendus MATTHIAS HAYNES, A. M.
hujus Ecclesiae rector;

vir multis & eximiiis virtutibus
honestatus,
fide, pietate, humilitate
integrâ, priscâ, evangelicâ;
suavitate morum amabili,
modestia prudenti
spectabilis:

Parens, Maritus, Pastor laudatissimus;
Uxorem, Filiam

(quam prolem unicam reliquit)

affectu, comitate,

Gregem vigilantia,

Amicos amicitia,

Egenos beneficentia,

omnes humanitate devinxit,
et meritis memores sui fecit.

Multiplici literarum]

scientia]

optime instructus et

præses

theologia, mat

omnibus exi

sultis iuncta

intravit

Julii 5^{to}, anno

59

Canen.

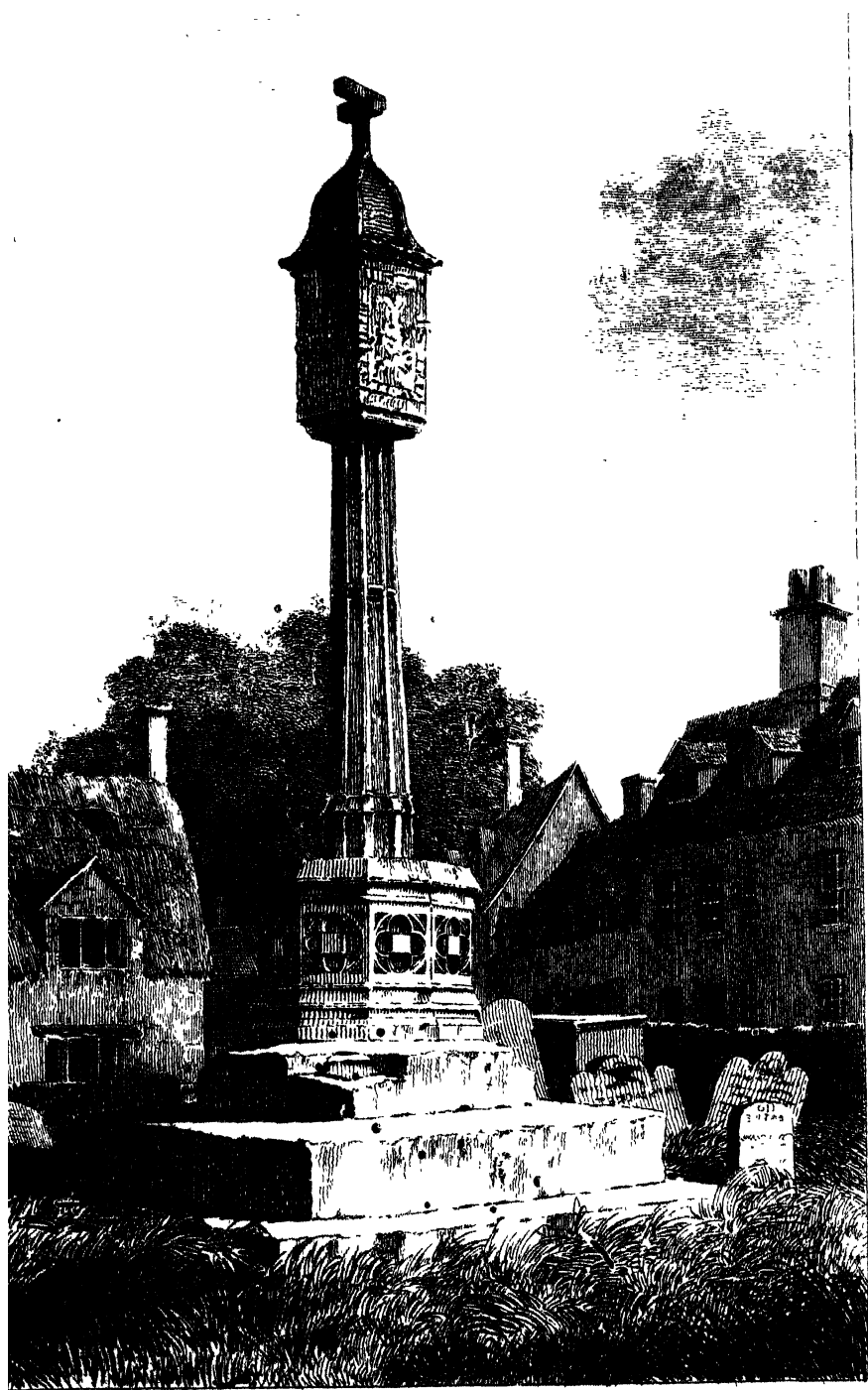
Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

I HAVE just read the Rev. Kays
Bonney's Life of Bishop Jeremy
Taylor, and find he has either not been,
or omitted to mention, an Abridg-
ment of Bp. Taylor's Holy Dying, by
S. S. P.; printed for the use of the
sick and aged Poor, by Rivington.
As I have not the pleasure of Mr.
Bonney's acquaintance, your insertion
of this letter in your widely-extended
Miscellany will oblige.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr.



MR. URBAN, Jan. 1.
CROSSES are of various kinds, and were designed for different purposes, according to the situations in which they are placed. Their size, elegance, and beauty of design and enrichment, generally depended upon the opulence of the town or village in or near which they were erected. Those in Church-yards, and which are mostly contiguous to the entrance of the building, were held in the greatest veneration, from their exclusive religious intention: they were not more to draw to the recollection of those who entered the church, the Crucifixion of our Saviour, and to deprive them of all other reflections but those of devotion, than useful to admonish at any time, to preserve social order, evenness of mind and temper, and benevolence and good-will towards each other. Some of the most perfect are at St. Donat's, South Wales, Cricklade and Great Bedwin Churches in Wiltshire, Somerby in Lincolnshire*, Henley in Warwickshire†, &c. Other kinds of Crosses are those erected in Market-places, varying from the slender shaft, to large and very ornamental buildings surrounding a pillar; of which kind a few choice examples remain in some of our great towns, Chichester, Salisbury, Malmsbury, Glastonbury, Cheddar in Somersetshire, Castle Combe, Wiltshire, &c. These were monitors of truth and honesty, the guides to upright actions on every occasion, and to preserve a liberality of sentiment in the people. When the church and market-place are near together, or when the chief porch of the former is approached by the area of the latter, one Cross answers both purposes, as at Eynsham in Oxfordshire. Market Crosses also are at Winchester, Ludgershall in Wiltshire, Selby in Yorkshire, St. David's in South Wales, &c. Crosses are likewise Monumental; and of this kind are the grandest and most antient in England, excepting those of a very remote period, of which some of the finest are to be seen at Llantwit Major, and Margam in Glamorganshire, Penrith in Cum-

berland, Bakewell in Derbyshire, &c. The distinguished monumental Crosses are Waltham, Northampton, and Geddington‡, which three only remain of fifteen that were erected by King Edward the First, on the resting-place of the corpse of his beloved Queen Eleanor, in its way from Herdby in Lincolnshire to Westminster Abbey, for interment. Such a number and variety of these elegant little buildings, together with their being built at the same period, the cause of their erection, and the lasting memorials of affection, is, perhaps, unexampled in any other country. This is an enumeration, if not of all the different kinds of Crosses that are to be found, at least the principal, and those most commonly met with. I do not know to what other purposes they could have been applied; but the most antient I have seen, and those noticed in South Wales, and in the North of England, are confined to the church-yard; and unless these are memorials of some distinguished persons, it is not easy to conjecture why so many should be together.

The Church-yard Cross of Headington (*see the Frontispiece to this Vol.*) which these general observations upon Crosses are intended to illustrate, is an elegant and perfect specimen. It stands on the South side, about midway between the entrance to the church-yard and the porch of the church. The original termination, and probably part of the shaft, or pillar, was destroyed; and at a subsequent period, the heavy and rude one, substituted on the lower part which remained. There are but few examples of the reparation, or restoration of Crosses, and very few that have escaped the hand of destruction, and retain their original character and decorations. They generally terminated with niches, containing figures of the Virgin and Child, and the Crucifixion, an ornamental Cross of stone, or a pinnacle surmounted by an iron Cross, all which were indiscriminately demolished. The bases, and tottering stones of broken shafts, are common in most country church-yards, and frequently in the street.

* Engraved in Schnebbelie's "Antiquaries Museum."

† Engraved in our vol. LXXXV. i. 129.

GENT. MAG. January, 1816.

‡ See *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. III. Pl. 12—17.

Headington Church is a small ancient structure, consisting of a body and chancel, with a low, square, and well-built tower at the West end. One or two of the windows of the Church are as early as the thirteenth century; but the chief parts of the exterior are as late as the reign of Henry VIth or VIIth. The Chancel is separated from the body by an ornamented Saxon arch, which is the only feature worthy of notice in the interior.

Headington is a pleasantly situated village, between one and two miles North-east from Oxford. J. C. B.

Original Letters to and from the Rev.

DR. ISAAC WATTS, JAMES HARRIS, JOSEPH WARD, SIR EDWARD WALFORD, REV. DR. RICHARD PRICE, SAMUEL RICHARDSON, and JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq. now in possession of ANTHONY HIGHMORE.—No. I.

INTRODUCTION.

I HAVE selected the following Letters from a considerable number of others, which the endearing recollections of affection and friendship have preserved in my family, but which have been valuable in our limited circle from causes very different from those which generally acquire esteem with the publick, to whom, either anecdote, or reasoning on general topics, are chiefly interesting. The MS volumes, which have passed into my possession from my grandfather, father, aunt, and sister, will afford less pleasure to the world than they have afforded to myself—the tender allusion, well understood and felt in the closet, is lost, like the wave, scarcely stirred by the breeze, when given to the expanse of public observation. Indeed I am free to confess, that the chief value to be ascribed to the following papers, are the names whence they sprung, and a reverence for that affection which their communications had imparted to each other; and this can have been of no inferior degree, since my recollection of the high respect which was attached to them in my family, travelled, as it were, by tradition, down to myself from a period before I was born. The circle from that time gradually diminished; but it enlarged in that happy extent of domestic affection, which was diffused into every branch of it—an ur-

banity of manners, and a friendly and cordial association subsisted amongst all its branches—science enlightened them, and liberalized their sentiments and pursuits—in no part have I ever heard of dissension, but in every part the kindest mutual interest, and the purest affection. But the progress of unrelenting Time has passed his scythe over them, and left but a small remnant to cherish hereditary virtues, and to look for a re-union with their immortal spirits!

My grandfather died at the advanced age of 88 years, on the 3d of March, 1780; and I find, among his papers, the following copy in his own hand:

“Nam mea Vita meis non est incongrua scriptis:

Justitiam doceo, justitiamque colo.
Improbis esse potest nemo qui non sit avarus; [opus.

Nec pulchrum quisquam fecit avarus
Octoginta annos complevi jam quatuor- que; [metue.”

Et prope stans, dictat Mors mihi, &c
“My life and writings both, I trust, agree;

Justice I teach, and just I strive to be.
Wicked, except the covetous, are none,
Good works by avarice were never done.
I now have clos'd my four and eightieth year, [‘Do not fear!’”

And Death stands by, and whispers—

I am truly thankful at being enabled to bear testimony to the just application of these lines to such progenitors as reached beyond those years, and had no cause for fear when Death waited at their right hand!

A. HIGHMORE.

Ely-place, May 13, 1814.

From the Rev. Dr. ISAAC WATTS to JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq.

SIR,

*Newington,
June 14, 1735.*

WHEN I received yours, I should have given an immediate answer, if I could have appointed any certain day to wait on you: but, as circumstances happen, I cannot fix any afternoon till Friday, June 20th, when I will endeavour to attend you at or before 5 o'clock, and shall be glad to meet Mr. Duncombe, and enjoy the conversation of two such gentlemen at once. Could I, Sir, have well satisfied myself in the question you proposed about the necessity of Truth, &c. I should have wrote long ere now: But upon a very sincere re-
view

view of the subject, I find some difficulties in it which are not easy to answer. However, when I have the happiness to see you, I will give you the result of my best thoughts on the subject. In the mean time I salute you, and your lady, and family, with my hearty respects; and am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

I. WATTS.

To Mr. J. HIGHMORE, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq. to the Rev.
Dr. ISAAC WATTS.

REV. SIR,

THIS season of the year, when the world is going into the country, makes my engagements more frequent and pressing than usual; otherwise I should have been able to have acquainted you sooner that the alteration in Sir T. Abney's picture is made, and waits your censure; thus, I have discharged my promise—and now expect with pleasure the performance of yours—that I should see you here, and have your thoughts on the subject of our last conversation, which I am by no means willing to release you from, both because it is with me a matter of great importance, and because I depend much on your judgment, and on having your real undisguised sentiments—without which latter, the former is of no use but to its owner; and I am sure your greatest pleasure is in communicating what you think may be useful or beneficial, *i. e.* in doing good. My respects (if proper) to Lady Abney. If you are pleased to write me when I may expect the pleasure of seeing you, I will, if you please, acquaint Mr. Duncombe. My wife and little family desire their respects may be acceptable to you. I am, Rev. Sir, with the highest esteem,

Your obliged humble servant,
(*Sans date.*) JOSEPH HIGHMORE.

Character of Rev. Dr. WATTS, by
Mrs. HIGHMORE.

Yesterday died, sunk under bodily infirmities, and the weight of years, the ingenious and truly venerable Isaac Watts, D. D. a man of exalted piety, and of the most amiable and exemplary virtues. In intellectual endowments, he was surpassed by few; in moral ones, by none: so that 'tis hard to say whether his capacity for doing good, or his delight in it, was greater. His sentiments as a Divine

were so moderate and pacific, as to forbid his being a favourite with warm men of any party; his excellencies, so various and eminent, as to gain him the esteem of the best men of all parties. He was made happy for many years, and even to the end of life, by the generous and honourable entertainment afforded him in Lady Abney's family at Stoke Newington, where an affluence of wealth is chiefly distinguished by acts of the most wise and disinterested beneficence. (*To be continued.*)

MR. ORRAN, M. Temple, Jan. 2.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE being very justly considered as the foster-parent of English Topography, I am glad to see in it so good an analysis of Mr. Park's "History of Hampstead;" and wish it may prove an incentive to others, of leisure and abilities, to publish similar histories of the many undescribed populous parishes in the vicinity of London.—SURREY has lately been given most satisfactorily to the publick, by Mr. Bray.—KENT also by Mr. Hasted, the Epitaphs excepted; and therefore Charlton, Deptford, Eltham, Greenwich, Lee, Lewisham, and Woolwich, or either of them, would afford ample materials for a separate Historian.—MORANT'S Essex, which is in a similar state, is also become very rare; and Chigwell, East and West Ham, Leyton, Leytonstone, Poplar, Stratford, Walthamstow, Wanstead, Woodford, &c. would furnish entertaining Volumes.—HERTFORDSHIRE has found a legitimate Historian in Mr. Clutterbuck.—But in MIDDLESEX are several large Villages, either of which would agreeably supply a Volume. If this suggestion should prove the means of bringing forth a History of any one or more of these respectable Parishes, I shall think this letter will not be written in vain.

One particular I would beg leave to observe to Topographers in general, and particularly those in the Neighbourhood of London, not wholly to overlook the Church-yards. I am far from wishing to see a copy of every simple gravestone; but there are few of those cemeteries which do not contain Epitaphs, remarkable either for their elegance, or as recording a worthy Divine, a sound Scholar, or a man of sterling merit.

Malcolm's

Malcolm's "Londinium" has set a good example of discrimination as far as relates to the interior of the Churches in the Metropolis; and I wish he had also looked into their surrounding cemeteries. There are also good Epitaphs in some of the Chapels at the West end of the Town, and in their Burial-grounds, which would be acceptable to the Publick; with very many of those in the Dissenters' Burial-ground in Bunhill-Fields, and others of a similar description.—The Military and Naval Heroes of Chelsea* and Greenwich, recorded in their appropriate Cemeteries, are worth transcribing.

To make some amends for the trouble I am giving you, I shall add, from the very valuable History of Buckinghamshire in the "Britannia" of Messrs. Lysons, a brief account of a parish in the South-East angle of that County, and on many parts of it abutting on Middlesex.

"Wyrardisbury†, in the hundred of Stoke and Deanery of Burnham, is situated near the banks of the Thames, about three miles to the South of Colnbrook. The manor belonged to the Priory of Ankerwyke, in this parish, which was founded in the reign of Henry II. for Benedictine Nuns, by Gilbert de Montfichet, and his son Richard, in honour of St. Mary Magdalen. In 1538, this Priory, with the estates belonging to it, being then valued at 1324. 0s. 2d. per annum, was given to Bisham Abbey; and after the dissolution of that Monastery in 1540, was granted to Lord Windsor. Having soon afterwards reverted to the Crown by an exchange, the Priory was given by King Edward VI. in 1550, to Sir Thomas Smith, the celebrated statesman, who resided at Ankerwyke. John Taylor, the deprived Bishop of Lincoln, died under his roof at this place in 1553. Ankerwyke priory was afterwards for many years the seat of the Salter family, of whom it was purchased by the Lees. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Lee, Esq. of Ankerwyke, was the second wife of Sir Philip Harcourt, ancestor of the present proprietor, John

Simon Harcourt, Esq. of whom Ankerwyke-House is rehted by Mr. Crickitt of the Commons‡: it was some time ago in the occupation of Lord Shuldharn.

"There are no remains of the conventional buildings, which are described as wholly ruinous in the report of the commissioners in the reign of Henry VIII. Soon after the dissolution, a mansion was built on the site, either by Lord Windsor, or Sir Thomas Smith: The hall of this mansion still remains. Near the House, is a remarkable large Yew-tree, which, at six feet from the ground, measures thirty feet five inches in girth§.

"The manor of Wyrardisbury was demised in 1555, to Sir Walter Stonor; and in 1574, to Sir Thomas Smith: in 1628, it was granted in fee to John Sharow. It is now the property of Mr. Harcourt, by inheritance from the Lees, who purchased the site of Ankerwyke Priory, and, it is probable, the manor of Wyrardisbury also, of the Salters.

"In the Parish Church are some monuments of the Harcourt family, and of Thomas Wright, Esq. and Thomas Gill, Esq. Aldermen of London, partners in a very extensive business, as stationers, who died, within a fortnight of each other, in the year 1798.

"The rectorial manor, impropriate tithes, and advowson of the vicarage, were given by King Edward III. to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

"The parish has been inclosed by an Act of Parliament, passed in the year 1799. No mention is made in the Act of any allotment for tithes. There are allotments for cottage rights to the lord of the manor for right of soil, and willow plantations for the copyholders, to be held in severalty by copy of court roll. A parcel of the waste was allotted for the purpose of holding a fair on the Friday in Whitsunweek, pursuant to antient custom.

"A manor in this parish, which had been seized by the crown during the minority of Ralph de Plaiz, was granted for life to John Fray, who was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer in 1436. it appears to have been afterwards given to Eton College||.

Thus far from the "Britannia" of Messrs. Lysons. ¶ To which allow me

* Those of Chelsea are given in Mr. Faulkner's History of the College. EDIT.

† Commonly called *Wraysbury*.

‡ John Crickitt, esq. Marshal of the Admiralty, and well recollected in the annals of conviviality, kept this house warm for several years; but parted with it before his death, which happened Aug. 30, 1811, ætat. 78; see our vol. LXXXI. ii. p. 288. It is now the seat of Lord Kingsborough. EDIT.

§ "The Girth at the bottom of the butt is 23 feet 3 inches; in the middle 28 feet 4 inches. From the information of the Rev. Mr. Brown, Rector of Horton."

|| Rot. Parl.

to add, that, in this delightful village, at the distance of about twenty miles from the Metropolis, is the pleasant mansion of Mrs. Gill, the benevolent relict of the late William Gill, esq. many years a wholesale stationer in Abchurch-lane, Alderman of London in 1781; Sheriff the same year; Lord Mayor in 1788; and thirteen years Treasurer of Christ's Hospital. And it is not a little remarkable, that his partner in business, and his near relation, Thomas Wright, esq. was also an Alderman of London in 1777; Sheriff in 1779, and Lord Mayor in 1785. — Closely as these worthy Magistrates were allied in their lives, they died within a few days of each other, and were both buried in the church of this retired village. Both were benefactors to the Company of Stationers; and their liberality is duly recorded in the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

As they were persons of Civic eminence, and striking examples of what may be obtained by honourable industry, the following Epitaphs from Wraysbury Church may not be unacceptable.

In memory of Elizabeth Gill, daughter of Robert Prowse Hassell, esq. wife of William Gill, citizen of London, obit June 29, 1769, ætat. 39; left issue one son and six daughters.

Long in Affliction's thorny paths she trod,

Supported by just confidence in God,
Her life, in every act of duty spent,
Virtuous, sincere, faithful, benevolent;
To sure reward, the last great day shall raise [in praise.

Her sleeping dust, and join the Saints

Elizabeth Gill, obit Nov. 28, 1776, ætat. 24. Frances Gill, obit Jan. 26, 1785, ætat. 24. Robert Hutton Gill, obit Oct. 28, 1792, ætat. 34.

Sacred to the memory of Harriett Paxton, wife of Archibald Paxton, esq. of Watford-place, Herts. and daughter of William Gill, esq. Alderman of the City of London, who, during the period of a few years, having fulfilled the duties of a long life, having held out an eminent example to others as a daughter, as a sister, as a wife, and as a parent, left her sorrowing relations and disconsolate husband to deplore her irreparable loss! She died on the 10th day of November, 1794, in the 33d year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of William Gill, esq. Alderman of the City of Lon-

don, who departed this life the 26th March, 1798, aged 74 years.

Sacred to the memory of William Gill, esq. First Equerry to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and only son of Alderman Gill; who departed this life Feb. 16, 1806, in the 31st year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary piety and resignation. This monument is erected by his widow, as a small token of the respect and affection she bore him through life, and of her regret for his death.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Wright, esq. Alderman of the City of London; died 9th April, 1798, aged 75. A truly humble and pious Christian, a faithful and affectionate Husband, a most tender and indulgent Father, a sincere and generous Friend, a very good and kind Master, and a worthy and benevolent member of Society.

In memory of Ann Wright, widow of the late Thomas Wright, esq. Alderman of the City of London, who died May 4, 1809, aged 82 years.

"The memory of the just is precious."
"Thy prayers and thine alms are come up in memorial before me."

Wraysbury is a vicarage, valued in the King's books at 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; patrons, the Deans and Canons of Windsor. The Church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

By the Population return of 1811, the Parish contained 112 inhabited houses, occupied by 115 families, of which, 51 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 54 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. Total, 287 Males, 273 Females.

Within this Parish is *Runnymede*, celebrated as the spot where King John, in 1215, was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. It is true, that here his consent was extorted; but these charters were signed, it is said, in an island between Runnymede and Ankerwyke House, which is still called Charter Island. In the reigns of John and his son, Henry III. the rigours of the feudal tenures and forest laws were so strictly enforced, that they occasioned many insurrections of the barons or principal feudatories; which at length produced the most beneficial effect, as, first King John, and afterwards his son, consented to the two famous charters of English liberties, *Magna Charta*

Charta and *Charta de Foresta*. The particulars may be seen in Hume's History of England; and the Original Charter signed on the occasion may be inspected in the British Museum, which is most assuredly a real curiosity.

On Runnymede are annual horse-races, which have occasionally been honoured by the attendance of their present Majesties and the Royal Family.

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Oct. 27.*
H^AVING lately seen some beautiful Epitaphs in your Miscellany, it occurred to me that the following lines, of a somewhat earlier date, might perhaps be amusing to a portion of your Readers, in the which, however, I have not the presumption to class the Antiquary, rightly considering, that what may emanate from the pen of such a Tyro as myself, cannot, in possibility, have escaped his Argus-eye. The Book, which chance threw into my way, and whence I copied these lines, is dedicated by A. M. to the Right Honourable George Bowles, Lord Mayor of 1717, and to the Aldermen of the City.—Its contents are valuable, and afford much interesting information. Its title is, "Survey of London, containing the Originall, Antiquitie, Encrease. Moderne Estate, and Description of that Citie."

In Paul's Church, Farrington Without, was, "A Table hung upon the same Pillar by the other of Sir Francis Walsingham, without any other Monument for each of them."

"England, Netherland, the Heaueus, and the Arts, [made sixe parts
The Souldiers, and the World, haue
Of the Noble Sidney*; for none will
suppose,
That a small heape of stones can Sidney
enclose.

* Who is ignorant that the good and gallant Sir Philip Sidney was the most accomplished man of his age? His merit was notorious throughout Europe, and he refused a Crown. It seems somewhat odd, that Pennant, in his 'London,' should say that his remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, with great funeral pomp, but without either monument or inscription. p. 387. 1st edit.—See also Butler's Chronological Exercises, p. 411.

His Body hath England, for she it bred;
Netherland his Bloud, in her defence
shed; [haue his Fame;
The Heaueus haue his Soule; the Arts
All Souldiers the Griefe; the World his
good Name."

After quoting the Latin Inscription on Queen Elizabeth's Tomb, "in the great and Royall Chapell of King Henry the Seauenth," it proceeds "Upon the remove of her body from Richmond (where she dyed) to White Hall, by water, these lines were written:"

"The Queen was brought, by water, to
White Hall, [let fall:
At euery stroake, the Oares did Teares
More clung about the Barge; Fish vnder
water [blinde after;
Wept out their Eyes of Pearle, and swom
I thinke the Bargemen might with easier
thighes, [eyes;
Haue rowed her thither in her People's
For howsoeuer, thus much my thoughts
haue scanu'd [land."
Sh'ad come by water, had she come by
I could quote many similar Inscriptions, &c.; but, fearing what was meant to create amusement, should prove tedious, I cease.

Yours, &c.

G. S. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 18.*
I AM one of those who love to contemplate the "frail memorials" of the dead, and do not, therefore, count the solitary hours, occasionally spent in a Churchyard, among the most melancholy ones of my life. But in London, this is a gratification rarely to be found; for, either through caution, or some less worthy motive, the cemeteries are closed against the stranger. I have been in the practice of passing by the Chapel in South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square; almost every day for several weeks, yet never saw the door of the burying-ground open till yesterday. I did not neglect the opportunity thus offered, but walked in. I found it far more spacious and airy than I expected; but I met with nothing very novel or interesting till I came to a low tomb, plain but neat, where I was both pleased and surprised by the following inscription, which, I believe, has never yet appeared in print, and which seems not unworthy of your Miscellany. M. D.

"Here lies the Body
of ANN DAVIES,

(for

(for more than xx years)
 Servant to William Gifford*.
 She died February 6th, MDCCCXV,
 in the xxxxiij year of her age,
 of a tedious and painful malady,
 which she bore
 with exemplary patience and resignation.
 Her deeply-afflicted Master
 erected this stone to her memory,
 as a faithful testimony
 of her uncommon worth,
 and of his perpetual gratitude,
 respect, and affection,
 for her long and meritorious services.
 Though here unknown, dear Ann, thy
 ashes rest, [breast,
 Still lives thy memory in one grateful
 That trac'd thy course thro' many a
 painful year, [fear.—
 And mark'd thy humble hope, thy pious
 O! when this frame, which yet, while
 life remain'd, [sustain'd,
 Thy duteous love, with trembling hand,
 Dissolves (as soon it must), may that
 Bless'd Pow'r, [ing hour!
 Who beam'd on thine, illumine my part-
 So shall I greet thee, where no ills an-
 noy, [joy;
 And what was sown in grief, is reap'd in
 Where worth, obscur'd below, bursts
 into day, [never pay."
 And those are paid, whom Earth could

Mr. URBAN, *Charles Town,*
Nevis, June 9.

SOME of your Readers will, per-
 haps, be able to furnish a few
 particulars respecting the Rev. Mr.
 Robertson, who was for many years
 rector of the parish of St. Paul's in
 this Island, a transcript of the In-
 scription upon whose tombstone ac-
 companies this. I should wish to
 learn something respecting the re-
 marks he is there represented as
 having published in London, respect-
 ing "the Slaves and their Owners
 in the Sugar Islands of England," to-
 gether with the period of his death,
 which is unaccountably omitted in
 the Epitaph, his general character,
 and his descendants.

There is no Registry for the Pa-
 rish of St. Paul's, in the hands of
 the Minister or Churchwardens of a
 more ancient date than the incum-
 bency of the Rev. Mr. Green. The
 reason of which, I understand to be
 as follows.

By the Act for regulating the
 stipends of the Clergy, it is directed
 that 2,000lb. weight of Sugar shall be

* Undoubtedly the Translator of Ju-
 venal.

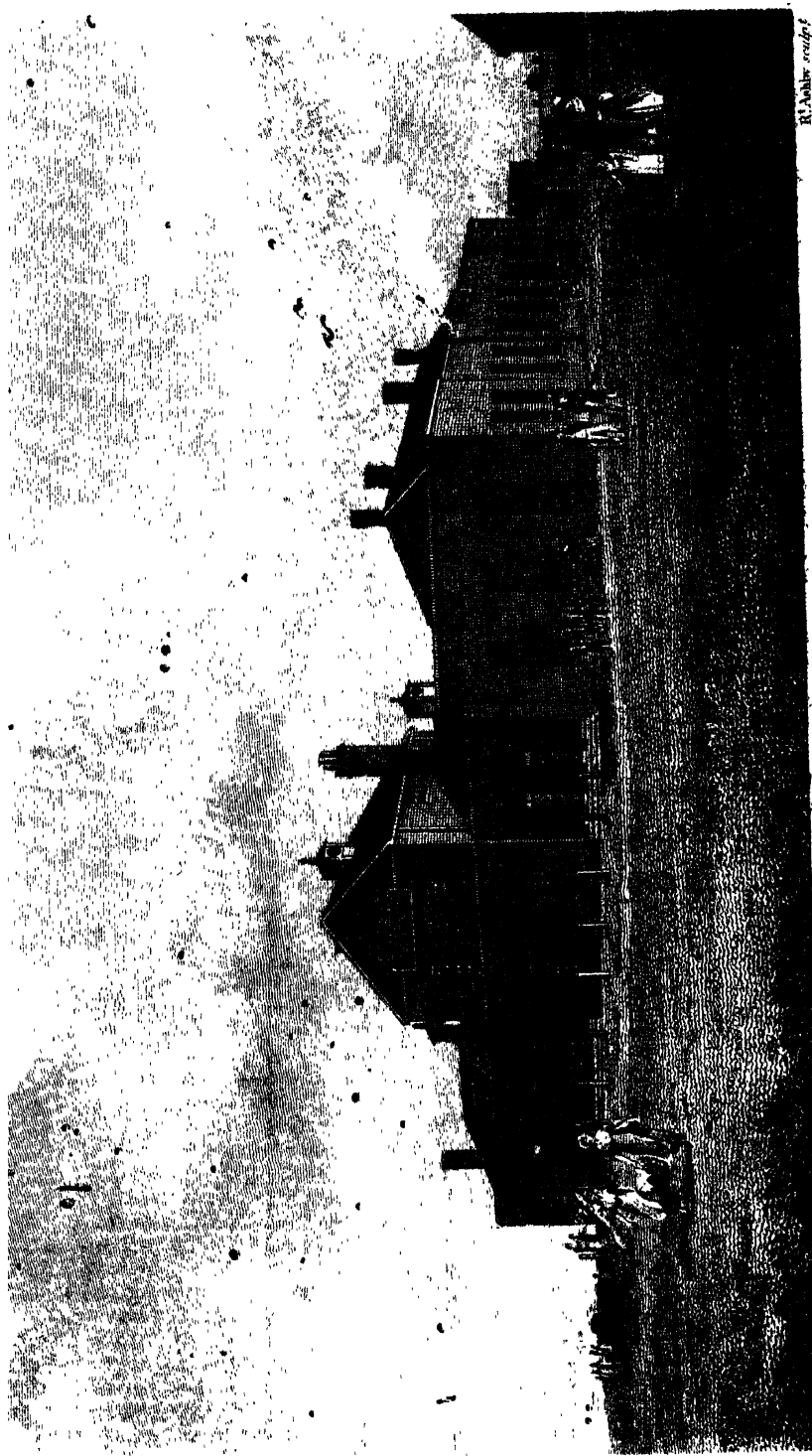
paid to the Clerk for keeping the
 Parish Registry. By the term *Clerk*,
 has usually been understood the Minis-
 ter, as a Clerk in Holy Orders. During
 the incumbency of a Mr. Clarkson,
 who immediately preceded the Rev.
 Mr. Green, and died about the year
 1782, a dispute arose between the
 Minister and the Vestry on this sub-
 ject, the latter contending, that the
 Parish Clerk was the person design-
 ated in the Act. The Minister ac-
 cordingly kept the Registry as a
 private memorandum; and as the
 Vestry withheld the customary al-
 lowance, he refused to deliver it up
 to the parish, and at his death en-
 joined his heirs not to give it up
 without receiving full payment of
 the dues. This not having been
 done, the Book remains to this day
 in private hands, to the great in-
 jury of the parishioners. Some of
 your Readers will, perhaps, be able
 to answer the question, how far Mr.
 Clarkson, or his heirs, are justifiable
 in forcibly retaining so important a
 public Record, upon which the suc-
 cession of so much property, in all
 probability, depends; and also whether
 they have not a good action against
 the parish, for the allowance granted
 by the Act for keeping the Registry.

Respecting Mr. Robertson, I have
 only been able to learn, that the de-
 scendants of the Thomas Washington,
 mentioned in the Inscription, yet live
 in the Parish of Gingerland, in this
 island; and that the property of the
 Merriweathers came by descent to
 a family of the name of Shaw. Mr.
 Robertson was succeeded in his living
 by a Mr. Davis, a native of some part
 of Wales. H.

*Inscription on a Tombstone in the Church-
 yard of St. Paul's, Charles Town, Nevis.*
 [Above the Inscription is a representa-
 tion of a Tree, with an Axe laid to the
 root.]

"Near this stone lies what was mor-
 tal of Mary, eldest daughter of Robert
 and Mary Robertson, born October 24,
 1711, married to Richard Merriweather,
 July 2, 1730; delivered of her daughter
 Mary Robertson the 4th of September,
 1731; died in child-bed, the 18th of the
 same month.

"Elizabeth, their second daughter,
 born the 29th of Oct. 1713, married to
 Thomas Washington, Sept. 19, 1735,
 delivered of her son Thomas, June 20,



2/27/77

MR. URBAN, *London, Jan. 1.*

WHosoever has in any degree attended to the afflictions of their fellow-creatures in the Metropolis, or its crowded environs, must have observed, with feelings of regret, how many have been dragging on a miserable existence from the dread effects of a most loathsome disease; the debilitating nature of which is heightened by want of proper food, cloathing, and cleanliness. To the destructive powers of this disorder, many, very many, annually fall victims, notwithstanding all the aids refinement can suggest and wealth procure.

The experience of medical men of the first rank in their profession, founded on an extensive practice in the hospitals of this city and suburbs, as well as among the higher orders of society, proves that medicine can effect but little in this distressing complaint. It is therefore now universally advised to have recourse to that Ocean, at once the safeguard and the glory of the Nation, whose healing properties cannot be too much extolled for often alleviating, if not eradicating this corroding malady in the constitution, and restoring health to the body.

The numerous places on the coast, that now, at each returning summer, vie with each other in tempting the invalid of the interior to try the efficacy of Sea-Air and Sea-Bathing, are solid and convincing proofs of the importance of the offered remedy; and, of the numerous ills which flesh is heir to, none can be named that has been cured in more remarkable instances, than scrofulous affection, by the renovating properties of the sea.

If such advantages are constantly accruing to the rich, no wonder that the state of the poor should have interested the best feelings of the heart; and should, a few years ago, prompt some humane characters, by the establishment of a Sea-Bathing Infirmary, to aim at extending these benefits to their necessitous brethren who were pining to death under every circumstance of aggravated suffering.

The late Dr. Lettsom, whose labours for the benefit of the afflicted poor cannot be too highly estimated, with a few friends, founded in London, nearly twenty years ago, an in-

stitution, which it is the object of this letter to recommend to the notice of a benevolent publick. In looking for an eligible spot for the erection of the General Sea Bathing Infirmary, their attention was, in the first instance, called to South-End, being a convenient distance from the metropolis; but the difficulty of access from the sea, and the circumstance of vessels sailing constantly to the Isle of Thanet (a passage by water being much cheaper and easier to the Patients than land-carriage) led them to prefer a part of the coast at Westbrook, near Margate, which accordingly was purchased by several charitable individuals. Dr. Lettsom undertook the office of Treasurer; and, under his auspices, the house was opened for the reception of patients in the year 1796, when sixteen patients were admitted.

From that period to the present, three thousand seven hundred and fifty-six patients have experienced, in various degrees, the salutary effects of this establishment; numbers of whom have gone from the close and confined chamber of poverty and disease, situated either in some lane or alley of a populous city; several from the poor-houses of out-parishes, the hospitals, and other charitable foundations, as well as many from various parts of the kingdom; the institution not being confined to any particular district, as its title, 'General,' testifies.

Shortly after the opening of the Infirmary, an architectural drawing of the building was given in your Magazine, vol. LXVII. page 841; but since that time there has been a new wing erected, and the whole appearance has been much improved, as will be easily perceived by a comparison of the former engraving, with the picturesque view now given; executed with much ability by an ingenious artist, from a drawing taken for the express purpose.

Every succeeding year from its foundation, the medical officers have had the pleasure to report the increasing good effects, from the rapid and extensive improvement in the health of the patients. As a proof how much its benefits are prized by the poor, each season produces an augmented list of applications; but such has been the situation of the Directors

Directors in regard to finances, that they have hitherto been circumscribed in their operations, on account of contracted means. They have, indeed, already done more than the revenues warranted: but, in hopes of continued and increased patronage for such a noble institution, they have persevered, and not without success; for, from the kind exertions of friends, a considerable accession of Governors has been made during the last year.

In the Plan of the Charity lately published, it appears that the Directors have circulated some resolutions, for the purpose of soliciting additional assistance from the Governors, as well as to call the attention of the Public in general to its utility. Among which are the two following.

"Resolved unanimously,

"That since the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary has been declared by the first Medical Gentlemen of the Country, to be calculated to rescue numbers of the industrious poor of the Metropolis from the ravaging and vitiating tendency of scrofulous disorders, peculiarly generated in their confined dwellings, and thus to improve the race of the labouring part of the community, and preserve to the state many valuable lives; and especially when this opinion has been verified, in the annual examination of cases in the Infirmary, beyond their most sanguine expectations; it appears to this Meeting that the Institution merits liberal support, on principles of sound policy as well as humanity.

"Resolved unanimously,

"That it also appears to this Meeting that this excellent Charity, for affording the relief of Sea-Air and Sea-Bathing to the poor of London and its vicinity, labours under peculiar disadvantages, that do not affect the other Establishments for alleviating sickness and poverty, in not being so situated as to attract the attention of those whose ability and benevolent feelings are ever ready to support the institutions that are the ornament of this City and Nation. But when it is considered that, without the aid of the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary, many afflicted poor would be deprived of that remedy which all the hospitals are unable to afford, and that the Gentlemen of the Medical Board" [who give their time and attention gratuitously] "consist of Physicians and Surgeons who belong to all those Establishments, it is confidently expected that this appeal in

behalf of suffering humanity will not be made in vain!"

Should the object and merits of this invaluable charity, thus shortly stated, induce any of your numerous and intelligent readers to afford some support and encouragement in aid of so benevolent a design, and should it excite a wish to obtain any farther account of the Institution, information will be readily given, and subscriptions thankfully received, by the Secretary, Mr. Joseph Rainbow, No. 35, Cannon-street; or the Collector, Mr. Anthony Wagner, Grosvenor-row, Chelsea. B. S.

To the Re-editor of the "*Monasticon Anglicanum.*"

SIR, *Staffordshire, Aug. 8, 1815.*

HAVING lately been led, though but incidentally, to bestow some study on Wulfruna's grant to her Monastery at Hamton, in this county, the copy of which, subjoined to Archbishop Sigerich's "*Privilegium*," fills most part of pages 989—991 of the first volume of the *Monasticon*, I wish to engage your attention to some remarks, and to urge the desirableness of procuring, if possible, some one acquainted with the Saxon, and possessed of a minutely exact local knowledge, to re-examine carefully the autograph instrument cited by the *Monasticon* as in custody, 1640, of the Chapter of Windsor. That it has been imperfectly read, in several passages, is plain, from the blanks in the copy: and I conceive, farther, that in some it has been mis-read, or mis-printed, or both. I lay my finger, particularly, on the sixth of the places specified by the grantress, printed "*Weolephale*," with the Roman initial W, instead of the Saxon Ð, like the two places preceding it, and every other word, regularly throughout the grant, where the same capital was to be used. In drawing the present letter I have been caught by various and sometimes contrary considerations; first, in an idea that the compiler of the *Monasticon* had mis-read the word, and again, rather, that it was even possible the archbishop's original scribe had mis-written it. But, on an attentive re-studying of both the charter and, the connected circumstances, I cannot help supposing that

its enumeration of towns ran thus: "Pillen hale. ȝ Poðnerfelb. ȝ Peolephale:" and that the P being mistaken (which in written characters is very conceivable) for an þ, the mistake was carried on into the boundary-description, where "Weolephale" recurs; and also thrice over, as the first bound-mark, is found "Weoleþopb." This will appear the less forced to my particular argument, on observing that, after these five instances, there are but three more, in the whole of the Saxon, where the capital P was, to be, and has rightly been, used; in the words "Peuwie," and (twice) "Penchrich." "Walsall," as a large and noted town in the immediate vicinity, would occur without a thought of farther quest, and was accordingly affixed, in margin, to "Weoleshala." And the inattention in mis-reading would not be so great as is often chargeable on Dugdale and many others: in this very grant are at least two instances of the converse mis-substitution of p for þ. The second place named by Wulfruna is printed "Eppich;" and again, in its boundary-description, "Eppich:" but when he comes to to his rendering into Latin, Dugdale has it "Eswicha," the "Haswic" * of Domesday, in Terra Canonicorum de Hantone. And for "Kinpalbertun," the print, on repeating the word, has *Kinpalbertune*. • The

uniform using of the Roman W through the whole Saxon part of the instrument, might be from a preference of that character, in default of a type for the Saxon one of a right size, to the small p, which looks so unlike a capital in the proper names all through the Eynesham and Burton documents in the same *Monasticon* volume, pp. 260, 262, 265—7, 270: and the rather, perhaps, as a kindred character, W, appears for that capital in one Saxon alphabet. I have met with.

But it is time to give you my reasons for believing Walsall not the place given by Wulfruna. And first, negatively. The date of Sigerich's instrument is A. D. 996. In Domesday, 1086, there is no Walsall by name, either in the Terra Canonicorum, or in any other part of Staffordshire. It was doubtless "involved" (Dugdale's frequent expression in the Warwickshire) with "Wadnesberie cu' appendiciis," — "Blocheswic," and "Scelfeld," parts of Walsall now parish, and the farthest distant on the opposite side to "Wadnesberie," are specified as members of that manor (Wadnesb.) "Bresmundescote," Bescote, another part of Walsall parish, lying between that town and Wednesbury, makes a separate, single-line, Domesday article. But in a very instructive Saxon Memorandum †, without title or other description to mark whence

* N. B. It was the search for any traces of the site of this "Haswic," a place of no less than 5 hides, but waste and within the forest; or of "Hocintun," another place of 1 waste hide, part also of the same Terra Canonicorum; that first led to observe Wulfruna's boundary-descriptions: to small purpose, however, as her "Oegintun" boundary affords scarcely a mark towards fixing its place; and of her "Eswich," it only appears that it lay on "Sture," (must mean the now "Sinfestall" stream, which runs into Stour) and adjoined to "Tresel," Trysull.

† This memorandum is one of three indorsements on a parchment-sheet, laid up for ages, as seems, within the wooden cover of Lord Uxbridge, now Anglesey's, Register of Burton Abbey; which parchment my intimate acquaintance, the unfortunate Mr. Shaw (whose too weighty undertaking had most certainly the largest share in his premature death), in the exuberance of joy on a really very valuable discovery, calls, in his vol. I. p. 2, note 9, "original will and charter," — Originals! on the same side of a vellum skin: the "charter," K. Ethelred's confirmation of the will, dated 1004, at the top; and the "will," Wulfrie's, made by Mr. S.'s own account about 1062, at bottom! The parchment, in fact, contains, within side, first a transcript, corrected (demonstrably so, from internal marks,) from a copy of the charter which stands, by my memory, the first article (if not, it is the second, and a will-copy makes the first,) on the pages of the Register-volume; from which transcript are printed, with some errors and omissions, the first column of p. 269, and the main of p. 270, of the *Monasticon*, vol. I. Below this, the parchment has a copy of the Saxon will: but that in the *Monasticon*, pp. 266-7, as far as "Valete in Christo," (to which should have been added, "Amen,") is taken, very exactly, from the one which stands, as above-said,

taken, written, however, no long time after Domesday, as it shews itself of the age of Fulc Paganell, the next immediate successor to the Dudley Baron Fitz-Ansculf, "Palerhale" is named. This document is a summary, not quite complete, of the number of hydes in Offlow Hundred; and I give you the whole, as follows, only writing it all but the introductory sentence, and one other in common characters, as I find copying the Saxon slow work:—*"Pur þe la hyða rind in cōfþalape hundþeob. In Bro'lege. iiii. hid. Alre-was. iiii. hid. Wigintun. j. Hopewas. v. hid. Waleshale. j. Wodnesbyri. ii. hid. Wiluhal. ii. hid."* [All these, saving the word Waleshale, Terra Regis of Domesday.] *"Fulwi Pagin-el. xviii. hid. Preostas land of Wulfrenehamtun. viii. hid. The hiecop. xxv. hid. Elleford iii. hid. Heorlavecun. iiii. hid."* [These 2 Terra Regis again.] *"Thorp. iii. hid."* [Terra Nigelli.] *"Cliftun. viii. hid."* [Terra Regis.] *"Siri-*

*cescotan. ii. hid. Aclea. ii. hid. Hwiccenofre. ii. hid. Ribepape. þe uue þerþe, oðen half. hīð."** [These 4 last Terra Roberti de Stafford.] *"Rodb'ides [de Ferieres] "land. ix. hid. j. an half. Se abb' of Byrtun. vi. hid. Scenstan. iiii. hid."* [Terra Comitit Rogerii.]

We have here Waleshale still forming with Wodnesbyri but one whole, (making together, however, it must be granted, but 2 hides, while the Domesday "Wadnesherie cu' appen-dicis, Scelfeld, &c." amount to upwards of 4;) and entirely distinguished, you will observe, from the Wulfrenehamtun 8 hides, to which last the Domesday quantities answer, or very nearly. Henry II., by authority of Ma. Shaw quotes, gave Waleshal to Herbert Rufus; and the Veredictum (or "Tehne-Roll," Shaw, *passim*) of Offlow Hundred, taken between 1255 and 1257, ascertains that it was then held by Bakepus and Alansum, who seem to have married (the former of them a second husband, after a

above-said, in the pages of the Register, and differs in some places from the single skin. Then, on the outside, are indorsed, first, by way of title, the 8 Saxon lines which follow the "Valet in Christo" in the Monasticon; (which 8 lines have here the adjunct "Sic Fiat.") Next, the above-copied summary of Offlow hydes, in a larger hand. Lastly, in what seems the same hand as the last-mentioned, an abstract (of which there are two more copies on the pages of the Register, bearing the title, in red, "Sic continet sup' Domesday ap'd Winton.") of the whole Abbey possessions in various counties. This abstract, Mr. Shaw's page 3, translates; but it is clear to me that the words in its first paragraph "in the town of Stafford one hide and a half," taken from his printed copy of Domesday, are (by some means) an error, and that the true reading is, as in the 3 Burton records, "in ip'a villa," or (in one of them expressly) "in ip'a villa *Burton*."

* Of the middle member of this Saxon sentence, "*þe uue þerþe*," I should be very glad if you, Sir, or any reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, could give me the exact import, as I unfortunately did not "commence" (nor, indeed, have ended) my "studies with the acquisition of the Saxon," as my late second cousin, Gough, somewhere pronounces, rather authoritatively, "every one *must* do who would not be deemed a witting in our antiquities." I wish it, in order to make out, if possible, whether this Rideware quantity answers at all to the "in Ride-ware iii v. træ," in the Domesday "Terra Roberti de Stafford," as the three places and quantities next before Rideware here do, with such exactness, to the three next before that Domesday Rideware, which (and, by the way, these three latter should, most surely, have had over them a title. "In Offelau Hund.") stand thus: "Ade ii. hid. Fricescote ii hidas. Wicenore ii hid." "Answer with exactness," I say, taking it that either Mr. Shaw, or perhaps the Government Editor, has most indubitably put "Fricescote" for "Siricescote." Erdeswick read from, in this instance, a better copy: see, in the Domesday list, near the end of his Staffordshire, "Wichfiore, *Sirescote*, Wrottesley," (Ade he has, but at some distance from these) "Ridware." And be it observed, that "Turchil" holds this "*Sirescote*," under Robt. de Stafford; and that the oldest of the Whichnor evidences (see Shaw) is a grant of "Siricheswote," by Osbert, probably the junior, grandson of "Turchil" de Arden, to the then lord of Whichenor, who, among the Certific. in Lib. Nig. 12^o Henr. II. (seemingly after Osbert's grant, as no Osbert then appears among the Staffordshire holders) holds his two knight's fees under the then Robert "de Stafford," and whose descendants held Sirescote, with Whichnor, for ages.

(Mortem)

Mortein) co-heirs of Rufus. The account succeeding this period (Shaw, II. 71.) is grievously unintelligible, through want of better apprehension of the technical legal expressions in the evidences: however, neither there, nor in any documents of after-times, have I found any appearance of a connexion with Wolverhampton.

So much for arguments that Walsall was not any part of Wulfruna's church-gift. S.P.W. (*To be continued.*)

"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ."

Abbott's Reading,
Dec. 20, 1815.

MR. URBAN,
AS a friendly answer to the letter of C. M. "on the Faults of Translations in Holy Scripture," which I did not read till yesterday, let me request the favour of you to admit the following observations upon the regret, which he expresses, that the passage in St. Luke should be retained in our Bibles, where the Holy Evangelist has recorded, that *There were also two other male-factors led with him to be put to death.*

His regret is not merely expressed, but he farther dictates—under inexpressible concern—that "for obvious reasons, the word *other* should be expunged."

For more obvious reasons no alteration should, or can consistently with the tenor of Holy Scripture, be admitted. Not an iota should be omitted from any part of the Sacred Records. Thou shalt not add thereto, nor diminish aught therefrom, is a solemn obligation, not less incumbent upon the laity, than on the clergy of the established religion in this country.

Explanations of difficult or ambiguous passages cannot, with any propriety or regard to the original writings, be made, by thrusting out from the sacred page, words, which correspond not to the ideas which we have indulged, as amending the text. There has already been too much alteration and concealed improvement in our religious service, to give encouragement to any additional introduction to other innovations.

As an old-fashioned Parson, not easily bending to be schooled by the pretty scholars in our pulpits, who,

are
wiser than our fathers in the old time before us, I feel some slight indignation, upon discovering that they have borrowed a leaf from the painter's bill of accounts to the country churchwarden, for altering the Lord's Prayer and mending the Ten Commandments.

To the first of these learned divines I should recommend that they would look to the first elements of Greek instruction; and discover the distinction of difference between $\delta\eta$, η , δ .

So far as human expression can reach, peculiarity of language should be appropriated to that incommunicable Name, to which no familiarity should approach. A visible and an emphatical distinction should be made between my father who gave me a guinea, and Our Father which is in Heaven. The relative Greek article has been expressly applied in the neuter gender to the *one*, and the masculine to the other. The Holy Evangelists, no doubt, saw the awful propriety of this characteristic distinction, which our wisacres, in their fancy of better construction, have dissolved.

In what manner to take notice of the charge, as here alleged, of mending the Commandments, wishing to avoid the invidious appellation of *Censor morum*, I feel some embarrassment; but, as it forms a link in the chain, which I design to construct as a barrier against innovation, and as one of the powerful and obvious reasons for a difference of opinion from that of C. M., in taking a sponge to wipe clean and clear the text in the Evangelist, I shall cheerfully submit to the offence which I may chance to give.

In the reprehensible charge thus brought forward of mending the Decalogue, it will obviously be discovered that the preceptive and divine authority of the Almighty Legislator is entirely superseded, and that a code of laws is introduced altogether different from what has, in the most solemn manner possible been announced to the Sons of

by the God of Heaven.
Since offences of this gross nature have come to pass, Woe be to that man by whom the offence cometh!

What Christian ear cannot but be sensibly wounded by hearing the priest

priest at the altar, changing this positive commandment, Thou shalt not commit adultery, by frittering away and enfeebling the Divine injunction to — Thou *oughtest* not to commit adultery? Does it proceed from a nicer and more exquisite sense of feeling, or from extreme tenderness to the wounded conscience of the different adulterers and adulteresses — of women, who, inflamed with lust, have cruelly forsaken the sucking child — who have abandoned their infant offspring to defend themselves in the filthy stews of licentious prostitution — that the Church stands thus exposed to the danger of Sectarian accusation, that we are teaching for doctrines the commandments of Men?

To my mind, these unjustifiable introductions into our Church Service offer more obvious reasons for retaining the objected passage in St. Luke, than for introducing into the next editions of our Bibles a corrected text.

With regret be it observed, that, in the late editions of our Book of Common Prayer, omissions and alterations have been made, even from the Clarendon Press. But let me proceed to make some further observations upon the text in question.

Sincerely wishing that the sacred image of the innocent and unspotted life of Christ were so indelibly imprinted on my breast, that it might serve as a perpetual memento to follow his blessed steps, there appears to me nothing very harsh or discordant in the passage under our consideration. The English version is a literal translation from the Greek. It is so *verbatim*. And as the translation of the Sacred Scripture into our language is allowed to be more excellent than that of any profane author extant, why should we pull to pieces so goodly a fabric?

Take away one stone, and a second, a third, a fourth, and so on, might quickly follow. But, be this as it may, consider the passage as it stands in close connexion with what the Prophets predicted, or with what the three other Evangelists have narrated, with respect to the ignominious Death of Christ; and it will appear, that as the one illustrates the other, so will the illustration prove so fully sufficient to the vindication of the Evangelist, that wil-

fully to remove a tittle from the Gospel, would be almost an act of sacrilege.

In that beautiful and sublime chapter of Isaiah, wherein he foretells the Crucifixion of Christ, and delineates that tragical event not less circumstantially and minutely than if he had been a mournful spectator at the foot of the Cross, there is no essential difference of expression in the 12th verse of the 53d chapter of the Prophet, and the 32d verse of the 23d chapter of St. Luke. If the Evangelist offends the fastidious ear by ranking the Innocent Sufferer with the guilty criminals, who died, one on his right hand, and another on his left, the discrimination of punishment is not more guardedly worded in the Prophet. St. Luke informs us, That there were also two other malefactors led with him to be put to death. The Prophet, speaking of the future as of a past transaction, records, in similar language, That he was numbered with the transgressors. A transgressor and a malefactor are synonymous terms. To the common ear, from the disgrace of a public execution as a felon, the sound of the one has become more disagreeable to our sensations than the other. But whatever sensibility of this kind may be either really felt, or claimed, the fact is, that our Saviour Jesus Christ was in the number of transgressors. Neither shame, nor disgrace, is attached to the innocent sufferer, who thus made his grave with the wicked. He endured the cross, despising the shame. In truth, had he not died as a Malefactor, we should at this time be at a loss to discover one of the principal features in the character of Christ. But having the evidence of a Jew to prove that if he were not a malefactor, they would not have delivered him up unto Pilate — and, further, subscribing to the sentence of the judicial law, that Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree, we have this assurance of faith, that Christ was made a curse for us. We have the consolation of knowing, that, by Christ's dying for us as a malefactor, bearing for us the punishment of our sins, we are justified by his blood. The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all. He was wounded for our transgressions. He

was bruised for our iniquities. The chastisement of our peace was upon him — and with his stripes we are healed.

Desirous of compressing in one short line, all that has hitherto been advanced, instead of expunging *other*, I would rather, by the insertion of a comma, preserve the integrity of the verse, by thus pointing the passage in question: “And there were also two other; malefactors, led with him to be put to death.”

WILLIAM-CHARLES DYER.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

WHEN I became a member of a Bible Society, I thought that the communications which took place between the members of our Church, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, was likely to soften old asperities; and as we all agreed in acknowledging one God and one Christ, by whom we all hoped to be saved, it seemed that these meetings might bring us nearer to the forming that one church, which our Saviour meant to establish, than we have hitherto been. When I saw this Society countenanced by several of our prelates, by dignitaries, and distinguished members of our church, I was confirmed in my opinion that the distribution of the Bible, not charged with the opinions of any Sect, but containing what all Sects believe, was doing more towards a general diffusion of Christianity than had ever been done before. I was not unaware that there existed a venerable Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, which had done much good; but it appeared that the funds of that Society were not equal to such a general distribution of the Word of God as this new Society had funds to procure. I little thought that such an establishment as the old one could be angry at receiving assistance towards promoting the very purpose of their institution.

Such, however, is, unfortunately, the case; and, if you have truly quoted the Charge of a Right Rev. and Learned Bishop (which I hope you have not), his Lordship expressed “his regret that many of the Clergy of his diocese had become members of the British and Foreign Bible Society,” — which “he considered as very dangerous to the Established

Religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attended its meetings.” We have here a Protestant Bishop declaring the distribution of the Bible to be dangerous to the Established Church, and to the orthodox principles of such as may attend the meetings!

His Lordship is *supposed* to have stated, “that though it be our duty to shew *gentleness, forbearance, and charity* towards all our Christian brethren, yet that we are not authorised to *give the right hand of fellowship* in co-operation to those *who cause divisions*; but that, on the contrary, we are taught to *avoid them*.”

Surely, Sir, the Correspondent who sent you the paper must have misquoted — is this the *gentleness, forbearance, and charity* of a Christian, of a Protestant, of a Protestant Bishop?

This was not the language of Archbishop Secker;

“Roman Catholics,” says he, “have learned to think that amongst those whom they had used to call heretics, as well as amongst their own brethren, are men, who have as deep-rooted faith in the Redeemer of mankind, and who hold themselves to have as large an interest in his works and promises, as that faith and that interest in him which they had been taught to regard as exclusive privileges of the followers of the Romish Church. — That it is admitted by sincere Catholics, that men may differ from them in religious opinions, and still be Christians; that the Holy Scriptures are not the exclusive inheritance of the Romish Church, but that there are seceders from her, who hold and reverence them, and are as anxious to preserve them pure, and free from human corruptions, as the most zealous of her followers.”

Would the writer of this have refused the right hand of fellowship to even a Roman Catholic? Would he have avoided such an one, if he had sought communication? P. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Henley, Dec. 21.

THE Epilogue of this year to the Westminster Play of Terence's Andria, is one of the liveliest specimens of satirical wit that has ever been achieved, in modern days, by the votaries of the Latia muse. The lash is thrown with consummate adroitness on the backs of the Craniologists, and the empiricism of their pseudo-

pseudo-scientific fever laid bare to the unmingled ridicule of the world. I lament that I have not the honour [and such I really should consider it] of an acquaintance with the accomplished author of this delightful *jeu d'esprit*, or I should petition him for a copy of it, and solicit you to present it to the world as the better half of this my present communication. I anticipate, however, with eager confidence, its appearance in your pages, Mr. Urban, at no distant period, where I have so often read, and in regular annual succession, many of its predecessors. Your Magazine is the only journal, I believe, that has conferred this favour on the literary world*; and the principal object of my present address is to express my regret that these charming compositions have never yet been presented to the public in a *collected* shape. The ruling object of the Epilogue is, "to seize the living manners as they rise," and more especially to stab and subdue, with the barb of ironical wit, the more prominent follies and vicious fashions of the day. Contemplated in this view, they form a most amusing chronicle of the laughable and of the illicit pursuits of the times, set off with all the chastised graces of classical composition. In a word, they are gems of their kind, and deserving of immortality; and I hope you will allow me, through the medium of your publica-

tion, earnestly to suggest to some gentleman of enterprise, taste, and assiduity, the pleasure they would furnish to the whole republic of letters, by stringing these jewels together, and publishing them in one solid mass of brilliant compactness. It is well known that some of the most distinguished scholars of the age, casting an eye of fond and grateful retrospection upon the theatre of their early education and youthful attachments, have given the best proof of the reality of these delicious feelings, whereby they have been enabled to live over again the days that are passed and can never be recalled, by throwing an Epilogue into the Dormitory of Westminster School! Of those excellent men and illustrious scholars who have thus, with the most amiable graces of condescension, contributed to the amusement and edification of their successors, let it be sufficient, for the present, to mention the names of Markham¹, Vincent², W. Jackson³, Carey⁴, J. Grahame⁵, Q. Smith⁶, Page⁷, and Coney-beare⁸.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

PHILO-WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

* * * CASSANNE asks for particulars of Robert Lamb, Bishop of Peterborough — his birth, parentage, &c. He has been informed that there is an account of him in Sir E. Brydges' "*Restituta*," but has not seen that book.

* "The Classical Journal" excepted. EDIT.

¹ The late venerable Metropolitan of York.

² Dean of Westminster, the deeply-learned and eloquent Historian of the Navigation of the Red Sea, and, for many years, a faithful and affectionate guardian of the morals of his pupils, as well as a diligent and able pilot of their classical studies, in the discharge of his most laborious duties as Head Master of Westminster School. . . . As I was writing this, I was appalled by hearing of the death of this good Christian, "in full age and hoary holiness," at Islip, in Oxfordshire:

Eheu! fugaces.

Labuntur anni; nec Pietas moram

Rugis et instanti senectæ

Afferret, indomitæque morti! HORACE.

³ The late Bishop of Oxford, and brother of Dr. Cyril Jackson.

⁴ Late student of Christ Church. Head Master of Westminster School, and now Prebendary of Westminster.

⁵ Chaplain of All Souls College, and of the Infirmary, Oxford, and formerly Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church: — a gentleman, who to a most refined classical taste, and the richest acquisitions of theology, unites a fancy highly poetical, and very unusual powers of wit and humour. He contributed, with his accustomed felicity, the Preface and Notes to the last edition of Mr. Hayley's *Essay on Old Modes*.

⁶ Many years Usher at Westminster School, and now Rector of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

⁷ The present Head Master of Westminster School.

⁸ Student of Christ Church, and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, Mr.

Mr. URBAN,
SHOULD the following Journey of a Gentleman, who was young at the time it was taken, lived to a good old age in the service of his Country, and a few years ago was gathered to his fathers, be deemed worthy a place in your Miscellany, its insertion will oblige one who has been from *extreme youth* a reader and admirer of the Gentleman's Magazine, and has, as long as she can remember *such things*, been
 AN URBANITESS.

A Journey to the Isle of Wight.

Set out, with a companion, from Westminster, the 31st of May, 1753, and the next day reached Guildford, whose South end rises pleasantly, and gives a better prospect than could be expected, while the sight is pent up in a small compass by surrounding hills: the town itself, and winding river Wey, look very agreeable from Katherine-hill, which has a small ruined Chapel, composed of hard tiles and a strong cement; yet several small trees are on the walls, and strike down their roots very deep through the solid building.

June 2. Walked in a fog to that romantic piece of earth, Hindhead; it begins at the 41st mile-stone, and extends to the 46th, which is the last set up from London. This five miles was formerly troublesome to travel, but the road is now made straight and convenient, being brought from the West to the East of the Devil's Punch-bowl. Hindhead has several deep hollows, like the Punch-bowl; barren, and frightful of aspect, but always agreeable sights to my fancy, as are the solitary hills adjacent. The low valleys were filled with fog when we came to the Punch-bowl, which the Sun began to empty as we reached the Southern brim; and the wind carried off the vapours very swiftly, in great drifts, while the Sun introduced a fierce heat: these motions of the elements, continually clogging the prospect, were very amusing to my imagination. The hill beyond Rake has a circular prospect of good extent, and shews the Downs of Sussex to a great distance in the East. We gained a fine view of Portsmouth and the shipping from Portsea Down, with a moderate one of the sea. It fell calm at
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Portsmouth, where we took a sculler for the Isle of Wight; but a *vast* large cloud hung over the Western sky, from whence came lightning almost continually, and made us expect strong squalls of wind or rain; wherefore my companion helped row the whole seven miles, while I sat spectator of the long-neglected Ocean, shores of the continent and island, black threatening sky, and flashes of lightning; things which to me are at all times matter of contemplation and admiration. We landed at Ryde after 10 o'clock, having been little more than an hour on the water; and found the road to Brading very dirty and rough, thick set with gates and stiles, difficult to trace, and often interrupted by ploughed lands and fields of high wet corn; great part of it lay through a dark wood, where the melody of a nightingale rewarded us amply for this dismal walk; and the grasshoppers serenaded us from the flourishing fields till midnight.

June 4. Ascended Rimbridge Down, and after walking near a mile on its level top, descended so far, that I thought we were little above the ocean, but was astonished to find myself on the brink of the Culver Cliff, as much above that element as the top of London Monument is from the ground. This Cliff has its name from the sea-birds that lodge in it; the precipices are all chalk, or white rock, and mostly perpendicular; yet we have daring people who go down, by ropes to gather samphire. My companion had hunted hares to the edge of this cliff; and they have taken a leap to be dashed in pieces on rocks below, instead of accepting the sportive death which men and dogs designed them. A small chink in one of the precipices leads down to a cavern named Hermit's Hole; which I was deterred from visiting (after I had gone to the end of the chink, and lost the support of its outer cliff,) by the horrible view of the gulf below, and the narrowness of the path, which was but like a plank with its edge fixed in the precipice: my companion likewise affirmed it was a common retiring-place for sheep in sultry weather, and if one of them was there when a man arrived, it came out in a fright, and attempted to take the wall, so that no safety was left for
 the

the man, but falling on his face, and letting the wool-bearer skip over him. The whole neighbourhood, however, affirm, that a hermit inhabited this cavern in good old times; but I do not believe there was any so whimsical. Bimbridge Down is a peninsula of equal height with its next neighbour, Brading Down, which being but a single hill, has nevertheless two names, its North side being called Nunwell Down. We next went to Yarbridge, where a serpentine small river is crossed by a stone bridge, and meets the sea a little way off, at the head of St. Helen's harbour; which would fall in upon it, and overflow the marshes at every flood-tide, were it not prevented by a flood-gate: the harbour is all dry at low water, except the narrow channel which receives the river. We went beyond Sandown village, for two miles together, on a fine level sand; which is pressed so hard by the flood-tides, that when the surge retires, the place is very firm, and affords fine galloping to horsemen. I thought the sea had withdrawn from its cliffs at this place, about one hundred yards: these cliffs are of several dark colours, and their tops are covered with flourishing corn; they may be reckoned lofty, though much inferior to the Culver Cliff, which is commonly called the White Cliff. We stopped at the West end of Sandown Bay; where the cliffs are intersected by a narrow valley, called Shanklin Chine, and a small stream of water sloping down to the beach. This valley, chink, or chasm, is a pretty good representation, in miniature, of Lemon Valley on the African isle St. Helena. Some little patches of gardens are almost upright on its rocky sides, near an ordinary public-house; which seems but a tenth part so high as the broken precipice it stands in. I saw a large dog at the door, sitting silent and melancholy; which made me say, I wondered he took so little care of his master's house: but my companion informed me, he had belonged to a shepherd, who, finding him fail

through age, and not so completely tend his flock as in time past, had given him to the fishermen, that they might kill him to catch crabs; and that two or three others we had seen, thus dumb and sorrowful, were likewise kept for that purpose, but reprieved a short time by the arrival of a dead horse for the fishery: adding, it was common for shepherds and others to give their old dogs, or sell them for a few pence, to make crab-bait, when no longer profitable, or keen for game; that he himself had thus disposed of the finest pointer he ever knew, because her sight grew dim after sporting for him many years*; and he supposed the reason of the dogs looking so dull at the fishermen's huts, was their having lost their old masters. This made me reflect, that Death, to mankind, is the wages of Sin and Vice; but absolutely the reverse with dogs and other creatures, who find it the reward of a faithful servitude, and well-spent life! Perhaps, however, other men are not cruel, but myself effeminate; and I ought to be ashamed of my compassionate regard, which profits me nothing: but even insects have I succoured; and all beings partake of my love or charity,—the very devils not excepted.

June 5. Took a walk beneath the Culver Cliff, at whose East end a spring gushes from the chalk rock, about the height of a spring-tide, and fills several cavities, like cups, in its fall, yet is not an inch wide. The shore that lies under the Culver is covered with two sorts of rocks; the one, loose and smooth, but of a huge size; the other, fixed and sharp, irregular and fractured, having many limpets on them; but as to the White Horse, which certainly should be called the White House, I know not whether to reckon it a rock or cliff: it joins to the main body of the Culver, and reaches half way up, like a very tall house, with a high sharp ridge: my companion shot at a gull that sat on it, and struck his mark, but the bird lost only a few feathers,

* Would not an Indian, with his tomahawk, have been as suitable a companion for a humanized being, as the man who could tell such a story of himself? What a desert must such a mind be! How devoid of every sentiment that ornaments our nature! Several passages crossed over in the manuscript from which this Journey is taken, appear to relate to this amiable nameless companion, and his various excellencies.—AN URBANITESS.

the charge having little force so high; nor could he get another shot, though the gulls flew shrieking over us, as if in derision, for they were cunning enough to keep higher up the cliff than his gun would reach; so that this noisy war was without slaughter:

The birds but half frightened;
The man half delighted.

We next came to two large caves, and entered the farthest, which resembled the hold of a stout man of war, with the keel inverted, and stern cut off where it yawns to receive the sea; which was then advancing, and had reached its end the tide before. We hasted back, and kept so close to the precipices, that some projected over our heads.

June 6. Rode through Lake to Shanklin, and thereby avoided the dangerous road of Sandown Cliff, which is said to be scarce a foot in some places from their extremity, where they lately foundered. We next rode to Zackon Farm, which the road almost encompassed, in our way to the curious village of Bonchurch; a place so uncommonly and rudely situated, that I believe its fellow is not in England: the great bulk of those green Downs which compose the upper part of Dunnose, falls down above it in a steep slope, and rests upon perpendicular stone cliffs, which are also higher than Bonchurch from their very base, and appear like the sides of extremely old castles, or venerable churches. As to the village itself, it is nothing more than a few scattered farms, and poor cottages, very thinly mixed among hideous rocks and the strangest wild pieces of broken land imaginable; some parts stood up like mounds and tottering walls, between us and the sea, which perhaps would be out of our sight for a quarter of a mile together; and then, without rising from our former level, we seemed to depart from a deep valley, and found ourselves riding on the top of steep precipices, at whose bottom lay cultivated fields, which are also far above the sea (for the stately cliffs of Dunnose Point are between that element and them). Bonchurch is in the Eastern part of that astonishing tract called Under Way, and sometimes, more properly, Under Cliff; for it reaches the whole length of Dunnose, and lies at the foot of

amazing stone precipices, which stand upright, and are the base of a lofty ridge of green Downs. This tract is a sort of middle stage to that noted headland, Dunnose; and its cliffs below are greater in height than those above; yet a traveller finds himself constantly under the land cliffs, and seldom perceives that he is over the other; for the rocks and irregular earth shut out the sea prospect very often, and represent perpendicular cliffs, at intervals, rising on that side as well as the other. Some parts of the rugged Peak of Derby resemble the whole face of this fractured earth, and its rocky roads; but the sea-prospect persuades me to give this the preference. I here saw fields of corn in so various and steep situations, that I wondered the farmers could get them ploughed: in short, the whole aspect of this tract is a representation of Nature and irregularity in triumph over Art and rule: for the cottages are not easily known from the rocks at a small distance; nor the fruit-trees and others from the barren shrubs; nor the gardens and fields from the real wildernesses; and as to the sheep and cattle that are kept here, one would rather think they had concealed themselves from mankind, than that any man had brought them here to feed and clothe him. But to complete the variety of this strange place, the land that lies under it, and over the cliffs of the sea, presents us at intervals with fertile fields of corn; and most part of the Downs that appear above the high land cliffs, have sheep feeding on them. Another diversity of this Under Cliff is, the fine springs of water that gush from the land cliffs and fall across it. We were guided by one from Bonchurch to a farm called Littleton, whence we proceeded to Vintner Farm, and thence through the village of Steephill, to that of St. Lawrence, whose church is the least I ever saw; the length of the outside being scarce ten yards, which is just double the breadth, the height to the eaves is a yard and a half, and the largest window but a foot wide, or at most 14 inches: it stands on a little hill, about a mile beyond the village, and is kept from sight by a low wall till one may throw a stone against it; yet this, by advice of the boors, was to stand in our eye, and direct

direct us, like a beacon, to Niton village, where we next arrived. This place is commonly called Crab Niton, from its crab and lobster fishery; it stands but a little past Under Cliff, which had begun to change its appearance when we came within half a mile of its end, the sea cliffs terminating, and the ground sloping gradually down to the water; but the land cliffs held on to near Crab Niton. The whole length of Under Cliff is about six miles; it commences at Bouchurch, which I reckon the most curious of it all. We rode from Niton to Whitwell, and thence, by Week Farm, to the top of a single Down; which presented a very good prospect, but nothing that struck my eye so much as the cliff named Freshwater, at the West end of the Island: they resemble the Culver, but seem to be longer and higher. We had a wandering troublesome ride the rest of our way; the country folks being too simple to direct us, and the road too intricate for strangers. We now ascended another Down, but rambled by guess from Mill to hill: the first village we came to was Appuldurcombe, where a handsome house adorns a small park: we passed hence to the right of Aps Farm, and through Lane to Brading. Almost all the roads that we travelled to-day were either uneven rocky ground, or full of loose stones; and the gates were set so thick across the highways, that I never saw or heard of the like in England: I was told by an Apothecary, that he got up one night, and took horse in haste, to visit a patient not two miles off, and had fifteen gates to open in his way.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Jan. 10.

YOUR liberality, I am confident, will induce you to admit an endeavour to counteract the effects of the severe strictures (to give them no worse an epithet) in your last volume, p. 540, on "The Miseries of Music Masters."

To say nothing of the extract, which has not been fairly quoted, your Reviewer charges Mr. Pitman with "a scrap knowledge of Musick;" but when you are informed that Mr. Pitman had a regular musical education under the late celebrated Dr. Arne, and has cultivated the Science

for more than 45 years, it cannot be supposed that his knowledge of the art can be a *scrap* one, "immethodically made up of second-hand quotations." The Reviewer mentions one, and it is the only one in the whole book, taken from your Magazine, and which, he says, is falsely attributed to Lavater. The lines in question are certainly introduced, but with inverted commas, to shew them to be a quotation, and also with a note (and not lines) by Lavater, taken exactly as it appeared in the Magazine alluded to. It does not follow from this that the lines were attributed to Lavater; and merely for introducing that single extract, Mr. Pitman is charged with having only "a scrap knowledge of Musick, made up of second-hand quotations." Instead of confining his remarks to the didactic part of the Poem, there is on that head a total silence; not a word on the art of fingering (the most interesting part of the book); but the Reviewer observes only on the versification, and speaks of the *amusing irregularity* of Hudibras, whom I never understood to be an *irregular* writer. Foote's Minuet, on which the Reviewer chooses to be pleasant, was not introduced as an example of what the Author advanced respecting Accent, but only as a primary lesson, usually given for upwards of 50 years to young practitioners on keyed instruments.

It may not be ill-timed, Mr. Urban, to transcribe a few lines respecting the Author of the work in question, from the lately published "Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors;" as there are, doubtless, very many of your Readers who may not have an opportunity of consulting that useful publication:

"PITMAN, AMBROSE, Esq. is the younger of two sons of the late Bartlett Pitman, Esq. a respectable country gentleman in Gloucestershire, by Anne, one of the coheiresses of Thomas Hallett, Esq. of Bridport, in Dorsetshire. Mr. Thomas Pitman, the elder brother of our Author, was inspector general of the brewery throughout England and Wales. He was a distinguished mathematician, and died in 1795. The subject of the present article, having a musical turn, was placed under Dr. Arne in 1775, and continued with that eminent composer till the death of the Doctor, in 1778. After that event he retired into

into the country, on an estate which was left him by his aunt. At the age of seventeen he published a Poem, which was favourably received; and, about the same time, he wrote a comic Opera, in two acts; but it was never acted, though it had experienced the revision and approbation of the elder Colman. In 1788, he published the *Beauties of Domenico Scarlatti*, selected from that Author's 'Suites de Leçons.' About this period he resided in the Weald of Kent, where he continued seven years, cultivating his favourite pursuits, and occasionally figuring as a poetical correspondent in the *Maidstone Journal*, under the signature of Ephraim Epigram, Esq. He also published the favourite *Amoroso* of the *Pensive Rose*, and *Sonnets from Petrarch*, with accompaniments. On his return to London, about 1795, he published several other musical works, and he was likewise a frequent contributor to the Newspapers and the *European Magazine*. Mr. Pitman has been married many years, and has one child now living, a daughter, about eighteen, who is distinguished by her musical talents. The literary works of this writer are as follow: 'Eugeno, or the Man of Sorrow; a legendary Tale, in verse;' 1782, 4to.—'The Distress of Integrity and Virtue, a Poem, in three cantos;' 1782, 4to."

Yours, &c. A FRIEND TO MERIT.

Mr. URBAN,

*Inner Temple,
Dec. 17.*

HAVING in my possession several original letters and memoranda in the hand-writing of the celebrated John Howard, and his confidential attendant, tending to throw considerable light upon the motives which impelled that great philanthropist to those extraordinary exertions for the alleviation of human misery which have immortalized his name; and (if it be possible) to give to those exertions a yet stronger claim upon our admiration and esteem, by making us more intimately acquainted with the personal character and private feelings of the man, who, like the great exemplar constantly before his eyes, "went about doing good:" it is my intention, from these, and such other materials as I may be able to collect, to compose and publish a short sketch of the public and private Life of this distinguished character.

Towards the compilation of such a work, I have already been favoured with the communication of much va-

luable information from some of his surviving friends; and I would avail myself of the extensive circulation of your valuable Miscellany, to solicit the loan of any of Mr. Howard's original letters, and the communication of such facts as may be within the knowledge of those of his friends who may yet be living, or of the representatives of such as are deceased, with whom I have not the advantage of any more private medium of communication.

Such assistance, however trifling in extent, I shall most thankfully receive, and readily acknowledge, on the publication of the work; and any communication on the subject, addressed to me at 32, Fleet-street, will meet with immediate attention from

JAMES BALDWIN BROWN.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

ALLOW me to trouble you with a few words in answer to your Correspondent T. F. in the last Magazine. This Gentleman has thought fit totally to mistake my meaning, for the purpose of writing a long and laboured defence of what was never called in question,—the right of every one to dispose of his property in such manner as he thinks fit. With the major part of his letter, therefore, I have little to do; the whole of my remarks were urged against that principle of obtaining forced sale for works, by holding out the delusion of small numbers, and the destruction of the materials, thereby producing subscribers to works which, brought forth in the usual mode, would meet with few purchasers.

There may have been a period when such measures were necessary; but in the present day, when there is such abundant patronage for any work of merit, it will be in vain to use such a plea as an apology. The case is thus: from the high prices which old books fetched a few years ago, many who required them for purposes beneficial to literature, were unable to gratify their wishes: this led to the idea of reprinting them; the result fully justified the expectation; almost all our ancient Historians and Chroniclers, several of our ancient Poets, Holinshed, Fuller, Froissart, Massinger, and many others not necessary to be mentioned here, were reprinted.

The success of these works induced many to believe, that a book need only to be rare, to answer well in re-publication; the consequence of which is, we have been deluged with a deal of the trash of antient days, dragged forth into light through the indiscriminate taste of editors, or the cupidity of booksellers: these works, deficient in intrinsic merit, have been obliged to be supported by the means which I have endeavoured to expose. *Valuable books* required no such aid. It was against this system that my remarks have been urged; I consider it as discreditable, and shall ever continue to think so.

This mode it was impossible could long maintain its ground; and the depreciation in works published in the manner heretofore described, fully proves my assertion; and it would not be difficult to give a few examples, in order to convince T. F. and those who may happen to think with him. Such instances, and several might be named, would be sufficient to prove that my remarks have not been dictated from disappointment in procuring these or similar publications, or, as your Correspondent imagines, from having *come in a day too late*. I will not, in imitation of T. F. take up the time of your Readers by conjectures as to the number of his volumes, or the nature of his pursuits; it would be a task of little difficulty to fix upon him some distinguishing mark. It must be confessed he struggles hard for a sinking cause, and what is now becoming a losing speculation.

In conclusion, let me assure T. F. that if my taste should ever lead me to collect such books as I have alluded to, I do not anticipate any difficulty in procuring them.

Yours, &c. PHILO-LITH.

* * * This letter renders the insertion of the communications of MONITOR, &c., unnecessary. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Jun. 9.

AS it is more than probable, from certain readings in your Miscellany in November and December last, that when Authors, &c. find their works lie heavy on hand, the rage, or fashion, of announcing that a "conflagration" of said productions will take place on a given day, is

likely to become general; I, ever foremost to catch at a *good hint*, embrace the first opportunity of informing all those whom it may concern as follows: Whereas my work of Antient "Sculpture and Painting" is now become a "dead stock;" that is, with regard to the few copies left; and likewise as my present undertaking, the "Antient Architecture of England," is at a stand, for want of the usual aid, liberality of Subscribers (some dead, some tired of collecting, &c.), declare, truly declare, that out of respect to them, and a peculiar satisfaction to myself, I propose, when they and others, my friends and patrons, appoint the time and place, by a special meeting convened for that purpose (not presuming to fix such important matters by my own determination), not less than 500 being present, and having signed their names to commemorate the deed, to be ready and willing, with my said performances, to cast them into the flames, either in open view, to gratify a generous publick, or privately to entertain the above select few, taking into my own hands what benefit, or otherwise, may accrue on the occasion.

J. CARTER,

12, Upper Eaton-st. Grosvenor-place.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.

MAN is distinguished from other animals by a power of communicating more readily his thoughts by means of words, which are necessarily, therefore, signs of ideas. There seems to be a particular part of the Brain designed to produce, in a more or less degree, according to the measure of its development, this peculiar faculty of perceiving and establishing a relation between ideas and representative sounds. Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, to whom the world are indebted for the only existing Anatomy of the Brain, have called this part of it the Organ of Language; and experience seems to confirm the opinions which they have entertained respecting the functions of this organ.

The opinions published by the late J. H. Tooke, respecting the nature of Language, seem to have been perfectly misunderstood by those who have attempted to confute him. To me, the fact that words have all been originally sounds significant of their own force, seems incontrovertibly proved

proved by etymology. But that they retain their primitive signification now, is by no means the case. In rapid discourse, not only words, but even whole sentences, seem to be the representatives of ideas: we catch the sense of the phrase, and unless there be any incongruity in its parts, to which we are unaccustomed, we do not perceive the particular force of the component words. This enables us to account for conjunctions, prepositions, and other particles which are most frequently and rapidly used, losing their primitive signification, and appearing only like *avant-couriers* in discourse, which serve to complete the sentences.

Words, according to their present use, though they do not, when taken separately, excite the ideas of their original import, yet they are never correctly used in the sense in which they will not bear an etymological dissection without essentially altering the meaning; and etymology serves to enable us to trace the genealogy and order of human ideas, and to view language in the simplicity of its origin, before, from the more refined state of human sentiment, and the multiplication of ideas, the communication thereof became complicated.

That all words may be traced to nouns and verbs, can, I think, be etymologically proved; and it shows that the Organs of Individuality, and the feelings, were earlier active than comparison, and the Reflecting Faculties; which subsequently refined language, and facilitated the communication of philosophical ideas.—It is my intention, after these pre-tatory remarks, to illustrate this position by a series of etymological examples, if you will be so good as to give them place in your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

T. F.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

IN the progress of Disease, there is scarcely any one more alarming than that of *Hernia*, or Rupture, which seems to increase beyond the powers of calculation. In the West of England, in only one district comprising 200,000 inhabitants, it has been ascertained, by actual observation of the medical practitioners, that upwards of one in five of that whole population labour under this malady. In other parts of England, and in the

Metropolis and its vicinity, it exists in one person in every eight through the male population of this kingdom; and even in a much greater proportion among the labouring classes of the community in all manufacturing districts, particularly in those who are employed in weaving, or on the water, as boatmen.

It has been found to occur at all periods of life, in either sex, and is not the consequence of depraved habits; but arises either from bodily defect, or those laborious exertions, from which the affluent are in general exempted. Hence a large proportion of the sufferers under this affliction is found among the poor. When these cases are neglected in their early stages, either through delicacy or extreme poverty, the malady daily increases, in proportion to the industrious habits of the patient; and from this circumstance, the services of many ingenious artificers and useful labourers have been totally lost to the community; and their families, once decently maintained by them, have become absolutely impoverished.

The institution of Societies for granting relief in these cases to the poor, has had the more extensive benefit of inducing many, who had long concealed their complaint, to seek medical assistance. In large manufacturing districts, especially those where great exertion is required, out of every hundred persons employed, twenty-two are thus afflicted: this demands of the superintendant the most careful consideration. The proportion which the complaint bears between the sexes, is more than one-fifth in favour of females; for in the returns which I have obtained from the City Truss Society, out of 9953 cases of relief in the short space of eight years past, 2220 were males, and 1733 were females; which proves the fact above stated, that labour and great exertion are the chief causes of this malady. The far greater proportion of numbers attacked by it are between the ages of 40 and 60, when strength and vigour are in mature exertion; the next proportion and danger is from 50 to 60 years; the numbers towards old age decline, but then many do not reach old age from other causes; and nearly a fourteenth part of the whole number are children under ten years of age.—The case is so alarming, be-
cause

cause so general and so severe, that commiseration and generosity, where they are discovered, are always well deserved and bestowed. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 18, 1815.

ALTHOUGH your valuable pages are, in a great degree, devoted to the purposes of Literature, yet never did the sacred cause of Humanity want an advocate in Sylvanus Urban.

I lament much that the account of a transaction which took place in May last, at the Police-office in Hatton-Garden, is not upon record in your widely-circulated Miscellany. A father appeared, leading by the hand his infant daughter (for she was little more than ten years of age), stating that she had, even at that early period of life, already imbibed the most vicious habits, and requesting the advice and assistance of the Magistrates to save her from inevitable and speedy destruction!

Such are the simple outlines of the case; and no heightening of colour is requisite to make the dreadful picture more impressive! But upon investigation it appeared, that no one of the numerous and excellent Institutions which do honour to the inhabitants of this Metropolis, could receive this unfortunate child; and her very youth operated as a cause of exclusion from the Hospital more expressly appropriated to the relief of the erring and most pitiable part of her sex.

You, Sir, have lived too long in, and mixed too widely with the world, to consider this as a solitary instance: it is not necessary to visit the lobbies of our Theatres, or to explore the distressing scenes of prostitution which nightly disgrace our streets, to be aware of the extent of this increasing evil. The most public thoroughfares of this Metropolis exhibit, at noon-day, a train of infants already devoted to infamy, and bearing the broad mark of Vice upon their countenances, which have not yet lost the traces of childhood! Let any man walk from the Exchange to Charing-cross, under the glare of the mid-day sun, and the slightest degree of observation will point out to him a multitude of victims to early disgrace, who, in point of age, are hardly yet fit to be emancipated from the restraints of the

nursery; and who, it is a melancholy truth, are no less distinguishable by their infantile appearance, than by the unblushing manner in which they force themselves upon the attention of the passenger.

Whatever may be said relative to the causes which seduce those of a more mature age from the paths of Virtue (and I have in general found this most unfortunate description of persons to be far more sinned against than sinning), we cannot impute to extravagance, to credulity, or to the operation of uncontrolled passions, the fall of these youthful sacrifices to the depravity of the other sex. They are, and from the nature of the case must be, involuntary, passive, unresisting victims upon the altar of Moloch! but whether overawed through the operation of fear, or forced by open and undisguised violence, they are alike plunged into the abyss of destruction, before they are conscious of the ruin they are compelled to suffer.

What then is to be the fate of these unfortunate beings, whose doom appears thus to be fixed, before reason or choice can take any part in the event? Must they perish by misery and disease before the pen of Time has written Woman upon the brow? or will the benevolent stretch out the hand of compassion, and rescue from sorrow, from sin, and from the grave, these hapless daughters of Affliction, who have yet known little of life, except its crimes and its miseries?

A more favourable prospect seems to open upon us: "A Guardian Society for providing an asylum for unfortunate Females," has been formed; and sure I am that the claims of this most pitiable class of sufferers will not be permitted to pass unheeded by the philanthropic characters who conduct the affairs of this excellent Charity.

I will now leave the subject to the consideration of your Readers; requesting those who, at this festive season, behold their own blooming offspring smiling around them in peace and security, to contrast the sufferings of the infant daughters of Sin with these happier prospects, and to shew their gratitude to the Giver of all good things, by uniting to save his fallen and deserted creatures!

Yours, &c.

E. L.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.

ONE of the questions proposed in your last Month's Magazine, under X. Y. is, I conceive, incorrectly put. Mr. Dyer has said, it is true, more than once, in his History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, that the *University*-charters begin under Henry III. But the question, as placed in your Magazine, amounts to this: Considering the practice of giving charters is so much more ancient than 1229, the date of Hen. III's Charter, is it probable that no Charter was given to *Cambridge* before? A little discrimination only is requisite to find a solution. The question does not discriminate between Cambridge, the *town* of Cambridge, and the *University* of Cambridge. The *Town* of Cambridge had a Charter, had Charters, before Henry III. In the History of the University and Colleges, it is *shewn* by Mr. Dyer, that both K. Henry I. and John (Hist. of Univ. &c. vol. I. p. 58) gave charters to the *Town*. But it does not therefore follow there was any given to the *University* before the reign of Henry III. Nay, there was a Charter given by Nigellus (Hist. Cam. vol. II. p. 62) (for Bishops gave Charters as well as Kings) to the Nunnery of St. Radegund's, long before it was converted into a College. Put this, also, is a different thing from a Charter given to the University. It is, indeed, repeatedly hinted by the author, that the *University* Charters begin under Henry III; and rather broadly (though under the authority of some of the best Antiquaries both of Oxford and Cambridge) that the *University* Charters, previous to that period, are not genuine. The proper question, therefore, on this view of the subject, would be, Can any of your antiquarian readers throw any new light on this subject, tending to shew that the above-said Charters have on them the marks of authenticity? a question, however, let it be observed, of mere curiosity, that concerns Antiquaries; for the University has ancient royal authentic charters enough, and her privileges are amply and fully provided for by Parliament;—so that questions of this kind cannot, in the smallest degree, affect the interest of that learned body.

The other question, relating to
GENT MAG, January, 1816.

Gravitation and Sir Isaac Newton, may be considered thus. Mr. Dyer, in his History, maintains nothing either for or against the doctrine of Gravitation. He merely takes the doctrine, or rather alludes to it, as stated by the Newtonians, and says that it was not altogether unknown to the ancients. He produces a few passages from ancient authors, and leaves the interpretation to the readers; and he mentions two or three moderns, of great authority, who have maintained, that the doctrine of Gravitation was not unknown to the ancients. The remaining part of the question, Did any *modern* advance the doctrine, and the ratio by which gravitation is said to vary, before Sir Isaac Newton, and who? is answered by Newton himself (ut seorsum collegerunt etiam nostrates Wrennus, Hookius, & Hallesus. Schol. to Prop. II. in Sect. I.)

Mr. Dyer had been speaking in reference to the famous dispute about ancient and modern learning, by Sir W. Temple, Dr Wotton, Mr. Baker, Duteus, and others; and it is clear that he does not say any thing which, in the smallest degree, could be supposed to affect the honour or dispute the claim of original genius to Sir Isaac Newton. What, indeed, is said on this subject (vol. I.) is quite the reverse, and implies that, though certain opinions may, imperfectly, float about in different ages of the world, yet that he who embodies them into systems, improves upon them, and accompanies them with demonstrations, must be rightly considered as the founder of them.

In John Aubrey's Letters of Eminent Persons, &c. (extracted from the Bodleian MSS.) vol. II. p. 408, may be seen exactly how far Hook had carried this doctrine, and, at the same time, from the reference above made to Newton, that Aubrey's insinuation about the disingenuousness of Sir Isaac, is illiberal, coarse, and false. A CANTAB.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.

OBSERVING, in vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 484, an interesting account of an improvement on the Organ adopted in France, I beg to add a notice of one suggested by a countryman of our own. Mr. T. Turner, of Lambeth, is at present building an Organ

Organ which, besides other improvements on those in common use in Churches, &c. will be furnished with an expressive swell across the whole front, behind the diapason stop. It opens and shuts *ad libitum*, as suddenly or gradually as the human voice: it causes a swell on the whole instrument, or on each note individually. It will also save the expense of Choir Organs, as the great Organ will answer both purposes.

At present, the voice of the Organ can only be increased or diminished on a small portion of the Organ, while the improved swell acts on the whole instrument. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, an. 18.

IN vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 485, one of your Correspondents, under the signature of L. R. I. is disposed to attribute, for some very specious reasons which he has adduced, the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," to the pen of the late Maurice Morgann, author of an "Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir J. Falstaff;" and he refers to my brother, Mr. Symmons, of Paddington, and myself, as to the persons who are now alone able to determine the question. Though we, Mr. Urban, (for I speak in my brother's name and my own,) have nothing more than negative testimony to offer on the occasion, we feel that it would be wrong in us, under the pressure of such a reference, to be silent, and thus to appear to be withholding from the public information which, in truth, we do not possess. Our intimacy with Maurice Morgann, which commenced with our earliest years, continued, without the smallest interruption, to the last moment of his valuable life. During this long period, of certainly more than forty years, his intercourse with us was of the most unreserved nature; and, from our knowledge of his character, and our experience of his confidence, we are satisfied that no composition of any importance could have fallen from his pen, without the circumstance being communicated either to one or to the other of us. Having expressed this as our conviction, we have only to declare that, in consequence of his total silence on the subject, we feel assured of his not having written the "Heroic Epistle;" the

style of which also we conceive to be of another character from that which we have remarked in the many exhibitions of his poetic talent that have fallen under our observation. We are persuaded, indeed, that he was fully adequate to the composition in question; and we cannot consent to assert for him a rank, in the moral or the intellectual world, in any degree inferior to that of Mason; for in moral worth our friend had no superior, and in all the energies and splendors of intellect, very few. With respect to his intimacy with the first Marquis of Lansdowne, your Correspondent is perfectly correct; and the trifling misstatements of his letter, in other particulars, may very easily be rectified. For many years of his life, our friend resided in Knightsbridge; at first nearly opposite to the Chapel, and subsequently in the High Row, immediately facing Sloane-street. He was a rare and most estimable man, in whom genius was blended with benevolence, the friend of his Country and of the human race. His memory I fondly cherish; and, if the dead were sensible of the courtesies of the living, I would annually frequent his grave, and adorn it with roses.

Yours, &c. CHARLES SYMMONS.

Mr. URBAN, E. R. Jan. 19.

THE perusal of the address of your Correspondent "Alfred," vol. LXXXV. i. p. 126, caused me to write to you on the 30th April, in the same year, on the subject of the book called "The Doctor and Student," (mentioned by Alfred,) to give you a chapter therefrom, and to request the assistance of some of your learned and ingenious Readers for an explanation of the term "*Sinderesis*."

This communication of mine, either being judged unworthy of insertion, or delayed thus long through pressure of more valuable matter, has given me this opportunity of more correctly informing Alfred, that in Herbert's edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, (tit. "Robert Wyer," page 379,) it is stated, that the first Dialogue alone was printed in Paris (1528), by John Rastell; and that St. Germain was allowedly the author.

I shall now beg leave to recur to the general purport of my former address,

address, by stating that I have now two copies of "The Doctor and Student," the one printed by Wight, in 1604, (nineteen years earlier than that of Alfred's,) and the other, printed by the above-mentioned Robert Wyer, in, or prior to, the year 1531 (ninety-two years, at the least, earlier than Alfred's book).

The title of my oldest copy is lost, but it is in other respects quite perfect, and exactly corresponds to the particular description thereof by Herbert, in his account of Robert Wyer's books without date, page 379.

My book has the "*secunde Dyalogue*," printed by Peter Treveris, in 1531, (perfect,) and also the "*lyttell Treatise called The Newe Addicions*," printed by Berthelet in 1531, mentioned by Herbert, page 419, (also perfect), bound up with it.

They are all printed in a small Gothic type (the "*lyttell Treatise*" of Berthelet being smaller than the other two,) very much resembling Caxton's type, No. 4. [Vide Dibdin, Plate IX.]

I shall not again trouble you with quotations from the Prologue and Introduction to the "*Secunde Dyalogue*," (contained in my former address,) to prove, by inference, what I now find expressly asserted by Herbert; viz. that the first Dialogue was printed in Latin; but shall proceed to observe, that the following extract, being chapter 13 of the first Dialogue, is preceded by a question at the end of the 12th chapter, as to the nature and quality of *Conscience*, and by a reply in these words:

"To the intent that thou mayst the better understand, that I shall saye of *Conscience*, I shall fyrste shewe the what *Sinderesis* is, and then what *Reason* is, and then what *Conscience* is, and howe these thre dyffer amonge themselves I shall somewhat touche."

Now follows an exact copy of chapter 13:

"What *Sinderesis* is.

"The XIII Chaptyre.

"*Doctoure*.—*Sinderesis* is a naturall power of the soule sette in the hyghest parte thereof, mouynge and stertynge it to good, and abhorrynge euyl. And therefore *Sinderesis* neuer synneth nor erryth. And this *Sinderesis* our Lorde put in man to the intent that the ordre of thynges shuld be obserued. For, after Saynt Deonyse, the wysdom of God

joyneth the begynnynge of the seconde thynges to the laste of the fyrste thynges, for Aungell is of a nature to vnderstande without serchyng of reason: and to that nature Man is joyned by *Sinderesis*, the which *Sinderesis* maye not hollye be extyncted neyther in man ne yet in dampned soules. But neuer theles, as to the use and exercyse thereof, it maye be lette for a tyme eyther through the darkenesse of ygnorance, or for undyscrete delectacyon, or for the hardnes of obstynacye; fyrste by the darkenes of ygnorance—*Sinderesis* maye be lette, that it shall not murmure agaynst euyl, bycause he byleuyth euyl to be good; as it is in heretykes, the whiche when they dye for the wyckdynes of theyr erreure, byleue that they dye for the very trouthe of the saythes. And by undyscrete delectacyon, *Sinderesis* is somtyme so ouerlayde that remorse or grudge of Conscience for the tyme can haue no place. For the hardnes of obstynacye *Sinderesis* is also let, that it maye not styrre to goodnes, as it is in dampned soules that be so obstynate in euyl, that they maye neuer be enclined to good. And though *Sinderesis* maye be sayd to that poynt extyncte in dampned soules: yet it may not be sayd that it is fully extyncte to all intentes, for they alwaye murmure agaynst the euyl of the payne that they suffre for synne. And so it maye not be sayde that it is vnyuersally, and to all intentes, and to all tymes extyncte. And this *Sinderesis* is the begynnynge of all thynges that maye be lernyd by speculacyon or studye. And mynystreth the generall groundes and pryncples thereof. And also of all thynges that are to be done by man. An example of suche thynges as maye be lernyd by speculacyon appereth thus: *Sinderesis* saythe that euery hole thyng is more than any one parte of the same thyng, and that is a sure grounde that neuer fayleth. And an example of thynges that are to be done, or not to be done, is, where *Sinderesis* sayth: no euyl is to be done: but that goodnes is to be done and folowed, and euyl to be fledde, and suche other. And therefore *Sinderesis* is called by some me, the Law of Reason, for it mynystreth the pryncples of the lawe of reason, the whiche be in euery man by nature, in that he is a reasonable creature."

As I am totally unable, by reference to any Clavis, Lexicon, Dictionary, or other book in my possession, to ascertain the etymology or meaning of the word "*Sinderesis*," and am unable besides to understand my Author, I shall be obliged to any of your better-

better-informed Correspondents for an explanation—not only of the *word*, but also for a paraphrase or interpretation of the whole Chapter.

I hope your numerous admirers will now excuse my entering upon another subject connected with the Literature of England and Ireland, because it will at least *rectify an error*, if it does not add much to the poetic treasures of the United Kingdom.

In Rees's Cyclopædia, vol. V. part 1, in the Life of *Roger Boyle* (Earl of Orrery), it is stated (towards the conclusion) that “as a statesman and soldier the Earl of Orrery appeared with singular advantage; but, though he was ambitious of obtaining the reputation of a *writer*, and published a great number of works in prose and verse, Tragedy, Comedy, and Romance, &c. none of them have escaped oblivion.”

Now, Mr. Urban, I happen to have in my possession a folio volume of the Earl's *Poems* on most of the Festivals of the Church, “printed [at Dublin, I suppose,] for Henry Heringman, at the Anchor, in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange, 1681.” It appears by a *Postscript* to the work, that the Poems were to have comprised six subjects more than are printed in the present volume; that is to say, for St. Barnabas, St. Michael, and All Saints; 29th May, 23d October, and 5th November; “but that it pleased God to call him to an happy rest from these as well as all other labours, before he could *finish* what he further intended in this kind.” He died in October 1679. The Poems were *twenty-eight* in number; but three of them (on the Nativity, Circumcision, and Epiphany,) are wanting in this copy, by the loss of sheet B. There is a Preface of four pages by the Noble Author, and the following Dedication:

“THE DEDICATION
“To my Mother the Church of Christ in Ireland.”

“Hail, sacred Mother! O do not refuse
These *first fruits* of my converted
Muse; [has trod,

A Muse, which in vain paths too long
And now do's consecrate herself to God.
This change, O Muse, most happy is
for thee—

Mount Sion now shall thy *Parnassus* be;

Thou never yet could'st soar to such a
height [thy flight:

As that from whence thou now begin'st
The spires of airy Verse clime not so high
As to the feet of Sacred Poetry.

Mother, vouchsafe my influence to be,
Now I, thy Prodigal, return to thee.”

If the assertion in the Cyclopædia (above quoted) was supposed to be correct, this book of mine is a treasure. I shall, however, have great pleasure in transcribing for your valuable Miscellany; or for the Author of *Restituta*; or for any other deserving inquirer; any of the Poems contained in this apparently scarce book.

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Tavistock-place,
Jan. 15.

AT the end of Le Neve's “*Lives, &c. of the Protestant Bishops*,” 8vo. 1720, the Author announces the publication of a Second Volume of that work, and says that it will contain the Lives of the following “*Bishops of Winchester*: Robert Horn, John Watson, Thomas Cooper, Wm. Wickham, Wm. Day, Thomas Bilson, James Montague, Lancelot Andrews, Walter Curle, Brian Duppa, George Morley, and Peter Mews.” As I do not learn that this volume was ever printed, it is probable that the Author's collections for it may be preserved in some Library. I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents for information on this subject, as well as for any facts relating to the Author. His “*Fasti Ecclesiar Anglicanarum*” is a truly useful work; of which he promised a continuation after 1715–6. I am also very desirous of ascertaining if he left any considerable materials on this subject: as I have made large additions and corrections to my copy, and may be induced to reprint an improved edition of the work at a future period.

Being on the subject of Ecclesiastical matters, I beg you will allow me to apprise your Readers and Correspondents, that the first portion of my “*History and Antiquities of Norwich Cathedral*” will be put to press at the end of January; and that I intend to give the History of the See and Church, in a continued and connected narrative. This will constitute the first part of the volume; whilst the second part, or section, will be devoted to an Architectural de-

description of the edifice, with accounts of its monuments, &c. A third and concluding part will embrace Biographical anecdotes of the Bishops and Deans. Next will follow a bibliographical Catalogue of Books and Essays relating to the See and Church, with a list of Portraits and Prints. In my account of Salisbury Cathedral, lately finished, I was induced to print a similar Catalogue, as well as a chronological list of Bishops, Deans, &c. after having prepared them for my own private use, from a persuasion that they would be found amusing and gratifying to many Collectors. It gives me much pleasure to say, that several correspondents have testified their approbation of this novel appendage.

The History of Norwich Cathedral will consist of ten sheets of letter-press, and twenty-four engravings, illustrative of the Architecture of the Church, and of the two fine Gate-houses to the Close. I hope to complete the whole in June next, when also will appear the first Number of "*The History and Antiquities of Winchester Cathedral.*" To this truly interesting Church, and its important sepulchral monuments, it is intended to appropriate 30 Engravings, from drawings by Mr. E. Blore. Most of these are already executed, and it is but justice to that ingenious Artist to say that they are peculiarly accurate and tasteful. In the Histories of Durham and Hertfordshire, on the eve of publication, will be several exquisite engravings from this Gentleman's drawings: and it is confidently hoped that these works will excite emulation in the Authors of other County Histories. My esteemed friend, Mr. Baker, of Northampton, I am persuaded, will produce a valuable work on his County, and will call in the aid of some of our best Artists. Mr. E. Blore has very kindly offered him the use of some very curious and interesting drawings. J. BRITTON.

* * * A SEPTUAGENARIAN has our best thanks. We are much obliged by his reference to the note of the Rev. JOHN JONES, and for the Letter which he has sent, which is highly prized by A. BROTHUR SEPTUAGENARIAN; to whom the communication of the other Letters of Mr. JONES (or of any of Bp. WARBURTON) will be highly gratifying. The Originals shall be carefully returned.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CCVII.

Progress of Architecture in England in the Reign of ANNE.

(Continued from our last Vol. p. 495.)

BLENHEIM-HOUSE, Oxfordshire.—Who that contemplates this trophy, raised on conquests obtained by the unanimous Marlborough in the beginning of the eighteenth Century, to liberate particular portions of the Continent, but must feel all that honest pride inherent in an English breast, when greatness of mind and consummate generalship won the cause for triumph and for joy? Our thoughts thus employed, we naturally turn to the commencement of the present Century, full of glories, of marvellous events, of warlike deeds, transcending far all former story, both in the blaze of heroic achievements, and important results dependant thereunto, in bringing Peace and legitimate Sovereignty to suffering Nations. If Blenheim produced its mighty victor, what has Waterloo brought forth? Hail, "illustrious Wellington!" statesman, soldier, friend, protector! Depending on thy powerful hand, Kings rest secure, and subjects find repose. And when the hour of return, of permanent return, arrives for Waterloo's Prince to meet his rejoicing Countrymen in this our happy land, let their unrestrained congratulations lead him to another stupendous pile, another elevation of architectural pomp, to crown his deeds, and own him master to latest time,—the palace of Wellington and Waterloo!

Before we enter on the actual survey of Blenheim, it will be first expedient to particularize the plans and elevations published in the Vitruvius Britannicus by C. Campbell, who introduces them in this manner? "This noble fabric is the seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in Oxfordshire. In this collection I present the curious with all the plans and elevations, by the particular direction of Sir J. Vanbrugh, who gave the designs of this magnificent Palace. Here I am at a loss how to express my obligations to this worthy gentleman, for promoting my labour, in most generously assisting me with his original drawings, and most carefully correcting all the plates, as they advanced

vanced. It was built in 1715*." Two plates of the House (in part copied from the above), published by Bowles about 50 years ago, are also consulted.

Plate I. General plan: extent, 850 feet; formed in a great court, central; wings for offices left and right, and in continuation of great court, the main, or state allotment of the building itself. This display gives the masonic "three in one," bound together by said great court, the entrance into which is from its great gate, West, with a double colonnade upon the great terrace, squaring the great court in its four several sides. On the left, the kitchen court, encompassed with the kitchen, common hall, bake-house, laundry, inferior courts, little portico, green-house, water-cisterns, &c. On the right, the chapel, stable-court, encompassed with stables, coach-houses, inferior courts, green-house, water-cisterns, &c. From these offices are colonnades leading to the principal floor of the House.

Plate II. Ground plan of the house, which comprehends an oblong, lengthened out on the two extremities towards the great court by sweeping augmentations of walls, the whole laid down in five divisions of official apartments, &c. First division: central; cellar under the great hall; vaults under the portico and salon. The other divisions contain the wine-cellars, little stone halls, corridors, vaulted areas, and arcades round them, stone gallery, pantry, stove to the bagnio, still-house, chaplain's hall, steward's hall, servants' hall, hot and cold baths, cool dining-room, bed-chamber to the bagnio, stairs, &c.

Plate III. Plan of the principal floor of the House: it rises on the same disposal of lines as the ground ditto; first division, central; great hall, portico, and salons. Left, two divisions; anti-chamber, drawing-room, great bed-chamber, grand cabinet, vestibule, anti-chamber, and other bed-chambers, wardrobe, and closet. Right, two divisions; great gallery, vaulted corridors, little (or internal) courts, little dining-room, with, on each side, centre division, lesser closets, dressing rooms, little apartments, little anti

or waiting rooms, grand stairs on each side the hall, and in a variety of other situations.

Of the elevations, it is regretted that the plates give no representations of the grand gate of entrance on the terrace, or its double colonnade, or of the wings, except the kitchen, left, and the Chapel, right; they are, of course, similar in design, of three divisions, two stories; windows in first ditto, circular-headed, with dado compartments; second do. square-headed: breaks at the extremities of the divisions rusticated; centre division, a pediment containing shields and palm-branches; parapet with balusters. Over centre division, a superb combination of pilasters, circular pediments, vases, and a terminating ball. It is not decidedly manifest whether this object presents one of Sir John's excellent expedients to mask his chimneys, or is to be considered a mere architectural decoration; but our actual survey, intended to take place this Spring, of the whole pile, will determine every seeming difficulty in the present elucidation of Campbell's and Bowles's

Plate IV. Coming to the main front of the House, it is found to be most majestically designed, and well calculated to express a Nation's idea of military triumphs, serving as a stimulus to raise up future heroes, in expectation of receiving the like reward. In the centre of the five divisions of the House is the hall; a flight of steps with pedestals conduct to the portico with Corinthian columns and pilasters; double height of doors and windows, a pediment inclosing armorial bearings: an attic story takes place, having breaks, windows, and pediment: on this latter decoration, tiers of balls with foliage, &c. The second divisions, left and right, are run out in line by Corinthian pilasters, circular-headed windows, &c. in two stories, entablature, and balustrade: the sweeping augmentations are in two stories, first ditto, Doric columns; circular and square-headed windows, entablature, and balustrade. The third divisions, left and right, advance considerably by means of the sweeping augmentations; two stories, grounds rusticated, windows circular-headed, entablature, the frieze has a series of scrolls. Here the chimneys, as atticks,

* Queen Anne died in 1714: therefore the above date signifies when it was entirely completed.

licks, are most imposingly introduced, in one great pedestal with open arches, pilasters, parapet, and ball-ornamented flashings. The windows to the ground story are circular. The general terrace, with its several flights of steps, sided by pedestals and vases, afford a fine introduction to the elevations. On the introductory colonnade from the wings to the House are vases and military trophies; trophies also on pedestals of portico; statues on the entablature of first story of sweeping augmentations, as are likewise on second pediment and balustrade of centre division.

AN ARCHITECT.

(*The other fronts in our next.*)

MR. URBAN, *Bond-street, Jun. 12.*
I BEG to offer a few observations on the present important crisis for the complete advancement of the Fine Arts in Great Britain, and for building a Temple or Palace of Arts. At this proud era, when the steady valour and persevering energies of Great Britain have sustained the tottering foundations of States and Empires, and in restoring peace, order, and confidence to the civilized World, has stamped her fame in arms, wisdom, and diplomatic skill; no longer let it be said the Muses have no abode with us; no longer let us hear we have no Establishment suitable for their reception — but let the public munificence now completely establish our triumph of excellence, both in the possession and execution of the Fine Arts; and prove to the surrounding Nations, that our Native talent need not blush when placed in competition with the finest performances of the Old School, and make that magnanimous display of the celebrated works which we now possess.

What can so eminently tend to the consummation of our greatness as the erection of a Palace dedicated to the Fine Arts? What is wanted to complete it but such a grand and national edifice? To consider it in a political point of view, it is impossible to overlook the importance of such an Establishment. A neighbouring Nation has proved the value of such an Institution, by the multitudes drawn to it from all parts of the world; and the hundred thousands a year thereby caused to be expended in its vicinity, are unanswer-

able arguments in its favour.

The means to carry such a plan into execution would be, in the first place, *Regency Patronage*; voluntary contributions; the aid of the numerous patriotic subscriptions in erecting all their intended works, to celebrate the victories of our arms by land and sea, at that point; or other aid as may be thought best; and indeed the assistance of Parliament, for such a purpose, might be expected.

The most desirable spot for the building would be as a wing to the intended Palace. The site of St. James's Palace, with a grand triumphal archway fronting the bottom of St. James's-street, as a splendid entrance to the parks, would be very desirable. Or the situation of the King's Mews, Charing Cross. The end of the new Regency Street, in the Regency Park, would be ornamental to the town; but the most convenient spot would be near to the Palace.

The recent agitated state of the Continent has thrown a greater portion of the celebrated works of the Old Masters into our possession, than any one Kingdom or Empire in Europe can now boast of. And in such a Palace as is here proposed, these sublime productions might be exhibited to advantage, and not only improve the artist of the day, but materially assist and elevate the public taste, and contribute to the abolition of a national prejudice, which is characterized by an undue attachment to foreign institutions and foreign artists.

A great collection of the first-rate pictures might be obtained for such a purpose, either by loan for a stated period, to be delivered on demand, or as donations and bequests, as best suited the intentions of patriotic individuals. Had such an Institution before existed, many of our celebrated connoisseurs would have gladly availed themselves of so excellent an opportunity to add their collection to the national good. Recently, Sir Francis Bourgeois, R. A. would, in all probability, not have given the admirers and students of the Arts the trouble to travel as far as Dulwich College, to be gratified with a view of that admirable collection.

A Palace of Arts in the centre of London, free of access, would be an incalculable

incalculable benefit, as a dispenser of taste, and an excitement of mental excellence to all classes of the community; and that, indeed, in a very short period, no gentleman of Europe could give eclat to the finish of his education who had not visited the British Capital. These few ideas are briefly submitted for consideration, in the hope that the subject will be taken up by those competent to form a plan to consummate our National greatness. E. O.

Quid verum, atque decens curo et ego,
et omnis in hoc sum.

"Let all things be done decently, and in order."

Mr. URBAN, *Mary-le-bone, Jan. 12.*

WITHIN the memory of man, the Parish of which I am an inhabitant, has grown from an insignificant village to a gigantic size. Like an animal overgrown, it is unwieldy in all its members. Should any one be disposed to controvert the truth of this assertion, prejudiced in favour of its greatness, at the expence of every thing in which the general interest of this extensive population is concerned, let him fairly and candidly consult Mr. Yates*; to whom we, as Parishioners, and the community at large, stand much indebted for his very interesting publication.

But, Sir, that I may confine myself to the immediate subject of this address—that of Respect to the Dead, let me bring forward to the notice of those who are principally concerned, whether Minister, Churchwardens, or Guardians of the Poor, the indecorous and unbecoming manner in which the dead bodies of the Poor are conveyed from the work-house, or from the infirmary, to St. John's Wood Burial-ground. That the funeral service is duly performed, as it ought to be, the respectable character of Mr. Bel-four admits not of a shadow of doubt.

* With relation to the inanimate corpse of any one individual, rich or poor, it is of no moment, whether it might be reduced to ashes by fire; and were it not for the sake of the living, it would be a very seasonable and effectual mode of providing for the want of space in the different burial-grounds of this over-sized Parish; or, whether the bodies of the

deceased might be conveyed by numbers to be committed to the Ocean, or disposed of in any other manner whatsoever; certain it is, that neither the spirit, which has returned to God, nor those dead bones, which are removed to the sepulchre of our fathers, would be subject to any difference of sensation. The fire in one instance, or the devouring shark in the second, or the worm, in the third case, which sweetly feeds within the tomb of the dead, would affect no one who is gone down to the chambers of Death. It is to the living that every sensation of exquisite feeling upon these sad occasions must apply: and, according to the sensibility of their nerves, affect them in different ways. Poverty and Distress carry not with them that stupefaction, which renders the poor and needy insensible, or indifferent, in what manner their list remains may be disposed of. Many of them are so extremely attentive and alive to the last rites and ceremonies at the Grave, as to create much uneasiness preceding their mortal dissolution; and some have carried it to that excess, as to bear with resignation and resolution the pressing necessities of want in sickness, rather than to in-croach upon the little sum which they had reserved in store for the decency of interment. Bearing this in mind, who can behold the dark machine moving from the walls of the Infirmary with the bodies of the dead, without some revolting thought at so heterogeneous a funeral procession?

In a Parish like this, where its greatness and grandeur is the pride both of Priest and People, why should the living be constantly put to distress from this visible want of respect to the dead? Why should not a decent hearse be provided for this purpose, when we are lavishing our riches, as if they were pebbles on the sea shore, in pulling down steeples, and in erecting others more sightly, more costly, and more magnificent? Of this lavish expenditure, which has swallowed up already some thousands of pounds, a hundredth part of the expensive decorations and ornaments of a single column would provide a handsome substitute, in the room of the filthy cart, which is only fit to convey the skins of slaughtered animals from the shambles of a market.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

REVIEW

* "Church in Danger," see volume XXXV. ii. 44. 144.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the Interior of that Country, executed under the Orders of the British Government, in the years 1809 and 1810, in which are included an Account of the Portuguese Settlements on the East Coast of Africa, visited in the course of the Voyage. A concise Narrative of late Events in Arabia Felix, and some particulars respecting the Aboriginat African Tribes extending from Mosambique to the Borders of Egypt, together with Vocabularios of their respective Languages; illustrated with a Map of Abyssinia, numerous Engravings and Charts. By Henry Salt, Esq. F. R. S. Ato. Rivingtons, 1814.

IT is in the knowledge of all our Readers, that not the least interesting part of Lord Valentia's Travels to the East, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, is the narrative of Mr. Salt's expedition to the Ras from the bay of Massowa, spelt in most of the maps Massiua. On the return of the noble Lord to this country, his representations of the expediency of keeping up the means of communication with this sovereign, and of the favourable effects which such a communication might eventually have on our commercial speculations in the Red Sea, induced Government to send a specific mission to accomplish these purposes. Mr. Salt was fixed upon as the ambassador; and no more suitable person could possibly have been found, as he possessed a mind well stored with general knowledge, a personal acquaintance with the place and its inhabitants, experience of dangerous enterprise, and the greatest firmness and intrepidity of character.

He has here laid before the publick a detailed account of his expedition; and it will be found to contain an abundant store both of information and entertainment. It is indeed one of the most interesting and curious volumes which modern times have produced. It moreover contains a great deal of original matter, and more particularly in that portion which describes the African coast, from Mosambique to Cape Delgado, constituting the Portuguese settlements on the Eastern coast of Africa.

GENT. MAG. January, 1816.

The following is a brief outline of the course he pursued, and the places he visited.

He first proceeded to Madeira, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope. At this place the traveller specifies various improvements introduced into that settlement by the English. On his arrival at Mosambique, he carefully examined the scenery in its vicinity, and made different excursions by sea. The description of the manners of the Portuguese planters is curious and entertaining; but Mr. Salt also enters into a minute account of the Mosambique settlements from a very early period. These are the subjects of the second chapter, which further describes the pirates of Madagascar, a most ferocious set of people, and the present state of the Portuguese, which is represented as decreasing in vigour and importance. This change of circumstances is imputed by the Author, in a great degree to the abolition of the Slave Trade by the English.

The voyage along the coast from Mosambique to the Red Sea is succinctly given in a nautical journal as far as Aden. The principal place seems to have been the island of Zanzibar, the people of which are governed by a Sheik, and are Mahometans of Arab extraction. Mr. Salt upon many occasions controverts the statements of Bruce, and particularly with respect to what that traveller has said on the probability that Sofala was the Ophir of Solomon.

Aden is well described at p. 106 *et seq.* where Mr. Salt was informed that Captain Rüdland, his former fellow-traveller to Abyssinia, was stationed at Mocha as agent to the East India Company. At time permitted, the Author made an excursion to Lahadj, the capital of the country. It should be observed, that no description of this place is to be found in any modern book of travel; and consequently this part of the volume will be found to excite peculiar interest, as it certainly will communicate great amusement.

The incidents relating to Mocha, the ravages of the Wahabee, and many incidents relating to Arabia, are vigorously and perspicuously written;

written; see pp. 121, &c. The infamous conduct of the Nayib of Massouah, on the former visit of Mr. Salt to that place, is circumstantially detailed in Lord Valentia's third volume. The same conduct was repeated with every aggravating circumstance on the occasion of Mr. Salt's second visit.

Aware of the perfidy, avarice, and cruelty, which he might have to encounter from the Nayib, the traveller had intended to prosecute his journey to Abyssinia by the way of Amphila, from which place he ingeniously contrived to forward letters to the Ras Welled Selasse. But he here received intelligence from Pearce, whom he had left behind in Abyssinia, engaging to meet him in a given time at Massowa; to this place therefore he determined to proceed. A large space is given in this portion of the work, to a description of the Bay of Amphila, which is interesting in itself, and must necessarily be of great importance to future navigators in the Red Sea. On Mr. Salt's arrival at Massouah, he was delighted to find his old fellow-traveller Pearce, whose person, language, and manners, were but little changed. With him, accompanied by the retinue sent along with him by the Ras, the travellers proceeded, first to Arkeeko, and thence from the coast to Chelicut, the residence of the Ras. It ought not to be omitted, that this journey was not accomplished without many dangers and difficulties, from the rapacity, rudeness, and barbarity of the tribes through whose districts the party were to pass.

We are now arrived at the Eighth Chapter, and every Reader will be much pleased with its contents, of which Mr. Pearce's narrative of the circumstances which took place in Abyssinia during his residence in that country is not the least interesting portion. We have next a sketch of the prince (the Ras), his manners, character, and amusements: this is followed by some important information obtained by Mr. Salt concerning Bruce, which he obtained from a learned Abyssinian of the name of Dofter Esther. This person resided at Gondar at the same time with Bruce, and frequently visited him. His account of our countryman is generally favourable; all that Bruce

relates of himself, as being in high estimation at Gondar, as having cured the child of Ras Michael and Eyto Corfu of the small-pox, that he was admired for his skill in horsemanship, with many other such particulars, is unquestionably true. It is, however, denied that he ever received any government at all, and that positively he never was Governor of Ilas el Feel, the district where the source of the Nile exists; neither was Bruce present at the battles of Sebraxos; nor is his account of the "Living Feast" at all to be depended upon; but it is most certain that Balugani attended him in his expedition to the source of the Nile, though Bruce studiously conceals the fact. Other inconsistencies and inaccuracies of the Abyssinian traveller are pointed out, and it is seriously to be lamented, that vanity should induce so distinguished a character to deviate from sincerity and truth. Mr. Salt narrates the particulars of his journey on his return to Massowa with great spirit and much interest, interspersing in his journal many curious and important remarks on the state of art in Abyssinia, further observations concerning Axum, particulars of Darfoor, the trade of Massowa, antiquities, ruins, state of the country and manners of the people.

The volume concludes with some account of the ancient history of Abyssinia, a list of the Sovereigns, the failure of the Portuguese, and the cause of it.

The appendix contains some very curious and valuable papers; among others, which every succeeding traveller must be thankful for, vocabularies of the dialects spoken by different tribes of the inhabitants of the coast of Africa. The plates and charts are very numerous, and admirably executed. Few works of modern times confer greater credit, as well on the Author himself, as on the spirit and liberality with which the Publishers have exerted themselves to produce a volume of equal elegance and splendour.

2. *Four Dissertations, Moral and Religious, addressed to the Rising Generation.* I. On Covetousness. II. On Hypocrisy. III. On the Prosperous Condition of Men in this World. IV. On Continuance in Well-doing. 8vo. pp. 68. Longman & Co.; and Nichols, Son, & Bentley.

"THESE

"THESE Dissertations, by a deceased Friend, addressed to the rising Generation, are now most respectfully offered to the Publick by the Editor; who sincerely hopes that they will produce all the good effects which were certainly intended and wished for by their original Author." *Preface.*

This little Volume cannot fail of being a very acceptable gift to the present, as well as to "the rising Generation." The "Dissertations" would have formed admirable Discourses from the pulpit; and, though we are not informed that the Author was a Clergyman, were probably intended for public delivery. They contain much highly commendable advice and instruction on the specific subjects of their several titles.

As specimens of the manner and the language, we take one extract from the "Discourse on Covetousness," and another from that on "Continuance in Well-doing."

"Let us suppose a person of the best disposition in all other respects, sober and peaceable, decent and orderly, such as the young man in the Gospel, who from his infancy had been a punctual observer of what was written in the Law. It does not appear that he had any other vice besides that of Covetousness; but this odious ugly quality had disfigured his whole character; this cold, frosty, spiritless passion, had benumbed his soul; it had starved every kind and tender affection; every social and friendly inclination it had killed. He is conscious that all is not right with him; he asks advice of our Saviour, but has not the heart to follow it. He is anxious to be saved, ambitious to be a virtuous man, and eager to attain the rewards of Christian perfection, provided all this would cost nothing. But he had great possessions, and these he must resign; he had valuable treasures, and these he must no longer hide or hoard; but when commanded to sell all that he had by One whom he perceived to be invested with divine authority, it does not appear that he was willing to part with anything; for he staid no longer: no more questions did he ask, but went away sorrowful and dejected.

"Our Saviour's reflexions on this curious occurrence are suitably solemn and striking. His expressions are so strong, that his Disciples were exceedingly amazed and terrified; not for themselves, we may be sure, for they were in no danger from the snares of riches: all the little they possessed, they

had freely forsaken; but their humanity was alarmed; their benevolence made them anxious for the fate of others. Alas! say they, who then can be saved? among so many rich as there always must be, who is there that has any chance for heaven? This, like some others, we have heard, is 'a hard saying.' Jesus beheld them with an eye of pity; and the substance of his answer is entitled to our most serious attention. Let not the seeming severity of my saying fill your honest minds with vain fears; or move you to doubt the justice and equity of God's dealings. The danger of riches is indeed as great as I have now represented it; but the grace of God is always both able and ready to supply the defects of human strength. Whatever, therefore, may be the temptations to avarice, of all vices the least natural, men may resist them if they will: there is no more necessity for a rich man to be covetous, than for a poor man to be fraudulent or discontented: for poverty, too, hath its snares and temptations: 'take heed and beware of those;' mind the duties of your own station: there is none, in which Charity may not be exerted: let yours appear in the free communication of those truths you have learned, of those treasures you have received from me. Instruct the ignorant, reform the vicious. Let the poor be taught patience and contentment from your example; but from my authoritative admonitions, let the rich 'take heed, and beware of Covetousness.'"

"In every action which men engage in, some point is proposed, as the object or end of such action: and to attain the end, we must have recourse to the means, whether we come to the knowledge of them by obvious experience, by the natural use of our faculties, or by the help of revelation. In the use of these means we must persist, or absolutely drop our design, and quit all pretensions to success. Such is the order of nature: and no one is vain enough to expect that, for his convenience, this order should be changed or interrupted. Why then that of Providence? Yes he who ceases to put his trust in Christ, and to be virtuous, desists from the use of the only means which God hath appointed for the attainment of salvation. And it is just as contrary to the order of Providence, that such a one should continue in the progress towards perfection and happiness; as it is to the course of Nature, that a heavy body should continue in its motion upwards after the force is spent by which it was impelled. Virtue is that force, which, in

in conjunction with the Divine Grace, can alone carry us to the great end of our existence, in spite of all the resistance from without, and all the obstructions from within. When this active principle is invigorated by a firm belief of the Truths revealed in the Gospel, the Christian, unretarded in his progress, will press forwards towards the mark of his high calling. Eager, but not precipitate; resolute, but not rash, he will follow the directions, and obey the orders of this great leader, let the duty be ever so trying, the discipline ever so severe. He will 'fight a good fight, he will finish his course, he will keep the faith,' animated by that crown which is laid up for him, on account of those sincere, though imperfect services, which God will accept for the merits of our blessed Redeemer."

3. Jonah. *"The Seatonian Prize Poem for the Year 1815. By James W. Bellamy, M. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, 8vo. pp. 28. Taylor and Hessey.*

4. Jonah, a Poem. By Edward Smedley, Jun. 8vo. pp. 25. Murray.

WITH honest pride, these two high-mettled couriers have entered the Parnassian race-ground; and so nearly *passibus æquis*, that the umpires, we believe, had some difficulty in awarding the meed of merit. Mr. Bellamy's Poem, however, obtained the honourable distinction; and "Smedley has laurels enough of his own."

After the Seatonian triumphs of two years, Mr. Smedley has an abundant consolation, for the present disappointment, in the superior Prize he has since obtained at the altar of Hymen (see our present Month's List of Marriages, p. 82.)

From the peculiar circumstances under which these Poems now appear, it would be impertinent in us to say one word on the merits of either; but we shall enable our Readers to form their own judgment, by extracting the opening and conclusion of both. Mr. Bellamy is of course entitled to precedence.

"Calm sunk the cloudless sun; day's parting beam
Trembled awhile on Jordan's hallow'd
Soft play'd the fading light, and linger'd still

On the grey top of Tabor's rugged hill:
When, from his home, by many a charm
Where anxious love his earliest youth had

In thoughtful silence Jonah bent his way,
O'er thymy paths, and vine-clad slopes
To watch the soften'd tints that deck'd the sky,

Dear as Hope's visions to the raptur'd
"Lord of all Power and Might! whose plastic-hand
Built worlds on worlds, and all creation
Prompt at whose word the winged whirl-

winds fly,
And the red bolt fulfils its destiny;
Who shall reprove with noisy babblings vain
The righteous judgments of Thy bound-

Hence, child of Pride, with specious reason blind,
Nor scan the purpose of the Eternal
Blame not the arm that spares the prostrate foe,
Nor deal Heaven's vengeance round, and

hide the tardy blow.
God of all Love! where'er Eve's silver star
Rears her pale crest, and guides her
Where'er the day-spring visits from our high

The heart insensible, the darken'd eye,—
Thine be the incense of each grateful shrine,

And all the praise of love unequalled—
Low at Thy Throne, let Earth's frail children bend,
And hail Thee, Lord, their Father and their Friend.

And chief may we, illum'd by Mercy's rays,
From thousand temples swell the hymn
Teach us to tread, forgiving and forgiven,

The path of life, and wait the joys of
Haven'd at last, where loveliest prospects rise,
Our home of promised rest, our Eden in the skies."

Mr. Smedley's Poem is thus manfully introduced to the publick:

"The Examiners of the Seatonian Prize Poems for the present year adjudged the Prize to another poem, but, by a paragraph in the Cambridge Chronicle, requested the writer of the following rejected lines to publish them. He has thought it necessary to preface them with this short notice, that he may not be suspected to have made an appeal from the decision of his judges; for, however he may feel that he could have given a willing farewell to the Seatonian Muses with a better grace than he has received his dismissal from their service, he knows that it is worse than useless to quarrel with those who have been kind, because they cease to be constant.

"The

"The Poem commences with the destruction of Nineveh, as predicted by Nahum, Zephaniah, and Jonah; from this a transition is made to the story of the latter Prophet; which, after a brief and rapid narrative, is considered as a typical representation of the entombment of Christ, a part of our Saviour's history which Klopstock has treated differently."

"Woe to the bloody and adulterous Queen,

The harlot Ashur with her careless mien!
Woe to thee, Queen of waters! though
the tide

Of lordly Tigris gird thy crested pride;
On the bright surface of its shifting wave
Though glance thy bulwarks powerful to
save;

And far as eye can reach the embattled
length [strength;

Of tower and rampart frown in seemly
Woe to thee, mighty city! for the day

Is come when all thy might shall pass
away;

A day of clouds and darkness! when the
Lord [sword."

Bares his uplifted arm, and girds his

—"He for whom they mourn'd had
gain'd

The limit of this Being, and remain'd
In that unknown, which never mortal
eye

Sees till it closes on mortality.
Three days his body slept, and the cold
tomb

Held him within its fearful bed of gloom.
Death hover'd over him, but on his face
The foulness of his touch could leave no
trace,

Nor did his body see corruption; there
Sate living freshness, and the tranquil
air

Of a light slumber, when high visions fill
The fancy, and exalt to Heaven the will;
As if embalm'd by his divinity,
When death began his body ceas'd to die;
And when his earthly Nature did not
dwell

Within, the unceasingly purified the shell;
Adorn'd it for his triumph, and resum'd
The veil of flesh more holy since en-
tomb'd.

"The third day comes—Oh! not with-
in the grave

Look for his body who has died to save:
Seek not in earth the immortal flesh
which holds

A Spirit as immortal in its folds.
Won is the Paradise to Sin refus'd;
The bruised heel the venom'd head has
bruise'd;

Gain'd is the victory now, the battle
done;

To us the living and the dead are one.

Lo! on the ruins of the first there stands
A noble temple, fashion'd without hands;
And; blazon'd on its everlasting shroud,
Beams to our eyes the Prophet Jonah's
sign."

To both the Poems are appended a
few explanatory and critical Notes.

5. *The Veils; or, The Triumph of Con-
stancy. A Poem, in Six Books. By
Miss Porden. 8vo. pp. 290. Murray.*

THE young Author of this Poem
is the daughter of Mr. Porden, an
eminent architect, a scholar, and a
gentleman of universal information.
The great attention he has paid to
the education of his daughter, is dis-
played in every page and almost every
line of the work now before us.
From an advertisement at the head
of the Poem, we find that the young
lady considers herself as a pupil of
the Royal Institution, having attend-
ed the Lectures given in Albemarle-
street, by Sir Humphrey Davy, Mr.
Brand, Dr. Roget, Sir James Ed-
ward Smith, and other eminent Lec-
turers: that she profited by attend-
ing such masters, will be seen by the
account which we shall give of the
machinery she has employed in the
construction of her Poem, and of
the different personages which she has
brought forward to support, em-
bellish, and give sufficient strength
to the columns which support her
edifice. The occasion of the Poem,
as Miss Porden informs us, was, sim-
ply, her losing her veil by a gust
of wind: from this most trifling cir-
cumstance, she has introduced three
ladies of a perfect beauty, who
by different means have also lost
their veils; and, with the help of
magic, those veils are conveyed, one
to the centre of the earth, another
to the bottom of sea, and the third
to the middle of the boiling streams
of lava at the bottom of Stromboli.
To recover these veils, the three
ladies and their knights, assisted by
Ariel the prince of the sylphs, visit
those subterraneous regions, and of
course observe in their way all the
principal phenomena of Nature in the
aforesaid elements, viz. Earth, Sea,
Air, and Fire, and consequently their
remarks and descriptions become a
kind of syllabus to the young reader,
affording both information and amuse-
ment.

In forming the plan of her Poem, this young Author declares, that she had in view the Rosicrucian doctrine, which peoples each of the four elements with a peculiar class of spirits; and, following the examples of Pope and Darwin, she has given to those ideal substances the same passions and virtues which Homer and Virgil gave to their heroes. In the personifying of Metals and Minerals, she has taken her names from the Greek language; a circumstance which not only gives some trouble to the Reader, but also throws some harshness in the versification: as this, however, could not be easily avoided, without encountering greater difficulties, we must not blame a young female author for her knowledge of a language which justly claims our homage when adorned with the canopy of a scholastic wig.

The first book is called *The Castle*; and serves as an introduction to the five remaining. Henry and Mary are travelling by night, and come to an old enchanted castle, where they apply for a night's lodging; they are admitted; on condition that the knight, in conjunction with two others who have been received before him, will engage to watch the outside of the castle during the remainder of the night, being allowed previously to recruit his strength by food and wine. Henry agrees to that condition, and partakes of a banquet with the two other knights and their ladies. The banquet being over, Henry with Alfred and Alphonso (the two knights arrived before him) perform their promise, and march outside of the castle to keep the morning watch. The three ladies being left with the lord of the castle, he requests of them to inform him how they all three came to be so late at night, and apparently equally sad and distressed. The ladies condescend to relate their adventures, and Maria begins: but we must not deprive our Readers of the pleasure which we are sure they will find in the perusal of these prettily told tales in the Poem itself; we shall only, to give a specimen of the poetical talents of Miss Porden, submit the following passage from the first tale. The Gnome wants to persuade Maria to follow him, and thus contrasts the pleasures of his subterranean realms, with

those which were more familiar to Maria:

"What tho' thou quit the sun's en-
fivening ray, [day';
And 'the warm precincts of the cheerful
The feather'd songsters, fruits, and frag-
grant flowers, [hours,
And dear companions of thy social
Yet deem not my extended realms be-
low, [woe;
The constant haunt of horror, gloom, and
The light of Heaven our quenchless
lamps supply,
Our vaults re-echo to the sounds of joy,
To festive songs my Gnomes attune the
lyre, [spire;
And captive Sylphs the dulcet flute in-
To grace my court assembled thousands
shine,
Approved in valour, or of charms divine;
Those fading flowers no more shall bind
thy brow, [glow;
But in their stead a diamond circlet
Art's magic hand, at thy command shall
spread, [mead,
With gems in flowery guise, the emerald
Bid vales descend, or lofty hills arise,
And mimic suns adorn the sapphire
skies."

The two other ladies' tales are told in a way that excludes the uniformity which one might expect to find in a thrice-told history, and Leonora in the third tale was in the wrong to say,

"Liar my story of another Veil
Will prove the tedium of a thrice-told
tale."

The Second Book is called *The Earth*. Albruno, who is the same personage as the lord of the enchanted castle, fights with Henry, and feigns to be wounded: Henry goes to his assistance, to draw the weapon from his side, at which moment, the treacherous Gnome with gigantic arms seizes him, and carries him away into the centre of his dominions, where he binds him in adamant chains. Albruno then calls his subjects, and consults them upon continuing the war with Pyros, the prince of Fire, Marino, the king of all aquatic tribes, and the Sylphs. Here we find a great number of notes upon mineralogy, which must prove attractive and entertaining to young persons desirous of knowing the chemical properties of Minerals; they are presented to the Reader with great ability; and shew, in the young Author, a thorough knowledge of the chemical processes, which are properly explained both in the notes append-
ant

ant to the Poem and in the Poem itself.

Chrysos (gold) is the first who speaks, and gives a moderate advice: and next to him *Oreichalcon*,

"Whose pleasing arts his inward treachery hide;

Like radiant *Chrysos* in his garb and face,

But differing far in merit, and in race,
His spirit proud would regal honours claim,

As tho' of *Chrysos*' ancient line he came."

He pretends himself equal to his master, *Gold*; and the speciousness of his arguments is very finely expressed in the following lines:

"Dejected then, he shunn'd the scenes of strife, [ful life;

In courts and temples pass'd his peace-While I, in every chance of warfare tried, [narch's side,

Have fought, unwearied, by my Mo-And oft my buckler, from his threatened head [chant blade."

Has turn'd the dart, and foil'd the tren-

The flattery of an old Courtier giving bad advice to his master is also admirably traced:

"'Tis for the coward, treacherous, cold, or weak, [speak;

Of caution, danger, doubt, defence, to Lord of a thousand hosts, a thousand lands, [mands,

This bolder plan our martial prince de-This, while his prudence gives it strength and weight, [state."

Shall add new glories to our prosperous

After having prevailed upon *Albruno* to follow his advice, *Oreichalcon* goes secretly to *Pyros*, betrays his master, and demands for the price of his treachery *Chrysos*'s throne:

"But *Pyros* thro' the flimsy veil descried All that ambition lurking strove to hide,

And plann'd (distrustful of a traitor's aid) [tray'd."

To crush him with the monarch he be-

The different battles which now take place are well described; and, if we could spare more room, we would transcribe *Albruno*'s speech before the battle, as a specimen of *Miss Porden*'s subtlety in the art of haranguing: but we rather wish to draw the attention of the Reader to the various mysteries of Nature, which are so succinctly and so ably explained both in this part of the Poem, and in the notes.

The Third Book, or *The Escape*,

begins by the delivery of *Henry* through the agency of the faithful *Ariel*, who shews to him all the richness of *Albruno*'s palace: they come to a secret chamber, where, in a casket chained, and covered with glass, they see the *Veil*, which *Henry* was going to seize, when the Sylph reprimanded him thus:

"Desist, mad youth, nor thus destruction dare!

Fix'd by *Albruno*'s power, this casket stands,

Nor moves, nor opens at another's hands; While touch'd by hidden springs, his snares surprise [fatal prize.

The unconscious wretch who seeks the Yet had its loss fulfill'd our bold design,

Or fraud, or force, had borne it from the mine;

But know, the casket, from his reach convey'd, [maid,

Frees not the promise of the hapless Himself alone, tho' gain'd by fraud his power,

Must yield *Maria*, and the *Veil* restore."

The formation and explosion of a Volcano is admirably described in the following lines:

"Still as they fight, they seem in height to grow,

And whelm with deadlier weight the prostrate foe;

Their forms dilated to gigantic size, High o'er the field the bold *Hydides* rise,

Bear in their arms their mangled foes aloof,

And burl with fury at the vaulted roof; Confused and press'd, they fight and struggle there, [of air:

So near, their shouts disturb'd the powers In vain the concave with their force expands, [mands.

Their growing bulk a wider field de-At length the ribs of solid rock give way!

They force a passage to the realms of day."

In the mean while *Alfred* and *Alonzo* were guarding the outside of the Castle; and the Lord Magician sent to *Alfred*, under the form of *Miranda*,

the false *Lynnoria*, but she could not persuade him to follow her. The Magician himself afterwards fights with *Alonzo*; and, upon his being thrown down, the Castle falls;

the ladies find themselves at liberty, and begin "to lift the sudden flash of purple day."

Ariel comes to their assistance, and advises them not to fear. A nymph is coming from the bottom of the sea, to take *Miranda* to *Marino*'s court; her name is *Marguerita*.

guerita, which signifies a pearl; and this brings us to the Fourth Book, called *The Sea*.

The same ability which has been displayed in bringing into the preceding book the principal phenomena of Mineralogy, assists us in taking a view of the rarest aquatic plants and sea weeds, as well as of the principal eccentricities of Conchology. Unfortunately Miranda found out too late, that the false Lymoria, the jealous wife of Marino, had deceived her. The true Marguerita, however, comes, and takes Alfred with her. We have not time to follow their descent, or to point out a great many passages which would shew to great advantage the uncommon talents of Miss Porden; we cannot, however, resist transcribing her most exquisite description of the Northern Seas:

"Where their long course the months
in darkness rook
And fogs eternal shroud the frozen pole;
Those seas here endless wastes of snow
appear,
And alps of ice increase with every year.
Where the red lights that quiver in the
sky, [ply,
For half his course, the absent sun sup-
Till, from Antarctic climes, he turns
again, [reign;
And smiling Summer takes his rapid
As touch'd by magic hand, the realms
around [ground.
Burst into bloom, and flowers conceal the
Where late the Lapland boor, in caves
reclin'd,
Fled the stern rigour of the winter wind,
Or to his sledge, with thongs securely
bound, [ground,
Urg'd his fleet rein-deer o'er the frozen
Which scarce of moss its scanty pittance
gave, [wave.
Now fruits expand, and yellow harvests
In countless boats the busy sea men sail,
Entrap the seal, or wound the unwieldy
whale.
Not, like our isle, with soft transition
blest, [zest,
Where gradual beauties gain a higher
Where with delight, we watch the open-
ing flowers, [showers;
And the soft influence of the vernal
The expanding fruits in size and flavour
grow, [glow;
Till their bright rinds with ripening lustre
Or when the trees in richer livery clad,
Of gold and crimson spread their mingled
shade,
Their charms increasing in their slow
decay— [away;
There, soon matur'd, as soon they fade

Like the bright rainbow in a summer
sky, [and die!"
They rise, they bloom, they ripen, fade,

Alfred finds his Miranda in the grotto where Lymoria has imprisoned her. With his talisman, he rescues her, but is himself incapable of getting out of her prison. Here we must recommend the attention of our Readers to the formation of the Coral islands, before they enter the Fifth Book, called *Stromboli*.

In this Book an accurate description is given of Stromboli and adjoining places; which description is taken from the Abbé Spallanzani. Leonora descends into the fiery regions, assisted by the wife of Pyros, who sends her a robe to preserve her from being burnt. Alonzo reaches the same regions; and this Book ends by Henry's forcing the spirit of Fire to give up the Veil to Alonzo; and restore Leonora to him. This Book abounds in notes which will prove equally amusing and instructive to young people.

The Sixth and last Book is called *The Restoration*. This Book, both for the rapidity of description, and the real importance of the matters it contains, enables us to pronounce that Miss Porden, with half the scientific knowledge which pervades the whole of her Poem, and the facility displayed in her versification, would still be entitled to our most unfeigned admiration. The faithful Ariel conducts Maria through the air, and alights at the entrance of the most famous silver mine of Salseberist. At the mouth of the mine, Ariel calls for a guide, and an ugly Gnome brings up a bark in which they descend. An elegant and faithful description of that mine is given, with the assistance of Bomare.

The phenomenon of fire-damp is
aptly described in these lines:

"But watchful Ariel shudder'd here
to view

Each yellow flame decay in livid hue,
And heard the thrilling shriek of woe
and fear, [near,
That told the mine's malignant demon
Those fading flames attest his baleful
breath,
Down sink the Gnomes, or fly the im-
pending death,
Or stand prepared again in native night
To shroud the realm, and mock the de-
mon's sight.

The

The evil Spirit came—o'er Ariel's head,
A snowy film, his floating form, was
spread;

The watchful Sylph his powerful arms
expands, [his hands.]

Seiz'd the foul Sprite, and crush'd him in

Maria reaches Abruno's palace; he
is forced by Henry to remove the
Veil; Henry drops his mortal dress,
and is found to be a Sylph of the name
of Aurelio, whose functions on the
earth are,

"Nor yet our sole employ to guide on
high [sky]

The radiant orbs that gem the evening
In vacant air the mimic suns to form,
Ride the bright sun-beam, or the rapid
storm.

Our gentler ministry, with soft control,
In virtue's path directs the female soul;
Unseen, we whisper in the ear of youth,
The golden rules of honour, wisdom,
truth."

Ariel brings Amiantha to Abruno,
releases Maria and the three knights:
then he proclaims peace. Maria is
given to Aurelio, Miranda to Alfred,
and Leonora to Alonzo.

6. *Maternal Solicitude for a Daughter's best Interests.* By Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar. Taylor and Hessey. pp. 160.

WE are informed by an advertisement to this little work that

"A parent who, from increasing infirmities, found it difficult frequently to converse with her child, adopted this method of conveying instruction, and of presenting the fruits of experience to an inexperienced mind."

It is given in the form of serious Essays on Religious Subjects, which, untinged by fanaticism or gloom, reflect equal credit on the heart and head of the writer.

7. *Religious Tracts, for the Use and Benefit of the City of London Lying-in Hospital: consisting of, 1. An Address, or Charge. 2. A Devotional Exercise. 3. Security of a Christian's Hope. 4. Consolations in Affliction. To which are now joined, 5. Christian Statutes. Collected and revised by A. H. Sold at the Hospital. pp. 284.*

THE benevolent Institution for the benefit of which this little Work is sold, is well known to the publick in general: the immediate objects of its relief are thus described in the Introduction:

"Those for whom this establishment thus claims pre-eminence, are the
GENT. MAG. January, 1816.

wives of industrious mechanics, who have brought the arts of England to their present splendour, refinement, and perfection; they are also the wives of soldiers and seamen, whose personal vigour and inborn native courage have added unsullied glory to the monarch's crown, solid union to his people, and unrivalled honour to themselves, whose personal valour has saved and defended their country! They are moreover the wives of men who have been visited with misfortune, and have sunk from prosperous stations; of men who have pined in sickness, and have been lost in poverty; and many of them are the widows of those who have fallen in their country's cause."

The Tracts consist of well-selected passages from the New Testament; with suitable Prayers for the Institution.

8. *The Speech of Charles Phillips, Esq. Barrister, as delivered by him in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, in the Case of Guibrie versus Sterne, for Adultery. With the original Introduction considerably enlarged, and with Remarks upon a recent Critique in the Edinburgh Review.* By the Rev. Henry G. White, A. M. *The Third Edition.* 8vo. pp. 34. Asperne.

THE Publick are much indebted to Brother Asperne for this genuine publication. We are not surprised to find that two Editions of it have rapidly been sold. The excellent Introduction is now avowed by an eminent Divine, who is himself an Orator of no ordinary celebrity; and it is considerably enlarged by some acute remarks on a critique in the Edinburgh Review, which, in Mr. White's opinion, "does much injustice both to the Speech and to the Speaker."

The Reverend Editor concludes his remarks on Mr. Phillips's Speech in the following forcible language:

"In giving publicity, through every possible medium, to this Speech, a very essential service is rendered to every community; and by presenting it to the publick in the present form, we trust that we are performing a duty which every considerate mind will readily acknowledge."

—The Speech itself, for brilliancy of eloquence, for substance of sentiment, and for intrinsic excellence in every qualification that can make it effective of the best of purposes—that of holding up to general execration the abomination which it delineates, stands unequalled among

among the noblest efforts of the British bar! It is a *Speech* that ought to be read in every Family-circle throughout the land. The Parent, the Child, the Husband, the Wife, will find in it the purest lesson of just reasoning, upon one of the most hateful delinquencies that can implicate their relative comforts, or their personal satisfaction. May it make upon every Reader its due impression! May it confirm every virtuous resolve, and restraints every vicious inclination! May it instruct the mind, and fortify the heart! May it induce an indelible hatred of the crime, a just abhorrence of the criminal, and an undeviating fortitude of pious and moral integrity! If such be the consequences of its perusal, we shall think ourselves adequately remunerated in our views and amply justified in reprinting it.

H. G. WHITE."

9. *Bertram; a Poetical Tale, in Four Cantos. By Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. K. J. M. P. Printed at the private press at Lee Priory. 8vo. pp. 68.*

WHEN any work, which from its nature attracts (whether justly or unjustly) to the attention of the general reader, makes its appearance only through the limited impression of a PRIVATE PRESS; it may perhaps be giving it a chance, which it would not otherwise have, to produce a specimen of its contents through the medium of a publication so extensive in its circulation as the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In the present month there has issued from the private press at Lee Priory, a Poetical Tale, in Four Cantos, entitled *BERTHAM*, by Sir Egerton Brydges, an author, who, though he has for 30 years been a writer and publisher of poetry, has never hitherto produced any long composition in verse.

This Poem is a Narrative, apparently of a fictitious story, in five-foot couplets, composed rather with the regularity of construction of Dryden's Fables, than in the fashionable variety of metre, which many may think more attractive, but to which a liberal and enlightened Critic will never exclusively confine his approbation.

The Poem opens with an inquiry, into the cause of the deep gloom displayed in the countenance of the Hero of the tale. This draws forth his history, commencing with his childhood.

"In his fifth year his father lost his life,
Cover'd with honours, in a glorious strife.
Then from his infant smiles a vain relief
His mother sought, and clos'd in death
her grief.

Too young to know the loss his fate had given,
[riven;
Not yet his heart with lonely pangs was
But morning rose upon his boyish sports,
And still the live-long day the light he
courts;

Rays of the sun, or shadows of the cloud,
Alike to him with pleasures are endow'd;
He basks in sunshine on the flowery
grass;

Within the hall, with armour loaded,
Those hours the frowning elements employ,
[ing joy.

In schemes less full of zephyr-breath
To live, to breathe, to feel the genial
glow

Of health through every vein in currents
Oft was calm bliss, and oft was extacy;
And oft would rapture kindle in the eye,
And often on the lips in half-form'd accents die!

A thousand airy castles he would build,
With day-dreams half his childish hours
were fill'd; [bright were still'd."

Ill humours, if they cross'd, with visions

As he grew to manhood, a wild ambition grew with him; but his hopes and spirits were soon clouded by the effects of a want of œconomy, which accumulated great debts upon his ancient patrimony. To fly from his uneasiness, he engaged in military enterprises abroad; and amongst his companions formed a particular friendship with *Norville*, a young man of excellent qualities, but of a calmer temper and more sober judgment than himself, who seemed reserved to him only on one subject, which appeared to be some secret attachment. After some time of leisure and idleness in their campaigns, a battle ensued:

"Three days and nights did now the battle rave,
[grave;

And thousands fell, but found no covering
When *BERTHAM* dropp'd with many a
ghastly wound,

And senseless lay upon the blood-stain'd
Norville, who long with luckier fate had
fought,

[rade sought,
Now with vain care his long-lov'd com-
Too sure his friend had fall'n among the
slain—&c."

"Lock'd in the arms of death that vi-
gorous form,
[to warm)

(No pulse that once o'erflowing breast
Unconscious lies amid the vulgar crew,
With not a tear that pallid cheek to dew.

And

And not a hand to throw a mantle round,
And not a flower to consecrate the
ground."

The Second Canto opens with the grief of Norville: his return home; his marriage to *Lucasta*, the object of his secret love; and his rejoining the army accompanied by his wife; soon after which he hears some tidings of Bertram, as if he was still alive, and in captivity. Various letters and messengers were sent in search of him without success: when it was resolved that *Lucasta* herself should undertake the perilous task. After long journeying, she heard some tidings of him in the gaol of a distant fortress; to which, by great caution and ingenuity, by tampering with the gaoler's daughter, she got access. This daughter had fallen in love with the Hero, and was at once jealous and vain of him. A series of interesting descriptions, incidents, and dialogues, ensues.

The Third Canto commences with the escape of Bertram and *Lucasta* from the fortress; and is filled up with all the various affecting circumstances of their flight, in which the virtuous sufferings of the amiable and lovely *Lucasta* are strongly portrayed, as well as the awe of her goodness, which overpowers the impetuous and not totally pure feelings of her companion.

The Fourth and last Canto begins with a description of Norville, overcome with grief, love, and jealousy, for the long-protracted absence of *Lucasta*; and commencing a journey in search of her in a state of distraction. Meanwhile *Lucasta*, after escaping from a dreadful storm, finds refuge with her companion in a lone cottage; where, exhausted with fatigue, she falls asleep over the peasant's fire. It was night; and in this situation, Bertram, looking at her beautiful form, while sleeping, in mingled gratitude and admiration, seized her hand, and printed on it an unhallowed kiss. At that instant, a dreadful sound, "half-scream, half-groan," burst through the broken casement; and in a moment there darted through the door a maniac form, with a sword in his hand, which he was driving at Bertram, when *Lucasta*, awakened, endeavoured to turn it aside, and received the fatal instrument in her own bosom.

"A faint sigh from her quivering lips
was given, [heaven."
And at that sigh her soul went forth to
Norville, half-brought to his senses
by the sight of her blood, rushed out
of the cottage, and almost instantly
fell upon his own sword: Bertram,
after some time, returns to his patri-
monial abode; but never can erase
the grief of these misfortunes from
his heart or his fancy; and this is the
real cause of his gloom, which nei-
ther the gifts of genius, rank, birth,
possessions, nor numerous virtues,
can overcome. To this effect the
Poem ends:

"Wonder no more, whate'er the out-
ward show,
If dwells within unconquerable woe!
Not to the rich is happiness assign'd,
Not to the high belongs the peaceful
mind;
Not by the gifts of genius or of frame,
The shrines of Bliss preserve the inward
flame!
Not Talent, Beauty, Station, Wealth, or
Birth, [earth."
Not Virtue's self, can shield from woe on

The Poem consists of about 1100 lines. Perhaps, of all the essentials, the story is the least important: it is rather in the manner of treating it, in the imagery, sentiments, and diction, than the events, that the attraction lies; and the latter may be most improbable in their combination, and yet supply the foundation of the most exquisite poetry; as almost every page of Shakespeare and others of our old writers proves. If, therefore, this story should be thought improbable, it will go but a little way in determining the merits of this composition. The praise to which it aspires is evidently that of simplicity, vigour, and chasteness; the Author is content with the energy and interest of natural feelings, and seeks after no ambitious ornaments, or remote and artificial beauties; there is nothing of the *ornate* style of poetry; and his diction only differs from prose, as his thoughts are more animated and impassioned. The Poet, who lives in a late age of literature, and is familiar with the works of all the most eminent who have gone before him, must, whatever be his originality, have drawn involuntarily and imperceptibly many of the materials of his style from his predecessors. This is true of Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins,

Collins, Keattie, Cowper, Burns, and every other eminent Poet. It is the servile echo of some single master, which betrays the mean and deficient genius. This will hardly be imputed to the present Author, who evidently seeks only to express his own thoughts in the best words which in the heat of the moment present themselves to him. By some it will be objected, that this style betrays too little of the "*limes labor*," while the Author will contend that much of the raciness and vigour of a glowing style is lost by the cold application of after-polish.

The fame of a Poet is a perilous ambition. When the present Author became a candidate for it, more than 30 years ago, it was said in the 55th volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that Themis, to whom his professional studies appeared to be dedicated, was a jealous mistress, who would allow no rival in her affections,—as had been experienced by Charles Yorke, Blackstone, and many others, who were disposed to make occasional sacrifices at the shrines of the Muses. The truth is, perhaps, that he in whom this passion is pure and natural, and free from all factitious heat, cannot subdue it. It mingles with all his daily occupations, and all his dreams by night. It clothes every object in its own hues; and you must give him new eyes, new ears, and a new heart, before you can extirpate it. You cannot make a sensitive bosom callous; and faculties illumined by imagination, dull. The communication of the abundance with which the soul is swelling, may be withheld; but it will probably burst and upset the sad depository in which it is at work.

It may fairly be contended, that whoever delineates the unaffected feelings and movements of a rich, cultivated, and tender mind, can scarcely fail to produce an interesting and instructive composition. "The language of the heart," as Pope observed of Cowley, is sure to command attention, and impart pleasure. Some of those who know the variety of the present Author's avocations and pursuits, will be apt to suspect that he has little leisure for the Muse, and might perhaps be better employed in some Antiquarian discussion, or Bibliographical disco-

very: on the other hand, perhaps it may appear that in these dry employments he is somewhat out of his element: that his native walk is in the fields of fancy; and that the temperament in which he is most fitted to live is ardent, tremulous, and even feverish. To account for a public race of 30 years in which he has done so little in this way, we must look into the history of his life: but this would be to tear open private wounds, and discuss a chequered and affecting story, which delicacy and many other considerations forbid.

10. Britton's *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury*. (Continued from our last Volume, p. 538.)

THE Second Chapter is devoted to "the Ecclesiastical Foundation, and commencement of the new Cathedral at Salisbury; with accounts of the affairs of the Church, and of twelve Bishops who successively occupied the episcopal chair during the thirteenth century, and under the reigns of King Henry III. and Edward I."

The Prelacy of Richard Poore, brother of the last-named bishop, is singularly eventful: not only a new Cathedral, but a new City, rose under his fostering auspices. The ceremonies attendant on laying the foundation of the holy edifice, which took place on the 20th of April, 1220; the consecration of the Altars previous to the first celebration of Divine service, and the costly offerings of the King, and other distinguished personages; together with the Royal Charter, "confirming to the new Church all the liberties and privileges which had belonged to the old Cathedral, granting some new immunities, and creating *New Sarisbury* a free City for ever;" are amply detailed, and exhibit many characteristic traits of contemporary customs and manners. The promotion of Bishop Poore to the mitre of Durham paved the way for Robert Bingham, one of his Canons: but, although he presided nearly eighteen years, and had involved the Treasury in a debt of one thousand seven hundred marks, yet he left the buildings unfinished at his death in 1246; and, though William de York, his successor, made considerable progress in the work, "the completion was reserved

reserved for Gilles de Bridport, who appointed, on Sept. 30, 1268, a grand festival for the dedication," which was performed by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a large assembly of prelates, nobles, and the neighbouring families. Hence it appears, that the Church was built in the space of thirty-eight years; but we shall have occasion to point out, in the progress of this narrative, that the tower and spire, with part of the Chapter-house, &c. were constructed at a subsequent time. According to some statements, the expenses of the buildings, up to this epoch, amounted to 40,000 marks, or £26,666. 13s. 4d. sterling."

Of the seven subsequent prelates, notwithstanding the elevated stations they occupied, little more is rescued from oblivion, than that *they were, and are not.*

Chapter III. comprises "an account of the affairs of the Church during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and that of fourteen successive Bishops." Robert de Wyvile, like his predecessor, Roger de Mortimer, (for particulars of whom, the reader is referred to Mr. Nichols's elaborate History of Leicestershire,) was a native of that county, and a man of uncouth and singular person and manners.

He engaged in an inveterate dispute with William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, respecting the restitution and possession of a Castle, and, after much litigation, the matter was referred to trial by single combat; but, when the two Champions entered the lists, the King averted the impending rencontre, and a compromise was negotiated. "An official mandate for the destruction of Old Sarum was obtained from Edward the Third about this time. A Letter Patent was signed by the Monarch at Sherborne, granting to the Bishop, and to the Dean and Chapter, all the stone walls of the former Cathedral Church of Old Sarum, and the houses which lately belonged to the Bishop and Canons of the said Church, within our Castle of Old Sarum, to have and to hold, as our gift, for the improvement of the Church of New Sarum, and the Close thereunto belonging. Among the alterations then made, it is supposed that the upper part of the tower and spire were erected."

A few names of minor celebrity precede Richard Beauchamp, a prelate highly distinguished by his diplomatic appointments. Edward, IV., actuated probably by a grateful consideration of his secular services, conferred on him the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter for life—which honourable office was held by his episcopal successors till the 7th of Edward VI., when Sir William Cecil was elected. After a contested alienation of upwards of a century, it was successfully claimed by Seth Ward, on petition to the Sovereign, Charles II. and the Chapter; and the recurrence of litigation effectually barred, by an hereditary grant to the prelacy of this See. Beauchamp built the great hall of the Bishop's palace; and his remains were deposited in a handsome Chantry Chapel of his own erection, on the South side of the Lady Chapel.

From this period, the memoirs of the Bishops cease in a great measure to be blended with the annals of the Diocese, or the architecture of the Cathedral; but what interest in local, is more than compensated in biographical, interest. The Fourth Chapter, comprising "the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," presents a series of twenty prelates, which may challenge a comparison with the contemporary dignitaries of any church in the kingdom. A slight, but characteristic tribute, is paid to Duppa, Henchman, Earle, and those who only graced this chair in their transit to more exalted stations; whilst those, amongst whom were some of the brightest ornaments of their profession, Jewel, Ward, and Burnet, whose preferences were bounded by the mitre of Salisbury, claim, and receive, a more extended portion of attention. The life of Jewel, in particular, displays an elegance of style and liberality of sentiment, which reflect equal credit on the author's taste and judgment; and in presenting it to our readers, it may be viewed in the double light of a specimen of present, or an anticipation of future excellence, in recording the Worthiness of the other Cathedrals.

"John Jewel, S. T. P. the 31st Bishop of the See, was consecrated Jan. 21, 1559-60, after having sustained many vicissitudes and troubles in the prosecution of his studies, and in the support of his principles. As a very distinguished

distinguished character and prelate, and as living at a time of great importance in the annals of the church, and being, according to Wood, 'one of the greatest lights that the Reformed Church of England hath produced*'; I think it necessary to detail more fully the events of his life than those of any of his predecessors or followers. He was a native of Devonshire, and born 'at Bowden, in the parish of Berrynerber, on the 24th of May, 1522†.' He was educated strictly in Protestant principles, and cherished these during the whole of his life. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the university of Oxford, and was entered at Merton College in 1535: here he profited by the zealous instruction of John Parkhurst, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, who made him his Portionist, or post-master. Under this able tutor he prosecuted his studies with extraordinary zeal and assiduity, and with him read over and collated Coverdale and Tindal's translations of the Bible. After spending some years at this college, he was elected a scholar of that of Corpus Christi, August 19, 1539; and on the 20th of the following October took the degree of 'bachelor of arts, with great and general applause.' This honour stimulated him to still greater exertion; and he is represented to have studied very closely from four in the morning till ten at night. He now took the charge of some pupils, and instructed them in the principles of Protestantism in private, and humanity in public. Chosen to the office of rhetoric professor, he excited much attention by the style and matter of his lectures, which he continued to read for seven years, and attracted the attendance and admiration of many of his seniors from other colleges: among these was Parkhurst, his former preceptor, who complimented him by a Latin distich. In 1544 he was made master of arts, the fees for which were paid by the same kind tutor. After the death of Henry VIII. Peter Martyr was sent for out of Germany, and appointed divinity professor at Oxford. Jewel constantly attended his lectures, and 'by characters which he had invented (probably short-hand) copied his discourses. In 1551 he obtained the degree of bachelor in divinity, when he also was presented to the small rectory of Sunningwell, near Abingdon. It was his practice, though lame, to walk to his church every alternate Sunday. In these

honourable occupations he at once gratified his own feelings, and administered to the mental wants and pleasures of many around him. On the accession of Mary to the throne, the religious horizon was overcast; a storm soon gathered, and the thunders of persecution and lightnings of intolerance and bigotry, burst forth on the nation. Jewel was one of the first, observes Prince, 'that felt the fury of the tempest;' for he was expelled the college without trial or examination. The university, however, chose him as their public orator; and thus he was retained at Oxford some time longer, but only to experience further insults and cruelties. By force he was compelled to subscribe to certain 'Popish articles:' and afterwards found it necessary to leave the city during night, and travel on foot, to save his life. Lame, of a weakly constitution, and fearful of his murderous enemies, he walked through bye-roads, and during the night, to reach the metropolis. In this journey he was found by a servant of Bishop Latimer, 'lying upon the ground, almost dead with vexation, weariness, and cold; and who, setting him upon a horse, conveyed him to the lady Anne Wareups, a widow \$,' by whom he was entertained for some time, and then sent on to London. Even here he was unsafe; and having met with a friend in Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, who lent him money, and procured him a ship, he went to Frankfort. After remaining there a few months, he proceeded to Strasburgh, at the invitation of Peter Martyr, who at that time presided over a college, and who appointed Jewel the vice-master. These divines afterwards went to, and settled in Zurich, at the solicitation of the senate. Jewel, however, soon afterwards proceeded to Padua, where he obtained the friendship of Signior Scipio, a Venetian, to whom he afterwards addressed his epistle concerning the Council of Trent. The death of the cruel and sanguinary bigot, Queen Mary, was a fortunate event for England; for it instantly gave life and joy to every liberal and enlightened person. This change induced Jewel, with several of his friends, to return from exile. He was nominated one of sixteen, to meet the Catholics in Westminster, March 1559, and discuss the subject in dispute between the two parties. In the following year he was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting the churches,

* *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. I. p. 329. edit. 1813.

† Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, edit. 1810. p. 528.

Ibid.

§ *Ibid.*

in the West of England, to root out Catholic prejudices, and establish Protestant doctrines. Soon after his return to London he was appointed bishop of Salisbury; and on the second Sunday before Easter, 1560, preached a sermon, first at the Court, and afterwards at Paul's Cross, which at the time, and afterwards, occasioned much popular clamour of praise, censure, and controversy*. It was soon published, and contained a challenge to all the Roman Catholic world, to produce out of any father, or writer of credit, who lived within six hundred years after Christ, or from any general council during that period, or from the Scriptures, any clear and decided testimony to the truth of the Popish tenets objected to by the Reformers†. This bold and novel defiance occasioned much notoriety, and called forth several works in reply; but our prelate only answered one of these, which came from the pen of Dr. Thomas Harding, who was esteemed the most able of his opponents. Fallacy and sophistry could not, however, stand the test of Jewel's liberal and luminous mind: he prepared his famous '*Apologia Ecclesie Anglicanae*,' 8vo. 1562, which involved him in a protracted controversy with Harding‡. His Apology was translated into several languages, and circulated all over Europe. It was several times printed in London, and was also translated into English by John Smith, and by an anonymous writer. Jewel was author of several other works, on theological and controversial subjects. These were successively published in separate volumes and pamphlets, between the years 1573 and 1594; and the principal of them were collected and printed in one volume folio, English, 1609. To this is prefixed a memoir of his life, 'full of faults,' written by Daniel Featley. Though it is evident, from the preceding particulars, that a considerable part of our good bishop's time was employed in literary studies, yet he did not neglect the practical duties of his high station. His attachment to learning and literature is evinced by the act of building

a library over part of the cloister at Salisbury, and furnishing it with several books. He also kept some poor boys in his house, for the express purpose of instructing them in Latin, grammar, and other branches of learning; and it was his practice, to excite laudable competition in these youths, by hearing them dispute on, and discuss the subjects of their studies, during his meals. 'Several young students were also supported by him at the university, among whom was Richard Hooker.' He was a fervent and zealous preacher, and appropriated much of his time in visiting various parts of his diocese, to instruct and admonish his inferior clergy. It appears that he often presided also in his consistory court, and assisted on the bench of civil justice. Such indeed was his assiduity in the discharge of all his episcopal and civil functions, that he sacrificed his health at the shrine of duty; and died in the fiftieth year of his age, at Monkton-Farley in Wiltshire, on the 23d of September, 1571. His remains were conveyed to Salisbury, and interred near the middle of the choir. The University of Oxford directed Dr. Laurence Humphrey, the regius professor of divinity, to write a memoir in Latin of our bishop, which was published in quarto, 1573. 'Jewel's character cannot be too highly revered, or too respectfully spoken of. He was a man of great learning and surprising diligence, moderate and humble in his opinions, and meek in his deportment; a strict observer of the behaviour of his clergy, yet a mild reprover of their misconduct, which his vigilance greatly checked, and his caution prevented. His memory is reported to have been very extraordinary, inasmuch that he could recollect any thing with once reading; and he improved it very much by art, and a constant habit of employing it. He was an excellent preacher; pious in all he said and did; charitable without ostentation; affable and pleasant in his manners; temperate in his mode of life; and a complete master of his passions§.' As the sun in a spring morning, rising above the Eastern hori-

* See Churton's interesting Life of Alexander Nowell, 8vo. 1809. p. 23, &c.

† Humpfr. Vit. Juel, p. 124; Heylin's Reformation, p. 302; Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 201.

‡ Mr. Churton, in his Life of Nowell, p. 126, has preserved a curious passage from a private letter of Jewel's, expressive of his great anxiety about the accuracy of printing his book. "I beseech your grace to geve strait order, that the Latine Apologie be not printed againe, in any case, before either your grace, or some other, haue wel perused it. I am afraide of printers; theire tyrannie is terrible.—From my poore house in Sarisburie, 3 Maii, 1562."—Addressed to Archbishop Parker, and it is preserved among his MSS. in Bene't College, Cambridge.

§ Bliss, Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. 395.

zon, is often obscured by clouds and mist; but, gaining strength in its course, dispels the gloomy and deleterious vapours, and gives life, light, and joy, to the human race—so Jewel rose in the Western world, to check the horrible career of cruel bigotry, to stem the tide of priestly intolerance, to emancipate the human mind from mental slavery, and to prove that philanthropy, learning, and liberality of sentiment, constitute the essential characteristics of a true Christian and a good man.

The Fifth Chapter comprehends Twelve Bishops, including the magnificent Barrington and the critical Douglas, and closing with Dr. Fisher, the present respectable prelate.

Chapter VI. embraces a "description of the form and arrangement and construction of the church; also of its exterior and interior style of design and ornaments; and of the various portions of the edifice, with reference to the accompanying prints.

"This Church is remarkable as being the most uniform, regular, and systematic in its arrangement and architecture of any ancient Cathedral in England; and in this respect is also contradistinguished to those on the Continent; for, whilst all the others consist of dissimilar, and often heterogeneous parts and styles, that of Salisbury is almost wholly of one species, and of one era of execution. It appears not only to have been constructed from one original design, but to have remained to the present day nearly in the state it was left by its builders; at least we do not readily perceive any very discordant additions, or serious and palpable dilapidations. Hence, consistency and harmony are its characteristics; and from this cause the Architectural Antiquary must view it with admiration, and investigate its execution with satisfaction, and even with pleasure. An additional facility is afforded to the study of this structure, by the adventitious advantage of 'its insulated and unincumbered state and situation: for whilst most of the other great churches of England are obscured, and almost enveloped with houses, trees, and walls, that of Salisbury is detached from all extraneous and disfiguring objects, and is thus laid open to the inspection of the stranger. It is thus rendered easy of access, and of examination from several points of view; and hence may be studied by the Draftsman and Architect, from such stations as best display the form and effect of the whole. From this circumstance, Salisbury Cathedral is properly regarded as

the finest church in England; and from the same cause it is certainly peculiarly imposing on the eye and imagination of the stranger.

"The whole of this Cathedral may be said to consist of six distinct and separate portions or members:—1. The body of the church:—2. The tower and spire:—3. The cloister:—4. The north porch:—5. The chapter-house:—and, 6. —The chantries and monuments.—Each of these has a peculiar and positive character and appropriation, and each is contradistinguished to the others by marked forms, and dissimilarity in style and ornament. The church consists internally of a nave, with two lateral aisles; a large transept, with an Eastern aisle branching off from the tower; a smaller transept, with an aisle, East of the former; a choir, with lateral aisles; a space East of the choir, and a Lady Chapel at the East end. On the North side of the church is a large porch, with a room over it; and rising from the intersection of the principal transept with the nave is a lofty tower and spire. South of the church is a square cloister, with a library over half of the Eastern side; a chapter-house; a consistory court; and an octangular apartment, called the Muniment room."

Mr. B. prefaces his analysis of the edifice, by pointing out the effect produced by surveying it from different points, and under varying transitions and modifications of light and shadow, illustrating his observations by references to the graphic embellishments. He then enters into a critical examination of the component parts or members of the exterior, and thus describes the tower and spire—the far-famed boast of this majestic structure.

"The Tower, rising from the roof, and near the centre of the church, consists of three divisions; and its whole surface is decorated with pilasters, columns, arches, panels, crocketed pinnacles, foliated pinnacles, and three different and varied bands or parapets. Each angle of this tower is crowned with an octangular spire turret, having an embattled base, and ornamented with knobs at each angle. Connected with these, and disposed to unite them with the spire, are four ornamented members, charged with knobs, pinnacles, crockets, and finials. The octangular Spire rises from the centre of the tower: four of its sides rest on the walls of the tower, and four on arches raised at the angles. At this place the wall of the tower is five feet in thickness; two

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of which are occupied by the base of the spire, two by a passage round, and one by the parapet. The wall of this spire gradually diminishes in thickness for about twenty feet above the tower, where it is reduced to nine inches, and is continued of that thickness to the summit. The timber framing within, is curiously and ingeniously contrived. Externally the spire is ornamented with ribs at every angle, each of which has two rows of knobs attached to it. The spire is divided into four nearly equal portions, by bands of tracery, panels, &c.; and at the base are four decorated door-ways to the parapet of the tower. The two uppermost divisions, or stories of the tower, and the whole of the spire, are evidently of later erection than the church, or of the lower story of the tower; the style of architecture is more enriched; and in the forms and ornaments of the pediments, pinnacles, and open parapets, resemble the much-admired Crosses* raised by King Edward I. and other works erected at the end of the thirteenth century. It seems that the architect of this spire was ambitious of carrying its apex higher than any similar building of stone† in England; and though it is not of equal altitude to that of St. Stephen's church at Vienna, or that of Strasburgh‡, yet its vast height has rendered it an object of popular wonderment, as well as of great curiosity and interest to the architect. From the ground to the highest point it is four hundred and four feet, as ascertained by Colonel Wyndham in 1684. Other accounts stage it at four hundred, and at four hundred and ten feet; but the colonel appears to have been careful and scientific in his operations: and from the height of the object, and its complicated timber-

work, and floors, it is scarcely possible to be specific to two or three inches. In designing this tower and spire, as supplementary to the former work, the architect evinced an original and daring genius: he seems to have spurned at precedent, and boldly determined to raise a lofty edifice in the upper regions, and create a foundation for it far above the earth. To have made plans, designs, or models, for the whole tower and spire, *ab origine*, would not have been difficult or surprising; but to determine on such a thing, after the tower had been built, and its foundation had received its destined load, was an act of enthusiasm bordering on infatuation. Such, however, are the amazing powers of the human mind, when inspired by genius and governed by science, that apparent impossibilities can be surmounted, and prodigies of art effected. To raise the tower and spire, as now executed, it was necessary to strengthen and sustain the older work with numerous buttresses, iron braces, and other contrivances; for the old wall was slight and thin, as more than half of its thickness was occupied by a corridor, or open gallery. It was also perforated by eight door-ways, as many windows, and four staircases at the angles. Price, in his 'Observations,' says, that 'one hundred and twelve additional supports, exclusive of bandages of iron, were introduced into this part of the tower.' The windows were filled up, and three hundred and eighty-seven superficial feet of new foundation were formed. At the same time it is presumed that the arches and counter arches were raised across the small transept. 'These circumstances together are enough to frighten any man in his senses, from pursuing too rash and dangerous an undertaking.'

* "See these represented and described in the first volume of 'The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.' In Dodsworth's 'Account,' the erection of the spire is referred to the beginning of Edward the Third's reign; when some great alterations were certainly effected about the church. In 1331 that monarch granted his letter patent to the Bishop, &c. of Salisbury, to remove the stones and other materials from the deserted cathedral of Old Sarum, 'for the improvement of the church of New Sarum, and the close thereunto belonging.' These materials appear rather to have been employed in raising a lofty embattled wall round the close, than in the construction of the spire; for in the present walls of the bishop's garden, we perceive many sculptured stones, with Norman ornaments, &c."

† "The spire of the church of Old St. Paul's, London, said to have been constructed in 1221, was five hundred and twenty feet in height; but it consisted mostly, if not wholly, of timber and lead. The height, to the top of the cross of the present dome, is three hundred and seventy feet. (See History and Description of St. Paul's Church, &c. by Edmund Aikin, Architect; with Plans, Elevation, Section, &c.; 4to. 1813.) The great column of London, called "the Monument," is two hundred and two feet high; just half the height of the spire of Salisbury."

‡ That of Strasburgh is said to be four hundred and fifty-six feet in height; and that of Vienna, four hundred and fifty-six feet.

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yet the architect prosecuted and completed the arduous task. It has now braved the storms and tempests of more than five centuries; and, if carefully superintended, may remain double that length of time. That a structure of such altitude and dimensions should have swerved from the perpendicular is not surprising; and we accordingly find that a settlement has taken place at the Western side, or rather in the piers or clustered columns under the North-western and South-western angles of the tower. This was discovered soon after the work was completed; and various methods have been employed, at different times, to ascertain the precise extent of the declination, and to counteract its danger. By the examination and account of Price, we learn that at the top of the parapet of the tower, the wall declines nine inches to the South, and three and three-eighths to the West; whilst at the capstone of the spire, the declination is twenty-four inches and a half to the South, and sixteen and a quarter to the West.

"Although this spire is an object of popular and scientific curiosity, it cannot be properly regarded either as beautiful or elegant in itself, or as a member of the edifice to which it belongs. A maypole or poplar tree, a pyramid or a plain single column, can never satisfy the eye of an artist, or be viewed with pleasure by the man of taste. Either may be a beautiful accessory, or be pleasing in association, with other forms. The tall thin spire is also far from being an elegant object. Divest it of its ornamental bands, crockets, and pinnacles, it will be tasteless and formal: as we may see exemplified in the pitiful obelisk in the centre of Queen Square, Bath; but as associate it with proportionate pinnacles, or other appropriate forms, and like the spire of St. Mary's church in Oxford, and that of the south-western tower at Peterborough cathedral, we are then gratified."

To the doctrine advanced in the foregoing paragraph, we must unequivocally enter our protest: the criterion is more specious than solid: if it be a fair test, where is the line of demarcation to be placed, since it may be very justly retorted—will not the tower, or any other member of a fine building, become "tasteless and formal," when "divested of decorative ornament, and reduced to plain walls of unadorned masonry?" The heaven-directed spire appears to us peculiarly to harmonize with the hallowed associations connected with, and inspired by, re-

ligious edifices; and, if reared by the hand of taste, is capable of being rendered no less beautiful than appropriate. (*To be concluded in our next.*)

11. *Right and Wrong. Exhibited in the History of Rosa and Agnes. Written for her Children, by a Mother, Author of "Always Happy;" "An Introduction to Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons;" "Key to Knowledge," &c. 12mo.; pp. 192. Harris.*

IN the opposite conduct, in early life, of these Twin Sisters, the Author of this little volume has largely exemplified the consequences of acting "right" and "wrong," in a variety of instances, which cannot fail of impressing the mind of a young reader. Of the neat simplicity of the Author's language, her description of a Sunday shall serve as a specimen:

"The morning was fine, and was cheerfully ushered in with the enlivening chime of the church bells. The twin-sisters, as usual, rose somewhat earlier on this welcome day, for many were its peculiar privileges and pleasures. Neatly dressed in their best attire, clean, and decent, with fresh-washed cheeks, and eyes beaming with good humour, they joined their parents at the breakfast-table. 'I am always so glad when it is Sunday,' said Agnes; 'for we have so many pleasant things to do, and to talk about; so much variety, and so much comfort!—' And I love Sunday too, very much,' said the little lisping Edwin, her young brother; *for you know, papa, it is the forgiving day.*' His father smiled at his innocent prattle. 'If you never did wrong, Edwin, there would be no occasion for a forgiving day, as you call it.'—'But, as I do wrong sometimes, papa, I love to be forgiven; and you know you always forgive me, most willingly, on Sunday.' 'Yes, Edwin, because Sunday is a holy day, a day set apart by God for peace and comfort.'—'And therefore we ought to forget and forgive, and love every body, and be as happy and as quiet as ever we can,' said Edwin. His sisters laughed at his curious list of Sunday duties, closing with what he thought a great virtue, to 'be as quiet as we can.'—'For my part,' said his mother, 'one of my many Sunday pleasures is, to behold all classes of people enjoying themselves in their several modes. The shopkeepers taking pleasant walks with their wives and children, the poor day-labourers resting from their week's hard service, and dressed in their best garments

garments, playing with their little ones, and having a little harmless chat with their friends and neighbours.'—'And therefore, mamma, I am always sorry when the weather is bad on a Sunday,' said Agnes. 'So am I, Agnes; but, even in that case, there are many pleasures within their reach. The very cessation of labour and exertion, to those who toil hard during six successive days, is no small blessing; and such as the wealthy and the indolent can form no just conception of.'—'There is something pleasant in the very idea, that even the poor beasts enjoy, on this day, rest and freedom from ill treatment,' said Rosa. 'True, Rosa; and that man, under the most inclement seasons, has still his comforts. The wholesome meal, round which his family assemble, the blazing fire, beaming on many a happy face, the evening hours profitably spent in reading the sacred volume, which confirms our best purposes, and invigorates our highest hopes; or innocently cheered by the soothing notes of sacred melody of prayer and praise, or the social converse that, opening the heart, binds man to man in the strong link of social converse and friendly confidence.'—'You have left me,' said the attentive husband, 'to name one other Sunday blessing; the noblest joy of all.'—'I understand you, papa,' said Agnes; 'you mean the satisfaction of going to church.'—'You are right, Agnes; for, what can be a nobler employment than to offer, to the Great Giver of Good, the thanksgivings of our grateful hearts, to appear in his more immediate presence, and, in his own sacred temple, confess our frailties, entreat his mercy, and adore his power? Oh, my children! what a blessing is this, what a high, what a glorious privilege!'—The little circle listened with reverence to this affecting appeal. Their worthy father continued. 'How soothing to the best affections, to behold our fellow-creatures joining with us in this sacred act of piety, to look around us, and view a whole kneeling congregation uniting in the same expression of adoration; one great

family, acknowledging their Universal Father! Who can so feel, and leave the house of God with any other feelings than those of pious awe and unbounded charity!'—The bell now proclaimed the hour of worship. The smiling family, with eager haste, prepared to obey the welcome summons; the little ones walked before, the grateful parents followed, their hearts swelling with unutterable content.—After service, they enjoyed a walk, and met crowds of well-dressed people indulging themselves in strolling through the beautiful fields and lanes that skirted the busy town. On their return home, they found a smoking dinner on the table, and sat down with excellent appetites to the welcome meal. Business, or other claims, sometimes divided the family on other days, but on Sunday they regularly assembled; and these occasional absences made them regard this meeting as a particular gratification. There was always something to be told, something to be described, something to be asked. Even the necessity of asking assistance or advice served only to unite the members of this family, as it proved their dependance on each other, and how little one could stand alone. If there was pleasure in asking assistance or advice, how much greater the satisfaction in bestowing it! and when Lionel, their elder brother, who weekly attended a master in a neighbouring town, begged his sisters would take care his neat supply of clean linen was more regularly forwarded to him, he felt almost as happy in thinking he had such kind sisters to apply to, as they did in promising to oblige him, and thus having the satisfaction of feeling that they could add to the comfort of their dear brother. Thus, obliging and obliged, the happy circle passed the hour of dinner. The tolling bell again called them to church. The twin-sisters, hanging on their brother's arm, attended the cheerful party to the sacred temple. The pews were crowded with the decent poor, who, standing in rows, listened with reverence to their respected preacher.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds;
And as the mind is pitch'd, the ear is pleas'd
With melting airs, or martial, brisk, or grave:
Some chord in unison with what we hear
Is touch'd within us, and the heart replies." COWPER.

1. *L'Ouverture, Rondo pastorale pour le Piano-forte, en imitation du célèbre Rondo de Mozart, composé et dédié à M^{lle} Adèle Gumbing, par T. Latour.* pp. 12. 4s. Chapin and Co.

WHAT amusement is so innocent

and social, so productive of benevolent feelings, so incapable of exciting vicious propensities, as Musick? In truth none. We know of no musical expression for malevolence, and think that no really wicked heart

was

was ever truly sensible of its enchanting powers. There is a something in musical expression that seems to bid defiance to philosophical explanation. Perhaps the very weakest of its influences can be ascribed to imitation. Musick is not essentially an imitative art; and therefore, as far as composition is concerned, it is more mysterious and difficult than painting. Musick has never been so much the fashion, the rage, in England, as at the present moment. All young ladies must now learn the pianoforte, or the more expensive harp. But, alas! this fashion is not founded on a generally increasing sensibility to the magical vibrations of sweet sounds; but the first aim is to flourish, to be dashing, to excel each other in the execution of some cramp difficulty. Young ladies sit in judgment on professors; and a man's reputation is disposed of before his character is properly known. Oh, it is a most ungrateful profession! The constant practice of the art, as a professor, in other words as a master, must practise it, works his nervous system into a state of the most dangerous susceptibility, while he is daily exposed to temptations and mortifications which are indescribable. Young men, are ye delighted with musick? Learn it then, as the sweetest and most innocent of all amusements for your leisure hours; avoid the profession, as the most unhappy of all occupations. The respect and the profit it obtains seldom bear any proportion to the difficulties to be surmounted. But, to close this long digression from our immediate business, we proceed to give our opinion of Mr. Latour's imitation. Indulgent Reader, accept our well-meant and sincere opinion: we have seldom room to express the reasons on which it is founded; and perhaps have not always clear reasons to give. In musick, *"la sensibilité fait tout notre génie."* That our judgments may be impartial, consistent, and tend to the real advancement of the art, though but never so little, is all we dare hope. Our wish is to thrust assuming ignorance out of the way of modest talent; and secondly, to make—but here our limits and opportunities fail—to make this department of the Gentleman's Magazine a register of the best musical publications of the time

in which we write. The beautiful subject of Steibelt's imitative rondo is truly and most delicately pastoral; but the subject of Latour's has entirely the character of an opera dance. The first is in the major key of E; the second in that of F, being a semitone higher in pitch, but many degrees lower in excellence. On one account it will be preferred to Steibelt's;—it is equally rapid, and at the same time far easier of execution. The stormy part of it has the most merit; however, such a piece cannot do its Author much credit, except in so far as it is an acknowledgment of Steibelt's superiority. An imitation, in order to avoid being a mere copy, must have something of the imitator's own; and generally, because genius is not general, this portion renders the imitation inferior to the original. Steibelt's musick has an expression peculiarly graceful and vivid: to compare musick with visible things,—it has the softness and lustre of silk; Mozart's has the solidity and worth of gold; Haydn's, the purity and brilliancy of the diamond; and Latour's—what has it but the glare of tinsel?

The Battle of Waterloo, or La Belle Alliance, a grand descriptive musical Piece, &c. Dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, by H. Liebe, Master of the Band of the 2d regiment of Life Guards; adapted for the Pianoforte. pp. 15. 4s.

IF we were to form a scale of musical excellence from Beethoven down to Sampieri or Watlew, Mr. Liebe would rank at a pretty comfortable distance from the bottom. Very few of these imitative pieces satisfy us. Let them be performed without the auditor's having any previous knowledge of their intention, and rarely indeed will he be able to guess the things imitated, except such parts as are peculiar to horns, trumpets, or drums. The musick of this piece is tolerably good; but seldom expresses those feelings with which we should be possessed, either as spectators or actors in a battle. It is only when such suitable feelings are excited that the imitation is interesting. The compositions of every man will bear a certain relation to his own mental character: he cannot excite what he has never felt. Both in the real battle, and this imitation, we are most pleased with the *finale*.

Cambridge. The subjects for Sir William Browne's three gold medals for the present year are:—For the Greek Ode, *Napoleon in insulam Sanctæ Helenæ ablegatus.*—For the Latin Ode, *Statua, Tabuleque pictæ, Italiæ restituta.*—For the Epigrams, *Labor inceptiarum.*

The Hulsean Prize for the last year is adjudged to CHARLES J. LYON, B. A. of Trinity College, for his Dissertation on the following subject, "The distinct Provinces of Reason and Faith," which will speedily be published.

The following is the subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the present year:—"The Doctrine of the Atouement is agreeable to Reason."

The subjects for the Bishop of London's two gold medals for the present year are:—For the Latin Dissertation, *Veram esse Religionem Christianam probatur ex infirmitate ac simplicitate eorum qui eam imprimis docuerunt.*—For the English, "Be ye angry and sin not; let not the sun go down upon your wrath."—Eph. iv. 26.

Now 30, being St. Andrew's Day, the Royal Society held their annual meeting at their apartments in Somerset place; when the President, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, in the name of the Society, presented the Copley medal to Sir D. BREWSTER, LL.D. for a paper—"On the Polarisation of Light by reflection from transparent Bodies," printed in the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

In a few Days will be published:

The First Volume of Mr. CLYMER-BUCK'S History of Hertfordshire.

A new Edition of Mr. FLORE'S History of the Manor, and Manor House, of South Winfield, Derbyshire.

The Ancient and Modern History, &c. of the Borough of Reading. By J. MAN.

The History and Antiquities of Bicester, in Oxfordshire, with an Inquiry into the History of Acheater, a Day of the Dohuni. By Mr. JOHN DUNN.

The Third and last Section of Part II. of Dr. CLARKE'S Travels—Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land.

The First Number of the new Edition of STEPHENS' GREEK THESAURUS.

Mr. CHITTY'S Treatise on the Criminal Law of England, with a copious collection of Precedents, in 3 vols.

Preparing for Publication.

The History of the Kingdom of Hannover, and of the Family of Brunswick, with a map and engravings, is about to be published by Mr. OERM, of Bondstreet; who also intends publishing, in numbers, Historical, Military, and Naval Anecdotes, of personal Valour and Bravery; and particular incidents which

occurred to Great Britain and her Allies, in the last long-contested war, with plates from drawings by the first Artists.

A new Edition of JEREMY TAYLOR'S Prayers differently arranged, by Mr. CLAPHAM.

Sketches in Flanders and Holland," in a series of letters to a friend, by Mr. HILLS; comprizing a Tour through the Low Countries, immediately subsequent to the Battle of Waterloo, illustrated by thirty-six plates.

The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, illustrated with Fifty Engravings, after drawings by Mr. J. P. NEALE. The Descriptive, Historical, and Biographical Parts, by J. NORRIS BREWSTER. To be completed in Ten Parts.

Proposals are circulated for publishing by subscription, a Translation of the Six Books of PROCLUS, on the Theology of PLATO; to which, a Seventh Book will be added, in order to supply the deficiency of another book on this subject, which was written by Proclus, but since lost; also a translation of PROCLUS' Elements of Theology. By THOMAS TAYLOR.—In these volumes will also be included, by the same, Translations, of the Treatise of Proclus on Providence and Fate; of extracts from his Treatise entitled Ten Doubts concerning Providence; and of extracts from his Treatise on the Subsistence of Evil; as preserved in the Bibliotheca Græca of Fabricius.

Mr. M. WALTER, of Holyport, near Maidenhead, has issued Proposals for publishing by Subscription, a Map of Windsor Forest, embracing the country bounded by the Thames, the Loddon, Black Water River, and the great Bath and Western Roads; to be engraved in the best manner, upon two Sheets, on a Scale of 2½ inches to a Mile, describing, as well the several Properties, and their respective Owners, as the Rivers, Bridges, Roads, and other prominent features.

We are glad to see by an Advertisement on our Cover, that an opportunity is offered to the Publick of purchasing the "Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions," at less than half its original Price.

Dr. SPURZHEIM has just finished a Course of Lectures on the Physiology of the Brain, delivered to a numerous audience of Medical and other Scientific classes at Dublin. Some eminent Professors of that University, it is said, are investigating this new Doctrine.

A French paper states, that in the course of the excavations at Pompeii, an ancient Bathing-room was lately explored, in which were found an Antonine and an Agrippa, of the size of life, and of the finest workmanship.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

*On seeing the Head of DANTE, engraved
by Mr. CARDON, from a Picture of RA-
PHAEL, crowned with Laurel.*

By EDWARD LORD THURLOW.

THY mournful face, expressive of keen
thought,
Like pale and melancholy Winter drawn,
Before my eyes by Raphael's pencil
brought,
Declares a soul, that was to misery pawn:
Wither'd with woe, yet darting kingly
fire,
And the lean cheek laid out in sallow scorn,
Methinks thou hast seen Hell, thy sad
desire,
And pass'd between the amber gates of
Yet Hate and Envy wander'd by thy side,
Beyond the shallow bound'ry of the
World:
And Banishment was thy ungrateful
Thence is thy lip with bitter action curl'd,
And ev'ry look, although thy crown be
there,
Is full of grief, oblivion, and despair!
Brussels, Nov. 24, 1815.

*Lines on the late Dr. VINCENT,
Dean of WESTMINSTER.*

DEATH triumphs o'er the lifeless clay
That late enclos'd a Vincent's soul:
His spirit bows beneath the sway
Which spurns mortality's controul.
Lamented Shade! thy mind, full fraught
With wisdom and with lore profound,
Enrich'd the world with Learning's
draught,
And shed the beams of Truth around.
Thy name survives that mould'ring hand
Which skilful trac'd the distant sea
Plough'd by Nearchus and his band,
Unsought, unknown, till known by thee.
The tomb enshrines his sacred dust,
But Virtue claims immortal fame;
And, Time, to Truth and Science just,
Shall cherish VINCENT's honour'd name.
WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

*To Miss W. of LIVERPOOL:
Why I call thee, "Euphrasia."*

GO ask the Greek, 'twill tell thee why
The Scholar calls thee EUPHRASY.
But ask the Botanist the same,
He'll find a flow'ret of the name,
That modest, pencil'd, pure, and bright,
Gives in delightful days delight;
And add, if needs, another reason —
It never blossoms out of season.
The Poet ask, he'll say his Muse is
Allow'd to call thee what she chuses.
A *Chip* of each of these am I,
And so I call thee EUPHRASY.
Langollen, Jan. 1. J. F. M. DOVASTON.

*The following just Tribute of a feeling and
a grateful Mind was addressed, in 1814,
to the late JOSEPH PALMER, Esq.*

(See LXXXV. ii. p. 388.)

AMID the red flash and the thunder of
war,
Thou hast stood undismay'd, like Bri-
And thy brow, for a trophy, exhibits the
scar,
Won, striving with foes, on the Calpian
Thou hast gasp'd mid the blaze of a tro-
pical sky,
Thro' toils unrequited, still patient and
Yet a sweet little Cherub beheld from on
high,
Whilst thou frontedst the cannon, or
She saw thee unshrinking pursuing thy
way,
By the light of the spirit that glows in
And, to soothe what remains of the wan-
derer's day,
She has built thee a bow'r for thy even-
With Comfort and Health she has fenc'd
it around,
And forbidden of Care the grim squa-
With the bright beam of Honour its sum-
mit is crown'd,
And Conscience and Peace shall inhabit
To strive for a place on the records of
story,
Is a boon ev'ry native of Britain may
'Tis our birth-right to conquer — but
Angels might glory
To share in the toil of thy evening task:
The Naked to clothe, and the Hungry to
feed;
The Captive to free, and the Orphan to
Oh, this is thy evening task — and thy
meed —
"The blessing of him who was ready to
perish."

*The Conclusion of GREGORY NAZIANZEN'S
Poem, entitled "Admonitions to Virgins."
Translated from the Greek by H. S. BOYD.*

WITH circumspection tread life's slip-
pery ground,
And pure in word, and pure in thought
Be thou as Hesper mid the starry train;
The pearl mid gems; the lily on the
plain;
Mid birds the dove; the olive in the wood;
The calm that smooths the bosom of the
flood.
The world's unhallow'd joys, O Virgin,
And unto Christ, thy radiant Bridegroom,
Lead him, O lead him, to thy hallow'd
Where Purity unfolds her spotless flower;
Where ev'ry charm and ev'ry beauty
meets;
Perennial pleasures, and immortal sweets.
Let

Let him thy bright, thy dazzling beauty see; [be :
Let him thy Lover and thy Bridegroom
Let him alone be all in all to thee.

Lo! he hath drawn thy maiden veil aside, [bride ;
And deign'd to praise his all-transcending
Enthron'd, enshrin'd, in orient pearl array'd ;
Lovely before, and now far lovelier made.
Thy Lord will bear thee to his seat on high,

And spread the bridal feast above the sky ;
While choral angels, with aerial strains,
And heav'nly warblings, fill the golden plains. [bowers,

Thy Lord will bear thee to his roseate
And wreath thy head with ever-blooming flowers ;

For thee the vine-empurpled cup infuse
With balm nectareous and ambrosial dews ;

Bid sacred Wisdom's awful page unroll,
And pour its radiance on thy raptur'd soul. [fin'd,

For here we faintly trace, with view con-
The veil'd effulgence of th' Almighty Mind : [see

But there 'twill prove our glorious lot to
Th' unclouded blaze of naked Deity.

This 'rail, this earthly frame will melt away,
And the freed spirit drink the flood of day.

Ye Youths and Virgins, who, with hal-
low'd fire,

Adore the Leader of th' angelic choir ;
With hearts attun'd, and voice sympho-
nious, sing [King.

The heavenly nuptials of your God and
O bid your intellectual torches shine,
The humble semblance of the light divine ;

Let holy words and actions fan the fire,
Till the pure flame to Heaven's pure flame aspire.

And thou, O Triene Power, benign
descend : [bend,

Deign from thy throne, benignly deign to
While we with awe invoke thee. Let thy
beam [gleam :

Illume us here with mild attempter'd
But O, hereafter, may thy glory stream
In all the splendour of its brilliant rays,
One flood of light, one clear refulgent
blaze ;

As Father, Word, and Spirit, fully shine,
All great, all glorious, perfect, and divine.

MR. URBAN,

Jan 1.

THE elegant little poem signed "Oxo-
niensis," which appeared in your Maga-
zine for October, bears a striking resem-
blance in the turn of thought displayed in
it to some parts of the First Elgy of Ti-
bullus, and yet possesses a graceful-
ness peculiar to itself. As that beautiful
Elgy has always been a great favourite

of mine, I enclose an humble transla-
tion of it, the fruit of some of my leisure
hours.

TIBULLUS, Book I. El. 1.

LET others pant for golden spoil,
And vast domains of fertile soil ;
An humble, quiet life be mine,
My hearth with blazing faggots shine.
May Hope not absent give me food,
And generous wine to cheer my blood.
Be it mine, a Swain, to plant the vine,
Or sow with liberal hand the pine,
Nor blush to tend my fleecy care,
Or urge with goad the lazy steer ;
Embosom'd bear the lambkins home,
Who, by their dams deserted, roam.

Lustrations yearly here are made,
To gentle Pales milk is paid —
The lonely trunk and ancient stone,
In reverence my garlands crown —
From juicy fruits of every hue
The Shepherd-God receives his due.

Thee, Ceres, wheaten wreaths await,
My gift to grace thy temple-gate.

And ye! who ampler riches knew*,
Lares! receive the offering due ;
I once devoted hecatombs,

Now a small calf my state becomes.
See! round the victim thousands come
And shout, exulting, "harvest home."

Be present, Gods! nor scorn my feast,
Humble it is, but cleanly 'drest ;
An ancient shepherd torn'd of earth
Our drinking cups of little worth.

Ye Thieves and Wolves, respect my
flock,

And seek your prey from greater stock,
I ask not for the bounteous stores
Which Fortune gave my ancestors ;

Content my little corn to reap,
When wearied taste a tranquil sleep ;
And whilst the tempests loudly roil,

To clasp the charmer of my soul ;
Or as the frigid shower pours,
Gently to doze away the hours ;

Be this my lot — be wealth their share
Who, the rough waves intrepid dare,
Inured to meet the approaching war,

When the deep war-horn sounds from far.
Sometimes my humble lot I hate,
But more abhor inglorious state,

More pleas'd to 'scape the dog-star's
power,

Prostrate beneath some leafy bower,
Where cooling streamlets gliding by,
Gently refresh me as I lie.

Petish all gold and jewels rare,
Before for me one weeping fair
Shall anxious count the tardy time,

While I roam on from clime to clime.
By sea and land, Messala, toil
To deck thy dome with hostile spoil,

* Tibullus was a partizan of Anthony's ;
and, on the accession of Augustus to
power, was, with many others, deprived
of his patrimony.

But me a beautiful maid detain
At her proud gate in captive chains.

Honour, my Delia, 's brought to me,
My wealth, my joy, my glory, thee;
I hail the name of slothful swain,
My Delia's breast shall soothe the pain;
With my own hands I'll yoke the steer,
Or tend my flock, be thou but near;
Or clasp'd within thy tender arms,
Sleep! far removed from rude alarms.

Can lordly couch of Tyrian dye,
Repay Love's unrequited tie?
When nights are spent in sleepless woe,
And useless tears incessant flow,
No sleep brings 'broider'd tabbies,
No sleep the streamlet gliding by,
O lovely fair, of iron he
Who for rude battles barters thee!
'Though captive squadrons pace before,
And banners float on hostile shore,
Or glittering o'er with high-wrought face,
He urge his steed's impetuous pace.

When my last hour of life may come,
Let thy lov'd presence cheer my doom;
Let my cold dying hand hold thee,
My last expiring sigh to see.
When on the bed of Death I lie,
Delia shall cheer my languid eye;
Her sighs and kisses stay the fire,
As my cold stiff limbs press the pyre:
And sigh the woe — not steel that breast,
No flint-stone in that bosom rest:
No youth nor virgin thence shall bear
Their cheeks unmoisten'd with a tear.
But spare my shade — tear not those
locks,

That lovely face which comfort mock.

Now let us love while time allows,
Stern Death draws near with darken'd
brows,
Sullen Old-Age creeps silently,
And Love and Old-Age ill agree.
Now let us court the playful loves,
While broils and jokes no anger move.
In these I'm brave. — Ye works of war,
To fools give wounds, from me be far!
And give them wealth, whatever it be,
My little cot is wealth to me.

E. W. C.

A Fragment. — St. VALENTINE'S Day.

'T WAS night; — the sun his course had
told,

While ev'ning sunk away in gold;
The busy hum of day was o'er,
Hush'd in repose, and heard no more;
Quick-glancing thro' the darksome shade,
In silvery sport the moon-beams play'd,
And shot each op'ning bough between
Such rays as dignified the scene.

Just then, in silence, all alone,
I wander'd, heard and seen by none,
And harbour'd in my pensive breast,
A crowd of thoughts in fiction dress'd;
Then lo! a deep, majestic sound,
Distance mellow'd, wa'd around

A sadly-flowing, plaintive strain,
First nobly loud, then soft again,

Like fairy lutes on high;
Methought I heard the trembling wire,
The notes of harps, unstrung, expire,

And on the breezes die:
'Twas so; — a visionary throng
Attempted sweet the tuneful song,
And swept the chords with fingers light
That glimmer'd by the pale moon-light:
So silver-sweet the accents rung,
And mingled with the stave they sung,
'Twas like the passing Southern gale,

That rides on lincol wing,
While flow'ry buds their sweets exhale,
And to the stealing breeze their perfum'd
odours fling.

Scarce had the prelude ceas'd to sound,
And spread its harmony around,
It paus'd awhile — 'twas silence all,
It ended in a dying fall: —
Sudden the light aerial choir
More slowly struck the solemn wire,
Love was the theme — the strain divine
Was claim'd by thee, St. VALENTINE;
My ear was charm'd — each winged Fay
Thus tun'd the sacred roundelay:

SONG.

All hail! Saint Valentine,
Ever delighting,
Who shall stand at thy shrine,
* * * * *
* * * * *

Zxx.

*Lines addressed to Miss C. W. J. in her
Ninth Year.*

MY harp to Cecilia is strung;
Her modesty, sweetness, and grace,
In justice demand to be sung,
And truth the fair image shall trace.
For her's is the blush of the rose;
And her's is the purest of love;
The blush that true innocence shows,
The tenderness none can reprove.

A nature so sweetly serene,
None other can boast to possess;
Her graceful and elegant mien,
The Graces themselves might confess.

And her's is the grace of the mind,
And praise that to merit is due,
The treasure we rarely can find,
The charm that will ever be new.

Oh! Sovereign Disposer of all,
Who deckest the blossoming shrub,
Let nothing unkindly befall,
But smile on this beautiful bud.

July 25, 1815. B. E. P.

DE CÆSARE BORGIA;

Nunc de NAPOLONE BUONAPARTE.

OMNIA vincas: sperabas omnia,
Cæsar.

Omnia deficiunt: incipis esse nihil.

Sanskrit Epigrammaton, lib. I. LV.
BIOGRA-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF EMINENT PERSONS,

Whose Deaths are recorded in our preceding Volume.

Character of CHARLES HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk, who died Dec. 16, 1815, æt. 70.

[A few particulars here mentioned, have been already given in Part II. p. 631 of our preceding volume; but we rather choose to repeat them, than disturb the connexion of the present article.]

When the first Peer of the kingdom, not of the Blood Royal, descends at a mature age to the grave, the publick may naturally feel some interest in the delineation of his character. Panegyric and detraction should be equally avoided. There is, indeed, an awe and reverence due to the tomb, which inclines us rather to the first than to the last. Our enmities die away over the inanimate corpse; while, in their place, charity and regret spring up in the generous bosom. No severity, therefore, such as sometimes gives an happy point to a sentence, and, on due occasions, inflicts a wholesome moral lesson, shall mark this article.

The family of Howard, who have enjoyed a Dukedom (besides several other Peerages in its collateral branches) for more than three centuries, have been as well fertile in characters of high personal lustre, as of others only distinguished by their eccentricities, their weaknesses, or their crimes. The gallant and accomplished Earl of Surrey, as eminent for his poetical genius as for his rank and titles, the victim of the capricious and blood-thirsty tyranny of K. Henry VIII. reflects a glory on this House, with which every educated Englishman is familiar. To speak of his son, Duke Thomas, who was sacrificed to the intrigues of Queen Mary of Scotland, or of his great-grandson, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, the whimsical collector, whose portrait is so powerfully drawn by Lord Clarendon, would be to insult the knowledge of the reader of English history. The son of this proud Earl left a younger son, who was great grandfather of the Duke who closed his life on Saturday, Dec. 16. The elder branch had possessed the honours till 1777, when the late Duke's father, Mr. Charles Howard, of *Graystock*, in Cumberland, succeeded. This branch had displayed that fluctuation of principles which seems always to have been the characteristic of the family. Earl Henry-Frederick, who died 1652, (son of Earl Thomas, the Collector of the Arundel Marbles) was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who was restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk 1664; and dying

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1677, was succeeded by his brother Henry, the 6th Duke, a man who is said by Evelyn to have grown dissolute after his first wife's death, and who died 1684, and left the succession to his eldest son Henry, 7th Duke, who, unlike the general principles of his family, was a staunch friend and supporter of the Revolution. He died 1701, æt. 48, and was succeeded by his nephew Thomas, 8th Duke, who died 1754, and was succeeded by his brother Edward, 9th Duke, a rigid Catholic, who died without issue 1777, æt. 92. Here ended the eldest and lineal branch.

Charles Howard, of *Graystock*, fourth brother of Henry, 6th Duke, resided much at his house at *Deepden*, in the parish of Dorking, in Surrey. "This house (says Aubrey) was not made for grandeur, but retirement; a noble hermitage, neat, elegant, and suitable to the modesty and shade of the proprietor; a Christian philosopher, who, in this iron age, lives up to that of the primitive times." He died 1713. His son and heir, Charles, survived only till 1720, and was buried at Dorking, leaving a son, Charles, who, in his old age, in 1777, succeeded his second cousin, Edward, as 10th Duke of Norfolk. He was of a literary turn, but had led the life of a country gentleman, of a singular cast, and is said to have indulged in many odd humours and caprices. He enjoyed the Dukedom nine years, and died in 1786. The alliances during this period of juniority had been scarcely better than obscure, as the names of Tattershall, Aylward, and Brockholes, will indicate.

The late Duke was 21 before his father became presumptive heir to the honours; (for it was not till 1767, that Edward, the nephew of Edward, the lineal and 9th Duke, died at the age of 23.) His education had been narrow, and his habits far from such as connected him with the world, and high society. He had been brought up a violent Catholic; but, when the titles devolved on his father, he conformed, and became a member of the House of Commons, where he took an active part in politics on the side of Mr. Fox: a party which he always actively and zealously espoused to the last.

It is not my purpose to pursue the detail of his political measures. In the House of Lords he took an active, and, perhaps it may be said, pertinacious, concern in the private business there. He had a minute and inexhaustible curiosity,

riosity, and took a passionate and capricious interest in the affairs of individuals, both personal and local. His talents are paid, by those who knew him intimately, to have been quick, comprehensive, and sagacious; but they surely wanted that, without which, talents are rather dangerous and offensive, than useful and ornamental; — they were not softened or liberalized by early education, or the native and inestimable gift of tender or moral feeling. If they were acute, it was an hard and unbending acuteness! He had inherited some at least, if not a large portion, of the qualities ascribed by Lord Clarendon to his ancestor, Thomas Earl of Arundel. His mind was too much engrossed by the phantom of the exclusive greatness of the Howards; but it seemed as if he was not at his ease on this favourite idea; he had a lively and never-sleeping jealousy of other families; he watched their pretensions with a severe and prejudiced solicitude, unbecoming the firm consciousness of the great family which he represented. Had his knowledge always been accurate, his mind disciplined to survey and balance both sides of the question calmly and without internal influence, this turn, though somewhat beneath a great mind in a great station, might have been at least harmless. — But there are details, to which it is scarcely possible to believe that a great mind, having an opportunity to exercise itself on great things, can descend. There were other points in the Duke's character, which seemed to indicate an equally equivocal symptom of calm and well-founded elevation. A studied neglect of dress, even to a striking and grotesque singularity; — to a rude inelegance proper for a low and penurious sphere of life; — seemed a trap for petty distinction — to excite inquiry, and then surprise by the answer. A Duke of Norfolk, with a vigorous mind and a powerful revenue, wanted no artifices to secure respect, attention, and even wonder. Pleasure and gratification were so much within his power; nay, exercises as virtuous as keen were so hourly within his reach, that if any one so circumstanced should seek after perverse and ungenerous modes of superiority or enjoyment, it must (to speak mildly) excite some regret at the weakness of human nature! The Low may be forgiven, though not justified, for envying the High; but loftiness of station makes the generous heart treat those beneath it, not only without jealousy, but with a placid desire to soften and efface the painful and unworthy sense of degradation.

There is a disciplined and considered manner due to different stations of life. Coarse, familiar, and apparently free and equal tones of conversation, from men ex-

joying the most elevated rank, are but traps to draw insults on the inconsiderate and unpractised members of inferior classes. Between familiarity and dignified ease there is a wide division. — However agreeable some may esteem plain, direct, and downright expression, and consider it as the proof of a strong and sound mind, there are at least high places which it does not become; and where it argues narrow views, and even a blind rashness, rather than true wisdom.

Political influence, and the command of a certain number of legislative seats, has often in this country been a favourite ambition with great Peers. They have enjoyed the power which was the fruit of it; but few, like the late Duke of N*****, have taken a pleasure in the means by which it was effected. His Grace loved the roar, familiarity, freedom, and licentiousness of an election-hall and election dinner. This was a curious occupation for the heir of the proud and lofty Howards and Mowbrays.

The Duke had not read much; and nothing with a scholar-like attention and skill; but his friends say, that he had a natural penetration which enabled him to seize the pith of many books by a slight glance at their contents.

Negligent, and careless of outward shew, as some of the traits here delineated would seem to prove him, he was in truth the reverse. He kept up a great pomp and state in all his establishments; he repaired and adorned his country-seats; he expended vast sums, though not in the best taste, on the venerable old Castle of Arundel; he bought books and pictures; and was zealously and sedulously attentive to every thing that could illustrate the history of his own family, which he regarded with such unlimited attachment that the most remote suspicion of alliance combined with the name, could always command his good offices. An instance of this is the unhappy madman, of whom the newspapers are so often full, and who so often beset his Grace's door in St. James's-square. — This man, and his father before him, have been humble dependants on the family; and the Duke never ceased to employ every enquiry to ascertain their descent from the family; but in vain. The only branch from which it is said to be possible for them to have descended, is the *Effingham* branch.

His Grace's person was short, thick, and far from elegant. His face was like that of the prints of Cardinal Howard, who was great uncle to his grandfather; but immense whiskers, which he latterly suffered almost to overgrow his cheeks, gave a most uncouth appearance to his countenance.

The Duke's patronage of literature con-

sisted

sisted principally, I believe, in finding the means for printing two or three works of Local Antiquities, such as Duncumbe's Herefordshire, and Dallaway's Sussex.

Such, as it appears to the present writer, was the last representative of the most ancient British Dukedom. Fancy loves to draw the heirs of old nobility in other colours. The hero, the orator, or the poet, are characters which would better satisfy us in the descendant of the chivalrous, the plaintive, the eloquent, and the gentle Earl of Surrey. But in the long lapse of ages what different tasks and duties are allotted to the same race!

The Duke's successor is the son of his second cousin, descended from the younger brother of his great-grandfather. A. Z

Part I. p. 182. Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P. was the youngest son of the late John Thornton, esq. of Clapham, an eminent Russia merchant, of London and Hull; but far more distinguished by his almost unbounded charity and evangelical zeal. His two other sons, who are representatives in parliament, one for the county of Surrey, and the other for the borough of Colchester, still survive; as does his only daughter, the Countess of Leven and Melville. Mr. H. Thornton received from his father early habits of piety, which succeeding years established and confirmed. Like the rest of his family, he chose a mercantile profession; and early in life became a partner in the banking-house of Down, Thornton, and Free, an establishment which his exertions soon rendered very flourishing. He likewise retained a share in the commercial concerns of his father at Hull. These establishments engrossed neither the whole nor a principal part of his attention; but they happily furnished him with the means of pursuing the benevolent turn of his mind, in relieving the wants of thousands by well-aimed and discriminating charity. In or about 1782, he became member for the borough of Southwark, and continued so till his death, having been returned eight times for that populous place. Though Mr. H. Thornton almost constantly supported the measures of administration during the late wars, yet he carefully guarded his own independence by receiving no direct favours from government, either for himself or his friends. Sincerely attached to the constitution, he gave his support to that branch of it which seemed to him most to need it, leaning to the democratical, monarchical, or aristocratical, as each seemed most in danger of losing its due weight in the scale. His love of civil and religious liberty was evinced by his invariably voting for parliamentary reform

upon a moderate plan, and for the repeal of those penal laws by which a very large part of the community are prohibited from holding any place, or exercising any office, civil or military. His exertions in favour of financial reform, by the reduction of sinecures or places held by deputy, were unremitting. He was not a mere nominal member of the Finance Committee, but an anxious, intelligent, and laborious co-operator in preparing its reports, and in forwarding that and every other measure of political purity. It is owing to his individual exertions that a new arrangement was made between Government and the Bank of England a few years since, by which 200,000*l.* was annually saved to the publick. Though the main designs of the Finance Committee have hitherto not taken effect, Mr. H. Thornton, with the invariable steadiness of his character, continued to pursue his object with zeal. The great political object of his life has yet been unnoised; that with which he mingled his strongest hopes and fears, and which called forth his warmest and most constant exertions, and engaged his attention from an early period of his life to its lamented close. Upon a due consideration of the merits of those excellent persons who contributed to rescue the British name from the stain of African slavery, few will be found entitled to higher praise than Mr. H. Thornton. Should the exertions of Thomas Clarkson and Mr. Wilberforce, or of the distinguished statesmen who brought the influence of government to bear upon this question in the year 1806, occupy the first place in the grateful recollection of the friends of Abolition, the next will be readily conceded to Mr. Thornton. Upon this subject he repeatedly spoke in Parliament, and out of doors bestowed on it his time, his attention, and his talents; and at the same time contributed largely to the pecuniary demands of the Sierra Leone Company, the African Institution, and every other plan set on foot, which really or nominally tended to promote the improvement and civilization of the negroes; and this to an extent, only known to those who were the witnesses of his activity. In short, there was no measure which had the welfare of his species for its object, "where'er mankind, and misery are found," which did not meet in him a supporter, either by money or personal attention, and frequently by both. The dissemination of the Holy Scriptures abroad, and the means of acquiring a knowledge of them at home, by the new method of teaching, were greatly encouraged by him. Important as these topics were, and deeply as they pressed upon his attention, a habit of never wasting any considerable

portion of his time, enabled him to cultivate various branches of knowledge, and particularly the science of political economy, with great success. The suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England drew the attention of all economists to this subject; but Mr. Thornton's work contains the largest portion of new information that had for a long time been offered to those who are engaged in researches of political economy. From the period of its publication in 1802, "The Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain," has maintained its reputation, and was repeatedly referred to as an authority. On that much agitated point he likewise spoke in Parliament, and communicated the substance of his speeches to the public in a pamphlet, abounding in useful knowledge, as well as cogent argument. In all these discussions he had a manifest advantage over his friends and foes, the union of the practical information of a banker, with the clear views of the man of science and philosopher. The works above-mentioned, together with a letter to his constituents on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, in which he opposes the more extended plans of Sir F. Burdett, are the only publications bearing his name. Mr. H. Thornton married, in 1796, the only daughter of Joseph Sykes, esq. of West Ella, a lady well qualified to assist in all his charitable and benevolent designs, and to be the partner of such a husband; and he left her and a numerous off-spring to lament his loss and profit by the recollection of his virtues.

Part I. p. 189. The Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan left England in 1796 for the East Indies, where he for several years held the office of vice-provost of the College of Fort William, Bengal; and particularly distinguished himself on his return by the zeal which he manifested for the introduction and propagation of the precepts of Christianity among the natives of the East. In 1804, he gave 200 guineas to the University of Cambridge as a prize for the best English prose dissertation on the best means of civilizing the British Empire in India, and of diffusing the light of religion among its inhabitants: it was adjudged to the performance of the Rev. James Bryce, which was printed in an 8vo volume in 1810. From the following list of Dr. Buchanan's publications it will appear that most of them originated in the same laudable solicitude for the conversion of the Heathen:—"Memoir of the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in British India," 4to. 1805. "The Star in the East," a sermon delivered in the Church of St. James, Bristol, for the

benefit of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, June 12, 1809. "Three Sermons on the Jubilee," 8vo. 1810. "A Sermon preached before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, June 12, 1810." "Christian Researches in Asia," 8vo. 1811. "The Three Eras of Light," being two discourses preached before the University of Cambridge, July 1, 1810. 8vo. 1811. "The Healing Waters of Bethesda," a sermon preached at Buxton, 1811. "Sermons on interesting subjects," 8vo. 1812. "A Brief View of the State of the Colonies of Great Britain and of her Asiatic Empire in respect to Religion and Instruction," 8vo. 1813. "A Letter to the Hon. East India Company, in reply to the Statements of Charles Buller, esq. M. P. concerning the idol Juggernaut," 8vo. 1813. About three years since, Dr. Buchanan announced his intention of visiting Palestine and Syria for the purpose of ascertaining the state and wants of the Christians in those parts; and at the time of his death, which happened on the 9th of February, 1815, he was actually engaged in superintending an edition of the New Testament in Syriac for their use.—See several curious particulars of Dr. Buchanan in our volume LXXVI. pp. 11, 155, 219, 251, 338.

Part I. p. 566. The late Sir Sam. Hood was born in 1762; and as the sea was the element on which his relations had attained distinction, he attached himself also to the naval service of his country. After passing through the subordinate gradations, he was, in 1782, advanced to the rank of master and commander, and was present in the Renard at the glorious victory achieved by Lord Rodney on the 12th of April in that year. In 1785, he was employed in surveying the coast of Nova Scotia, and for his activity in that service was raised to post rank. In 1791, commanding the Juno of 32 guns on the Jamaica station, he exhibited a noble instance of intrepidity and humanity. The ship was lying in St. Anne's harbour, when a raft with three persons upon it was discovered at a great distance. The weather was exceedingly stormy, and the waves broke over the raft with such violence as to leave little hope that the unfortunate men upon it could long survive in that awful situation. Capt. Hood instantly ordered out one of his ship's boats to endeavour to rescue them; but the sea ran so high that the crew declared the attempt impracticable, and refused to expose themselves to what they supposed certain destruction. The Captain immediately leaped into the boat, declaring that he would never order them on any service on which he would not himself venture. The effect was such as might be expected: those who before

before being back, pressed forward as volunteers; the boat reached the raft with much difficulty, and saved the exhausted men who still clung to it. The House of Assembly of Jamaica, to testify their sense of this undaunted exertion in the cause of humanity, presented him with a sword worth 200 guineas. On his return from the West Indies he served in the same ship in the Mediterranean, under his noble relation Lord Hood. A few days after the evacuation of Toulon, the *Juno*, whose commander was ignorant of that event, entered the port, and proceeded for the inner harbour, where she grounded. No sooner was this circumstance discovered by the enemy, than a boat was sent on board to take possession of the ship. Though the crew of this boat endeavoured to confirm Capt. Hood in his mistake, their dress and language opened his eyes to his critical situation. His resolution was promptly taken. Having secured the men who had come to make him prisoner, and suddenly tacked, he worked his way out of the harbour in spite of the batteries, which opened upon him, and escaped, to the utter astonishment of the enemy. Capt. Hood was afterwards engaged in the reduction of Corsica, and subsequently promoted to the *Zealous*, of 74 guns, one of the ships sent out to reinforce the *Earl of St. Vincent*, after his splendid victory over the Spanish fleet in 1797. Captain Hood was directed by his Lordship to place himself under the orders of Rear-adm. Nelson, to whom he had given the command of a force destined to act against the island of Teneriffe. On the failure of this attempt, Capt. Hood rejoined the commander-in-chief off Cadiz, and on the return of Nelson from England, in 1798, the *Zealous* was one of the ships dispatched by *Earl St. Vincent*, to watch the motions of the French fleet, then equipping at Toulon. To the destruction of that fleet at Aboukir, Capt. Hood largely contributed. When the victorious Admiral quitted the coast of Egypt, he left Capt. Hood with a squadron to block up the port of Alexandria, and to intercept any supplies which might be sent to the French army. In 1799, Capt. Hood was engaged in expelling the French from the Neapolitan territory, and landed with a detachment of seamen to garrison Castle Nuovo, and to keep good order in Naples. For his zeal and good conduct on this occasion, the King of Naples conferred on him the rank of a Commander of the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit. On his return to England from the Mediterranean, Capt. Hood was removed to the *Courageux*, a fine new ship, of 74 guns, in which he joined the Channel Fleet, then commanded by the *Earl of St. Vincent*. In

January, 1801, he was removed to the *Venerable*, and sent to reinforce a squadron under Sir J. Saumarez, off Cadiz. In the action which took place between this squadron and the combined French and Spanish force, under Lincoln, the intrepidity of Capt. Hood was eminently conspicuous, his ship having 18 killed and 87 wounded. The suspension of hostilities put a period, for a time, to the professional exertions of Capt. Hood. On their recommencement, in 1803, he was appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Island station, with the rank of Commodore, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Centaur*, of 74 guns. On his arrival there, he concerted measures with Lieut.-gen. Grinfield, for the reduction of the enemy's colonies, and St. Lucia was the first conquest achieved by their united exertions. They then directed their arms against the Island of Tobago, and on its reduction proceeded to the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and Surinam, which submitted to the British arms. For these services Commodore Hood was honoured by his Sovereign with the Order of the Bath, in 1804; and shortly after married, at Barbadoes, the Hon. Miss McKenzie, daughter of the late Lord Seaford, the Governor of that Island. Sir Samuel quitted the station where he had commended with such honour to himself and advantage to his country, and returned, in 1805, to England, where he soon afterwards received the appointment of Colonel of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines. At the beginning of 1806, he was appointed to his former ship, the *Centaur*, and was dispatched with a small squadron to watch Rochefort. Here he fell in with a squadron of French frigates, with troops on board, which was attempting to escape from that port. In the action which ensued, the brave English Commander received a severe wound in his right arm, which rendered amputation necessary, but he had the satisfaction to carry one ship of 46, and three of 41 guns, as prizes, to England. On account of the loss of his arm, Sir Samuel was gratified (as is usual in such cases) with a pension of 800*l.* per annum: he was elected in the same year Representative in Parliament for Westminster, afterwards for Bridport, and created a Baronet. In 1807, he bore a part in the expedition against Copenhagen; and a few years afterwards was appointed to the chief command in India, where, in Dec. 1811, he terminated a life gloriously spent in the service of his King and Country.

The following strictly just and most honourable testimony borne to the excellent worth of this gallant, distinguished, and lamented officer, appeared in the

the *Bombay Courier* of the 7th of January, 1815:

"Sir Samuel Hood had raised himself so high in the public estimation by the number and importance of his services; had shown himself so admirable in the conduct of every enterprize in which he had been engaged; was still so young in years; so unbroken in spirit; and so thoroughly possessed of the enthusiastic admiration, and entire confidence of every man in his profession, that his loss cannot be considered otherwise than a severe and irreparable misfortune to his country at large; and to those who have had a nearer view of his excellence, who have served under his command, or have lived in his society, his death is unspeakably afflicting. He possessed in a peculiar degree the qualifications which form a great Commander: to the calmest and most accurate judgment, he added a presence of mind, and rapidity of perception under every change of situation, that enabled him to turn every event which arose even out of unforeseen difficulties and dangers, to the purpose he had in view. In common with Nelson, he was anxious and impatient, while there remained a doubt that the foe could be grappled with; but, when the battle began, his snatchesless intrepidity, his coolness, and the precision with which all his orders were given, diffused a confidence that was uniformly attended by victory. But it was not only on these great and trying occasions that he proved himself one of the best officers in the service: he was eminently skilled in every branch of his profession, whether scientific or practical. He was intimately versed in Astronomy, as connected with navigation and geography, in ship-building, in fortification, and in all branches of mechanical philosophy. He studied, without any exception, the languages, laws, and customs of every country that he visited. His strong natural taste for scientific inquiry, and an unbounded curiosity to see every thing with his own eyes, were kept in perpetual action by the belief that these acquisitions of knowledge might one day be useful to his country. That they did prove so, those who are acquainted with his life can amply testify. His surveys of the coasts in North America recommended him to early notice as an excellent surveyor: the bold and original idea of fortifying the Diamond Rock at Martinique, and the immediate execution of it—proved him to be a skilful engineer. The extraordinary defence of Salerno with a few marines opposed to an army; his capture of Tobago, St. Lucia, Demarara, &c. &c.; his decision after the failure at Teneriffe,—all exhibit him as an able General. His gallant capture of a Russian ship of the line, in presence of the Russian

fleet, followed by his politic and conciliatory self-denial in sending the flag which he had just taken, to the King of Sweden, as if it had been a trophy of the Swedish arms; and some years before, his communications with the Governors and Pashas in Syria, and innumerable other instances, place him high as a Statesman and a Negotiator. The leading circumstances of his naval life it is needless to particularise, as they are fresh in the remembrance of all, and have become part of the history of his country: his memory, like that of Nelson, with whom he acted in some of his most trying and most glorious days, will for ever be held sacred in that profession to which he devoted nearly 40 years of his life. The unaffected modesty and simplicity of one who had filled so great a space in public admiration, was not the least remarkable part of his character: he had the rare felicity, even to his latest years, to preserve undiminished the vivacity of youth, and that taste for simple pleasures which so seldom survive a mixed and active intercourse with the world. The charm which this happy feeling communicated to his conversation and society, had something in it irresistibly pleasing. He was no less the delight of his friends than the pride of his country. With a mind of this temper we may easily conceive the warmth of all his domestic feelings—but we forbear to enter minutely into the sacred privacy of domestic life. Blest in the society of a mind worthy of his own, he was perhaps one of the few men, who in dying would scarcely have wished to change any circumstance of his public or private life."

Part I. p. 570. Mr. William Nicholson was born in 1753, in London, where his father practised the Law, as a solicitor in the Inner Temple. The son received his education at a school in the North of Yorkshire; but at the age of sixteen he entered into the East India service, in which he made two voyages before the year 1773. He was afterwards employed in the country trade in India; but in 1776, he was engaged on the Continent as a commercial agent to the late Mr. Wedgewood. Soon after this he settled in London, and became a teacher of mathematics; to which profession he added that of an Author, translating from the French with great facility, and publishing, besides many useful compilations of his own, chiefly on historical and scientific subjects. In 1781, he printed an "Introduction to Natural Philosophy," in two volumes octavo; which work was so well received, as to supersede Rowning's *System of Natural Philosophy*, which had long been an elementary book for students. The year following, Mr. Nicholson published a new edition of *Ralph's*

Ralph's Survey of the Public Buildings of London and Westminster, with additions. This work was succeeded in 1783 by a translation from the French of the History of Ayder Ali Khan, Nabob Buhader, or New Memoirs concerning the East Indies; with historical notes, in two volumes 8vo. In 1784, our Author brought out his "Navigator's Assistant, containing the theory and practice of Navigation;" in one volume octavo. This compendium of a most useful science was intended to supplant that very superficial though popular book, "The Practical Navigator," by John Hamilton Moore. It happened, however, unfortunately, that Mr. Nicholson's work was too refined and laboured for the class of persons to whom it was addressed; and therefore it is not much to be wondered at that this Assistant was neglected; while the easy treatise of Moore, which gives the conclusions without reason, and lays no tax upon the judgment or the memory, still continued to hold its ground. In 1786, we find Mr. Nicholson publishing "An Abstract of the Arts relative to the exportation of Wool;" to which subject he was led by his acquaintance with the clothiers. The next year he printed a "Review of the Controversy between Kirwan and the French Academicians on the subject of Phlogiston;" and in the Philosophical Transactions for the same year, is a paper of his containing "The principles and illustration of a method of arranging the differences of Logarithms, on lines graduated for the purpose of computation." In the following volumes of the Transactions, are two papers of Mr. Nicholson's, one "The description of an Instrument which produces the two states of electricity without friction, or communication with the earth;" the other, "Experiments and Observations on Electricity." In 1788, appeared his translation of Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry, in four volumes octavo; to which, the year following, he added a supplemental volume "On the first principles of Chemistry." In 1790, Mr. Nicholson translated from the original manuscript, "Memoirs and Travels of the Count de Benyowsky," two volumes, quarto. The next year came out the translation of Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry, in three volumes octavo. In 1792, an agreement was entered into, between Mr. Nicholson, then living in Red Lion-square, and Captain William Locker, of the royal navy, the patron of Nelson, by which the latter gentleman engaged to put all his naval manuscripts into the hands of the former for arrangement, selection, and publication; but the design, on some account or other, was relinquished; though that valuable collection afterwards proved the basis of Mr. Charneck's "Biographia Navalis." In

1795 appeared "The Dictionary of Chemistry," in two quarto volumes; and, two years afterwards, the edition of his "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts;" which was printed originally in the quarto form, but was afterwards changed to the more portable one of an octavo. About the year 1799, he opened an establishment in Soho for twenty pupils, which institution he carried on several years; but it at last declined, chiefly owing, as we believe, to the attention paid by Mr. Nicholson to other objects; particularly the West Middlesex Water Works, the plan of which originated with him, as also did that for the supply of Portsmouth and Gosport. He was also engaged in a similar undertaking for the borough of Southwark; and besides these different concerns he took out patents for some mechanical inventions. In 1799, he printed a work translated from the Spanish, "On the Bleaching of Cotton Goods, by oxygenated muriatic acid;" and, in 1801, appeared "A general System of Chemical Knowledge, with a set of synoptic tables from the French, of Fourcroy," in two vols. octavo, and one in folio. In 1808, he printed "A Dictionary of Chemistry," in one closely-printed volume octavo; and this was followed by another work with his name, intitled "The British Encyclopedia," in six volumes octavo. This work was undertaken by the London booksellers, in opposition to one then published under the name of Dr. George Gregory; and it is a curious fact, that the persons to whom they are ascribed had little, if any share, in the compilations; and that both, though rivals, were executed by the same hand. Mr. Nicholson was at this time in difficulties, and on that account the lending of his name was not much to be censured; but the case was very different on the other side, as the reverend editor had not long before been presented to a very valuable crown living, as a reward for writing some pamphlets in favour of the ministry. In 1810, Mr. Nicholson had some dispute relative to the work in which he was employed, as engineer to the Portsea Island Water Work Company, on which he published "A Letter to the Proprietors of the Portsea Water Works, occasioned by an application made to them by the Assigns under an act for bringing water from Fillington." This truly ingenious and indefatigable man shared the common fate of projectors, to be continually employed without enjoying any material advantage from his labours. Though incessantly occupied in useful concerns, and ardent in promoting the interests of science, he was generally embarrassed in his circumstances; and, notwithstanding his uncommon industry, he lived in trouble, and died poor.

Part II. p. 571. Died, Dec. 5, at Windsor, Berks, Anne, the wife of William Monsell, esq. formerly of the 29th regiment, and second daughter of the late Peter Ormerod, esq. Throughout her pious and virtuous life, this lady most scrupulously fulfilled every religious, moral, and social duty. In her demeanour she was graceful and dignified, with the most gentle and conciliating manners, a correct judgment, and refined taste, and every endowment and acquirement, mental and personal, constituting the accomplished gentlewoman. In her placid and serene countenance, the benignity of her mild and affectionate disposition was impressively and very peculiarly depicted. She supplied the wants of the indigent, soothed and alleviated the sufferings of the afflicted, and in whatever shape misfortune or distress presented itself to her view, she promptly afforded relief. To her disconsolate husband and near relatives her loss is irreparable; and she will be long and deeply deplored by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance. Her funeral, agreeably to her own desire, was private, attended only by relatives and a few select friends. Her remains were deposited in a family vault in the Dean's Cloister, at the East end of St. George's Chapel, in Windsor Castle.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 605. Sir Bunsick Harwood, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge, and Professor of Physick in Downing College, died Nov. 10, 1814, at his lodge, Downing College, after a long illness. His medical and surgical abilities are very generally known. In early life he had been a surgeon in India, and commenced his career as a physician, under the immediate auspices of the late Dr. Glynn, who had the highest opinion of, and warmest friendship for him, which continued unabated till the death of that venerable and good man, who left him his manuscript cases and other memorials of his affection. — As a physician, Sir B. Harwood's skill was resorted to in all extreme cases; and it can only be properly estimated by those, whom, with the divine blessing, he had rescued from a premature grave. His own illness was a most severe and painful one; and that veil which Providence in mercy throws over human sufferings was in his case, from his profession, necessarily withdrawn, and he anticipated the tortures that awaited him. Yet his friends, and he had many most sincere ones, will rejoice to hear, that the comforts of religion irradiated his last hours; and that, turning to his God and Saviour, he found in those

divine truths which in early youth had been deeply impressed on his mind, that consolation and support which wit and reason only are powerless to bestow. His enemies, and from his unguarded conversation he had enemies, though, could they have known the real kindness of his heart, they would not have remained such, may learn at last to copy from him; and, as Christians, must rejoice in the idea that the death-bed of such a man was indeed the death-bed of a Christian. And let those who are now entering into life consider that his religious feelings and hopes were neither influenced by weakness or fanaticism, for his mental faculties were unimpaired by his bodily sufferings, and stronger sense few men were blessed with. Let them, devoting their time and talents to their Maker and Redeemer, find that "peace which the world cannot give," and those hopes it cannot take away.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. page 608. b. The Rev. Luttrell Wynne, LL. D. was descended from, and allied to, several very respectable families. For 32 years he held the valuable Rectory of St. Erme, in Cornwall, a benefice in his own disposal, as annexed to his manor of Polzue, and which he resigned about eleven years since in favour of the Clergyman who had served it as his Curate during that period. This was the only ecclesiastical preferment that he ever possessed: for, though he was familiar with the great, he had a mind too independent to solicit their patronage. The education which he received at Eton and at Oxford (where he was for a long time fellow of All Souls College), he improved by subsequent study, and by his travels in various parts of Europe. Having lived chiefly among the higher ranks of society, he acquired a correct judgment, and an exquisite taste in the polite arts. In the Classics, and in every part of the Belles Lettres, he was eminently versed; and he also possessed a general knowledge of the Sciences. With these accomplishments his powers of conversation were such as to render him the delight of all who knew him, and these were not a few. Nor were the good qualities of his heart inferior to those of his head: in the discharge of his relative duties, he was highly exemplary. His ear and his purse were ever open to the indigent and distressed: and every public charity, that had any fair claim on his attention, experienced his liberality and support. Edward William Stackhouse, esq. one of his nearest relations, his executor, succeeds him in his estates.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Dec. 2. A Supplement to this night's Gazette contains a copy of the Convention concluded between this Country and France, relative to the liquidation of the claims of British subjects on the French government; one article of which stipulates that those who have any such claims, and residing in Europe, are to bring forward their claims, and produce their titles within three months—six months for those in the Western Colonies—and twelve months for such as are resident in the East Indies, or in equally distant Colonies; after which periods his Majesty's subjects will no longer be entitled to the benefit of the Convention.

Dec. 16. This Gazette contains two Proclamations: the first appointing the 18th of January to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving in England and Ireland for the re-establishment of Peace with France, the second appointing the observance of the same day in Scotland.

War-office, Dec. 23. The Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Regiments being per-

mitted to bear on their colours and appointments, the word "Waterloo," in commemoration of their distinguished services on the 18th of June, 1815:—1st and 2d Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 1st Dragoon Guards, Royal Dragoons, 2d Royal North British Dragoons, 6th Regiment of Dragoons, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 18th, and 23d Regiments of Light Dragoons, Royal Wagon Train, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 1st and 2d German Light Dragoons, 1st and 3d German Hussars, 2d and 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards, 2d Battalion Coldstream Guards, 2d Battalion 3d Foot Guards, 3d batt. Royal Scots, 1st batt. 4th, 3d batt. 14th, 23d, 1st batt. 27th, 28th, 2d batt. 30th, 32d, 33d, 1st batt. 40th, 42d, 2d batt. 44th, 51st, 52d, 3d batt. 69th, 1st batt. 71st, 2d batt. 73d, 1st batt. 79th, 92d, 1st batt. 95th, 6 companies 2d batt. 95th, and 2 comps. 3d batt. 95th Regiments of Foot, Royal Staff Corps, 1st and 2d German Light Battalion, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th German Line Battalions, and the German Artillery.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Lavalette's Escape.—Of the various accounts of this transaction, the following appears to be nearest the truth:—Just previous to the King's going to mass, on the 18th ult., a gentleman and lady presented themselves to the national guard who was on duty at the door of the Salon of the Marshals, and wanted to go in. They were prevented. After some words had passed, the Marquis de Bartillac, an officer of the King's guard, appeared, who recognised Marmont, and informed him that no one was permitted to enter.—The Marshal then took the officer aside, and, after about a minute's conversation, he, the officer, and the lady, went into the hall. The officer left the Marshal in the hall, and went into the adjoining room; and while he remained there, there seemed to be something in agitation.—When the same officer came back, he addressed himself to Marmont, and said, it was impossible for him to remain; but the latter refusing to go, the Marquis de Bartillac reproached Marmont with not keeping his promise, and left him. The King, Monsieur, and Madame, now entered the hall in their way to the chapel. Madame Lavalette rushed forward, seized the hand of the King, and, falling at his feet, exclaimed, "Pardon, pardon, Sire." The King could not refrain from tears. But, after looking very severely towards

Marmont, he said to Madame Lavalette, "I had hoped, Madam, to have been spared this painful scene. In thinking you could save your husband, you have done your duty. But I must also do mine, as a King." He then disengaged himself, and passed on, evidently much distressed. Madame Lavalette then attempted to get the Duchess d'Angoulême to intercede; but, overcome by the potency of her feelings, she fainted, and was carried out. Marmont afterwards sent a letter to the King, explaining the motives for his conduct, and saying, that he did not think himself wrong in trying to save the life of Lavalette, as it had not been forbidden. The Marquis de Bartillac has been arrested. Lavalette was ordered for execution on Thursday.—On the Wednesday, as was her usual custom, Madame Lavalette went to the Conciergerie, about three, to dine with her husband; she brought her daughter and governess with her; she came in a sedan chair, and was well wrapped up, on account of her bad state of health (not having lain in many days). The sedan chair was permitted to be brought into the prison, to within one room of that where her husband was confined. The daughter and governess walked by the side of the chair: about seven, or half past, she came out, with her daughter and governess, and got into the chair to go home, when they again walked by

by her side. No sooner had the chair reached the street, than it stopped by the side of a carriage: when some one got into it, and it drove off very fast, while the chair was carried another way. At this moment the keeper went into Lavalette's room, and discovered his wife instead of Lavalette. The alarm was given, and some gendarmes pursued the carriage; but upon stopping it, they found only the child. The sedan chair was also stopped very soon on the Pont Neuf, but there was no one in it. The barriers were also shut, but without discovering the fugitive.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the following Saturday, M. Sesmaisons demanded information from the Keeper of the Seals and the Minister of Police, as to the circumstances of Lavalette's flight. He offered to defer its consideration; but the Chamber would not hear of this; and, yielding to the general wish, he read, as is usual, his speech in support of the motion. He was succeeded by others, who remarked some circumstances a little extraordinary in the escape; such as, that a large man, as Lavalette was, should pass for a small and delicate woman; and that, under an order for admitting his wife to him, three persons should have been allowed to enter. The Minister of the Interior, Vaublanc, urged the Chamber to proceed to the Order of the day, as an investigation was already begun.—The Ministers were, however, defeated; for the Chamber rejected the Order of the day, which they proposed; and resolved, that the motion should be referred to the bureaux for examination.

The Keeper and the Turnkey of the Consergerie are held in custody by the Prefecture of Police; and Madame Lavalette was for some time kept in prison, in the same chamber that her husband occupied, but has since, we hear, been admitted to bail.—The Court and part of the Ministry are much enraged at Lavalette's escape. He has been *hung in effigy*!

It is ascertained that Lavalette has since reached Bavaria via Belgium.

Sir Robert Wilson, Capt. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, have been committed to the Abbaye, charged with having assisted Lavalette in his escape. Sir R. Wilson is well known to all Europe, not only by his literary but military services against Buonaparte. Capt. Hutchinson is a very young officer of the Guards, a relation of Lord Hutchinson; and Mr. Bruce is the eldest son of the banker, Crawford Bruce, esq. Sir Charles Stuart wrote the following letter to the Duke de Richelieu:

“Paris, Jan. 13.

“Sir—I have learned with surprise that several English gentlemen, among whom are General Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Crawford Bruce, and Mr. Hutchinson, have

been arrested this morning; that their papers have been seized, and that they have been conveyed to the prisons of this city under the direction of the Minister of the Police.—As I have repeatedly manifested to your Excellency my determination to extend the protection of my Sovereign to no person whose conduct endangers the safety of this Government, I should have been flattered, if, as British Ambassador at the Court of France, I had been honoured with a communication from your Excellency, which might have prevented the necessity of an official explanation of the motives for a proceeding of this nature towards individuals whose services and rank in some measure guarantee the loyalty of their conduct.

“CHARLES STUART.”

The following Answer was given:

“It is with the most lively feelings of pain and regret that the undersigned sees himself obliged to make known to his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, that several subjects of his Britannic Majesty appear to have taken an active part in culpable manoeuvres directed against the Government of the King. His Excellency will see by the letter hereto annexed, which the undersigned has just received from the Minister of Police, that Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and another individual, who is believed to be an English gentleman, are accused of having favoured the escape of Lavalette. Their trial is going to commence; but the undersigned, in announcing it to Sir Charles Stuart, is forward at the same time to give him the assurance, that they will enjoy fully all the facilities which our laws afford for their justification; and that the protecting forms of trial will be religiously observed towards them.—The undersigned, in making this communication to the English Ambassador, as a consequence of the particular regard which his Court on every occasion entertains towards the Government of his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to renew, &c. Le Duc de RICHELIEU.”

Private letters say, that the Duke of Wellington, on being applied to, declined interference.

A copy of the poems of Ossian was presented by Lord Balfour and others, a deputation from the Highland Society, to Louis XVIII, Dec. 29. Their address was graciously answered by his Majesty.

Valenciennes was surrendered to the Hanoverian troops on New-year's Day.

Lieut. Troughton, of the English Guards, unintentionally touched the elbow of Marshal Victor in the Boulevards, at Paris.—Troughton apologized; but nothing would pacify Victor, who became so abusive as to compel Troughton to knock him down—the merits of the case were afterwards heard, and the Lieutenant reprimanded, and told to be more circumspect in future.

—Lieut.

—Lieut Troughton was afterwards at the Duke of Wellington's ball.

Fouché, the French Minister at the Court of Dresden, has been forbidden to return to France.

Marshals Massena, Suchet, Augereau, and Lefevre, have been deprived of their pay; Davoust has received an order to quit Paris; Serrurier has been put upon half pay; and 170 General Officers have been cashiered.

The Budget was brought forward on the 23d ult. in the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance. The Ways and Means for the year amount to 800,000,000 francs; the ordinary expenditure (including a Sinking Fund of 14,000,000) to 524,700,000; and the Extraordinaries (including a surplus of 4,500,000 to meet eventual expences), to 275,300,000. There is to be an increase of taxes; but the Chamber heard the Budget without displeasure. The interest payable on the French National Debt is under three millions sterling.

The French King has ordered a monument to be built upon the ground formerly the burial-place of La Madelaine. A chapel, consecrated to St. Louis, will contain two altars, which will mark the places where were deposited the bodies of King Louis XVI. and of the Queen.

The alterations made by a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in the Amnesty Bill, introduced after the execution of Ney, in the name of the King, by the Duke de Richelieu, will, in a great measure, subvert the mild intentions of Louis. The following is the text of the Law as finally agreed to:

Art. 1. A full and entire amnesty is granted to all those who, directly or indirectly, have taken part in the rebellion and the usurpation of Napoleon Buonaparte, except as follows:—2. The Ordinance of the 24th of July shall continue to be executed with respect to the individuals comprised in the 1st Article of that Ordinance.—3. The King may in the interval of two months from the date of the promulgation of the present Law, expatriate from France those of the individuals comprised in the 2d Article of the Ordinance, whom he shall suffer to remain so comprised, and who have not been brought before the Tribunals. In that case, they shall depart from France in the appointed interval, and not re-enter the kingdom without the expressed authority of his Majesty, under pain of transportation. The King may also deprive them of all properties and pensions accorded to them by a gratuitous title.—4. The ascendants and descendants of Napoleon Buonaparte; his uncles and aunts, his nephews and nieces, his brothers, their wives and de-

scendants, his sisters and their husbands, are excluded from the kingdom in perpetuity, and are required to depart from it, in the course of one month, under the penalties denounced by the 91st Act of the Penal Code. They cannot enjoy within the kingdom any civil rights, or possess therein any property, titles, or pensions, accorded gratuitously to them, and they shall be required to sell, in the interval of six months, all property whatever they may possess by a legal title.—5. The present Amnesty is not applicable to persons against whom prosecutions have been ordered, or are under sentence or judgment before the promulgation of this Law. The prosecutions shall be continued, and the judgments shall be executed according to the due course of law.—6. There shall not be included in the present Amnesty crimes or offences against private persons, at whatever period they have been committed; the persons guilty of them shall be prosecuted according to law.—7. Those of the Regicides who, in contempt of a clemency almost without bounds, have voted for the Additional Act, or have accepted functions or employments from the Usurper; and who from such conduct are declared irreconcilable enemies to France and of its legitimate Government, are excluded for ever from the kingdom, and shall be required to depart therefrom in the course of one month, under the penalties enacted by the 33d Article of the Penal Code. Nor can they enjoy any civil rights within the kingdom, or possess therein any properties, titles, or pensions, obtained gratuitously by them.

The Law of Amnesty, with the additional clause of banishment against the relapsed regicides, has been passed by the Chamber of Peers without even the formality of a debate. Out of 141 members present, 120 voted in favour of the law. The Duke of Richelieu remarked how unwilling his Majesty was to revive the distinctions associated with the article relative to the regicides; but, overpowered by the unanimity of the Chamber of Deputies, and convinced that its feelings were those entertained by the people in general, he had permitted that article to be embodied in the law, and promised that "when the first body in the State shall have confirmed the wish expressed by the Deputies of France, his Majesty will withdraw the hand extended over subjects so criminal, and they shall be abandoned to their fate."

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The following letter of the Duke of Wellington, in answer to an application from "The London Protestant Society for the protection of Religious Liberty," will serve to shew that some misconception

has prevailed respecting the persecution of the French Protestants in the South of France.

"GENTLEMEN, Paris, Nov. 28, 1815.

"I have had the honour of receiving your Letter of the 24th inst. and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it. I have every reason to believe that the publick, and the Society of which you are the Secretaries, have been misinformed regarding what is passing in the South of France. It is natural that there should be violent contests in a country in which the people are divided, not only by a difference of religion, but likewise by a difference of political opinion; and that the religion of every individual is in general the sign of the political party to which he belongs; and at a moment of peculiar political interest, and of weakness in the Government on account of the mutiny of the Army, that the weaker party should suffer, and that much injustice and violence should be committed by individuals of the more numerous preponderating party. But, as far as I have any knowledge acquired during my residence at this Court last year, and since the entry of the Allies into Paris, the Government have done every thing in their power to put an end to the disturbances which have prevailed in the South of France, and to protect all his Majesty's subjects, in conformity with his Majesty's promise in his Royal Charter, in the exercise of their religious duties according to their several persuasions, and in the enjoyment of their several privileges, whatever may be their religious persuasions. In a recent instance, an officer, General La Garde, was sent down to Nismes, specially by Government, to enquire into the state of affairs in that country; and upon his first report he had orders to open the Protestant Churches, which, in the course of the contest between the parties, had been closed. He was severely wounded when in the execution of these orders; and I have been informed by good authority, that his Royal Highness the Duc d'Angouleme has since marched at the head of a body of troops against those who had opposed themselves to the execution, by General La Garde, of the orders of the Government. I inclose the copy of the King's ordonnance, issued in consequence of this event, which sufficiently shows the views and intentions of the Government. I have further to inform you, that it is not true that the salaries of the Protestant Ministers have been discontinued by the King of France. I trust that what I have above stated will convince the Society of which you are the Secretaries, that the King of France's Government at least are not to blame on account of the unfortunate circumstances which have oc-

curred in the South of France. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

Mr. T. Wilks and Mr. T. Pellatt, Secretaries to the Protestant Society for Protection of Religious Liberty."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE 21ST JANUARY.

"Paris presented yesterday an interesting spectacle. The shops were shut. About eleven the solemnities commenced in all the Churches, which were hung with black, ornamented with escutcheons of France; and in the choir, the cenotaph was every where surmounted with the crown, the sceptre, and the hand of justice.

"The sublime idea of causing, instead of every other eulogy, the Testament of the Martyr-King to be read, produced all the effect expected. It was read from the pulpit by some ecclesiastic of advanced age, and was listened to with profound self-reflection.

"The departmental and other authorities, with the Duke of Reggio, proceeded at 11 o'clock to the Metropolitan Church. The hostages of Louis XVI. took their places around the cenotaph, which was covered with censers. Behind the altar was a blazing chapel. The statues of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. appeared as if mixing their prayers in the expiation of France. The ladies, hostages of Louis XVI. occupied conspicuous places in the nave. After the gospel the Abbé de la Myre, Vicar General, read the Testament of Louis XVI. and was distinctly heard; the reading made a profound impression. The mass, preceded by the expiatory ceremony, was performed by the Abbé de Belloc.

"At 11 a numerous cavalcade set out from the barrier, composed of the King's household troops and royal guard. Detachments of the national guard were stationed on the road.

"The Deputations of the Chamber of Peers, of Deputies, of the Court of Cassation, of the Court of Accounts, of the Royal Court, of the Municipal Court of Paris, of the Tribunal of First Resort, and of Commerce, took their seats in the choir. The daughter of Louis XVI. (who went and returned incognito) was in a tribune above the seats which were placed the Duke d'Angouleme, the Duke de Berry, and the Prince de Condé. The Ambassade of Madame was entirely veiled by crape.

"The Bishop of Moulons-sur-Saône, formerly Almoner of the Queen of France, assisted by a numerous Clergy, officiated. After the gospel, M. de Caux, Bishop of Aire, read in a voice charged with profound emotion, the Testament of Louis XVI. It was read from a manuscript, presumed to be the original, written with the hand of the Monarch himself."

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

King Ferdinand of Spain, it is confidently said, is about to be married to a daughter of the Prince Regent of Portugal; and his brother Don Carlos to another daughter of the same Prince—both these Princesses coming from the Brazils under the protection of Marshal Lord Beresford. The present Queen of Portugal, who is very old, and has long been in a state of mental alienation, was married to her own uncle, by whom she had the present Prince Regent of Portugal—the Prince Regent married an Infanta of Spain, the sister of King Ferdinand and Don Carlos, who again are to marry their own nieces, the daughters of their own sister.

King Ferdinand, in opposition to all the reports and councils of his Judges and Ministers, has of his own absolute authority pronounced sentence of condemnation upon almost the whole of the imprisoned Patriots!

ITALY.

The Corinthian horses arrived at Venice on the 8th of December, and were to be replaced with much ceremony.

The Pope is said to have inflicted upon himself a severe penance, as a punishment for his acts of condescension to Buonaparte during his Pontificate.

A French paper states, that the late Empress Maria Louisa had been on a pilgrimage to the Island of Elbu, to visit the house of her husband, the Ex-Empereur Napoleon—she is said to have gone there with a sort of religious attention, observing every thing in the minutest detail. Arriving in the saloon, she perceived his portrait, and stopping before it, she said, "Napoleon, I salute thee; I have had, and shall preserve all my life, the greatest esteem for thee." She passed the night in the house, and next day departed, contented with her voyage.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander entered Petersburg on the 13th of December—next day the conclusion of the peace at Paris was announced by a discharge of 101 cannon from the fortress.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange reached Petersburg on the 22d ult.—his nuptials with the Grand Duchess Anna Paulowna are shortly to be celebrated.

An Ukase was issued at Petersburg on the 2d inst. for the expulsion of Jesuits from Russia, and the revocation of all such privileges as had been granted to the Roman Catholic Church since 1800. The reason is assigned by the Emperor himself with a distinctness and patience which show that power does not harden him against a just sense of his moral responsibility. He relates, that the Jesuits were received in Russia when they had no pro-

tection elsewhere; and that, being permitted to apply themselves to the education of youth, they have abused the confidence they had gained, endeavouring to trouble the Greek Religion, and turning aside from its worship young people who had been entrusted to them. No one who has observed the conduct of the Jesuits in other countries can be surprized at this. It is the natural and inalienable genius of their order, to be, either in open or secret hostility with every other Church. It is even a sort of instinct; for they can scarcely restrain it at the moment, when their chance of adding privileges to toleration, depends upon their concealment of the uses to which they will apply them.

AMERICA.

The Message of the President of the United States to Congress encourages the hope of a long continuance of peace between the two countries.—The President, after expressing his satisfaction at the successful termination of the war with the Regency of Algiers, announces that the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a Convention on the subject of Commerce. The terms of this Convention have not yet been published; but a hope is expressed, that it will lead to arrangements on other subjects, "on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony." With a view to the latter object, Congress are invited to consider of the expediency of confining the American navigation to American seamen; or, in plain words, of prohibiting British seamen from serving on-board American ships; a measure which would certainly do away one of the main causes of discord between the two countries.

The American Papers of the 11th December contain a long Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dallas, to the Senate. It details his propositions for the improvement of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; besides the statements of the late expences, and the estimate of those for the ensuing year. As to revenue, Mr. Dallas proposes that the double duties on imports be continued until the 30th day of June, 1816. To remedy the evils arising from the want of a circulating medium, it is proposed that a national bank be established at Philadelphia, having powers to erect branches elsewhere; and that its capital do consist of three quarters of the public stock, and one quarter of gold and silver. The restrictive system which commenced in the year 1807, is said to have greatly diminished the produce of the revenue; but still it was not until the actual commencement of hostilities that it became burdensome. The estimates of the year 1812 required

required 9,400,000 dollars; those of 1814, 45,350,000 dollars. The embarrassments of the Treasury after the adjournment of Congress in 1814, became extreme.—The aggregate amount of the receipts into the Treasury for the three years of the war (1812, 1813, and 1814,) was 98,042,303 dollars, 96 cents. The total disbursement of the Treasury, during the same period, amounted to 100,017,657 dollars, 13 cents.

The *American Paper* of December 27, contain a document highly interesting to this country—the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate, comprehending a plan for the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy. After stating that the means for accomplishing the object in view are completely within the power of the United States, the Secretary proposes an annual building of one ship of the rate of seventy-four guns, two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns, and two sloops of war; all these, it is said, can be built, and furnished with every necessary equipment, independently of any foreign country. With such means in their hands, the Americans do not hesitate to avow high hopes of successfully disputing the naval palm with Great Britain, at no distant period of time. *c*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Southampton, Nov. 27.—A Meeting of the principal inhabitants was held, to consider of the propriety of establishing a Provident Society, or Saving Fund, for the secure investment to poor persons of small sums of money. The Resolutions for this Provident Institution, or Bank for Savings, which would enable every man who could save a shilling in any week, to deposit the same safely, and receive interest for it at 4L per cent. without being obliged to continue such deposits, that being entirely optional, were moved by Mr. Fleming, of Stoneham Park, after explaining the substance of each, and the general advantages of such Institutions.—The Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE then observed, that the information he had acquired from a long correspondence with the principal promoters of the Edinburgh and Bath Societies, would enable him to shew the certain beneficial effects, proved by experience, that must result from this establishment, if it should be effected. Before, however, entering on this subject, Mr. ROSE noticed some erroneous statements, which had been disseminated in a late publication, respecting Friendly Societies. He admitted that there were defects in the system, but was firmly persuaded that with all their imperfections, they were eminently useful, and was anxious therefore that individuals and the country might not lose the advantages derived from such Societies, by unjust

prejudices. Mr. ROSE then said he would very briefly suggest to the Meeting, not speculative advantages of institutions of the kind now under consideration, but incontrovertible facts, confirmed by positive evidence, and then make a few observations upon them. The Edinburgh Society was the first regular establishment of the kind; the deposits there are constantly increasing, and the interest allowed to the depositors, which at first was 4L per cent. is already 5L. The description of persons who had availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of making little savings, were chiefly journeymen in trades, hucksters of small wares, porters, carmen, and labourers. Respecting the establishment at Bath, his communications had been in correspondence only. Considerable benefits had been derived by the lower classes, but hitherto not by so wide a description of persons as at Edinburgh, owing to circumstances quite intelligible.

Mr. ROSE having adduced positive and undeniable evidence of the important advantage derived to the parties themselves in a pecuniary point of view; expressed a decided conviction, that no considerate man could contemplate such institutions without being perfectly satisfied, that the effect of encouraging them, must have a direct tendency to the advancement of industry, sobriety, and oeconomy, among the lower orders of the people, who would thereby be induced to apply a part of their little incomes to a provision against want and distress, and who have now no means of doing so; observing, that it is at present owing principally thereto that the excess of what is necessary is wastefully squandered. By institutions like this, the temptations of spending little savings, he said, would be removed; and the earnings of health, which now meet only daily expenses, would be made productive of infinite permanent good to the parties and their families; because, by resorting to the means now to be offered, every possible facility is afforded to persons to place to advantage whatever they can spare from their current expenses. He instanced—*Young men on out of their Apprenticeships*, in many cases, by depositing their earnings, acquire, in a few years, what would be sufficient to blissh themselves comfortably, provision for a family.—*Workmen*, in different branches, whose earnings are considerable, might provide against almost any future contingency.—*Domestic Servants*, where their wages are more than sufficient for their necessary expenses.—*Carmen, Porters, &c.* might frequently make some deposits.—*Day Labourers*: of this class it might be feared that those who

who are married and have families would seldom be able to save any thing : but the single men might save enough to enable them, after a certain time, to marry without fear of their families becoming chargeable to the parish. Mr. Rose concluded his observations by stating, that the Institution, while it can be subject to no possible abuse or inconvenience, held out clear, distinct, and certain advantages to the lower orders of the people, whose welfare could not be a matter of indifference to the higher classes, as they are deeply interested in the melioration of the condition of the poor (exclusively of the certain reduction of the rate for eventually maintaining them), not less so politically than morally. This Establishment, in addition to all that had been before referred to, had one of the very best recommendations,—that of infusing into the minds of the lower orders a legitimate spirit of independence, promoted at the same time by an improved education, to which happily furtherance is now given throughout the empire.

The Resolutions were adopted, and the plan of the Institution was unanimously agreed to.

We have the pleasure to add, that Institutions on a similar plan have been formed in various parts of the Kingdom.

The Barons of the Exchequer having lately ordered certain repairs on the venerable ruins of the ancient Abbey of *Arbionth*, the workmen employed in clearing out the rubbish from the North-west aisle of the Abbey, on Saturday Dec. 2, dug out a mutilated statue of a Bishop or Abbot in his robes. It is supposed that this statue had been originally placed in some niche in the West aisle; that it had fallen down when the Abbey was destroyed, and that the head and hands (which parts have not yet been found) had been broken off in the fall. Both arms are elevated in devotional attitude, and lift from the bottom a splendid robe or mantle, the workmanship of which is elegant and richly cut. This robe is attached to the shoulders by a gold lace collar or tippet; it covers both arms to the wrist, and, falling richly down in mantling folds, gives the whole figure a venerable air of pontifical dignity. The dress had been gilded with gold, but none of the gilding remains except a little in the deep folds of the robe, and the figured work of the lace. It is supposed that the statue, when entire, would have measured five feet nine inches in height. A pastoral staff had rested on the right foot, and reclined on the left shoulder. Several pieces of this staff have been found; and it is hoped that some more fragments of the statue may yet be discovered among the rubbish.

Edinburgh, Dec. 22. On the 18th inst. whilst several young gentlemen were amusing themselves with skating upon Lochend, the ice gave way, and several of them were precipitated into the Loch. Lieut. John Goulay, Royal Navy, instantly fired with the hope of saving the lives of the unfortunates, plunged into the water, and having succeeded in recovering three of them, attempted, as a last effort, the fourth (Robert, the son of Baillie Hadaway, Leith), but, melancholy to relate, both sunk, to rise no more. Every exertion was immediately made to discover the bodies, which unfortunately did not succeed for some time. At length both were found, and conveyed to the adjacent cottages; but, notwithstanding the professional exertions of a surgeon, who was on the spot shortly after the occurrence of the accident, every means which skill could suggest completely failed in restoring animation. Lieut. John Goulay, Royal Navy, was the only son of Capt. Goulay, Royal Navy, Gayfield-square, and returned from the service of his country to the bosom of his friends only two months ago.

Dec. 30. A tremendous flood took place at *Manchester*, which rose three inches above the marks of the great flood in that town in 1768. Much property has been destroyed. A public-house was undermined, and thrown down by the force of the water; but it having been expected, no person was hurt.

One of the most serious floods took place in the *Tyne* also that has happened since the great flood in 1777. Great damage was done to the small craft in the river. Two of the arches of *Haydon Bridge* have been destroyed. Great damage has also been done by this storm on the banks of the *Wear* and *Tees*.—*Newcastle Paper.*

The *Carlisle Patriot* of Jan. 6, contains long details of the damage done by floods over the whole of the North of England and South of Scotland. The rivers *Caldew*, *Khen*, *Peterill*, *Line*, *Irthing*, &c. &c. have overflowed or burst their banks. Two or three benighted travellers have lost their lives, some cattle have been swept away and drowned, whole districts inundated, and in many places the inhabitants of houses near the waters compelled to save themselves by taking refuge in the upper apartments, while those below were completely flooded.

Jan. 11. This morning, at the *Pentir Colliery*, near *Swansea*, by the explosion of fire-damp, two unfortunate men were killed, and five others dreadfully burnt; two of whom are not expected to survive.

An Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, “An Act for enabling spiritual persons to exchange the parsonage or glebe houses, or glebe lands, belonging to their benefices, for others of greater

greater value, or more conveniently situated for their residence or occupation; and for annexing such houses and lands, so taken in exchange, to such benefices as parsonages or glebe-houses, and glebe lands; and for purchasing and annexing lands to become glebe, in certain cases, and for other purposes."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, Jan. 5.*—His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not abated." Signed, H. Halford, W. Herberden, R. Willis, M. Baillie, J. Willis.

The public bulletins which have been issued for some months past, have all stated that his Majesty's disorder remains undiminished; and we understand that it is the opinion of the medical gentlemen attending him, that nothing far short of a miracle can bring about a recovery from his afflicting malady. At times, we are happy to learn, he is tolerably composed. The number of persons specially appointed to attend him by the Doctors is reduced from six to two, and his principal pages are admitted, and have been for some time, to attend him, as when he enjoyed good health.—His Majesty dines at half-past one o'clock, and in general orders his dinner; he invariably has roast beef upon the table on Sundays. He dresses for dinner, wears his orders, &c. He occupies a suite of thirteen rooms (at least he and his attendants), which are situated on the North side of Windsor Castle, under the state rooms. Five of the thirteen rooms are wholly devoted to the personal use of the King. Dr. John Willis sleeps in the sixth room adjoining, to be in readiness to attend his Majesty. Dr. John attends the Queen every morning after breakfast, about half past ten o'clock, and reports to her the state of the afflicted Monarch; the Doctor afterwards proceeds to the Princesses, and other branches of the Royal Family, who may happen to be at Windsor, and makes a similar report to them. In general her Majesty returns with Dr. Willis through the state rooms down a private staircase, leading into the King's suite of rooms, appropriated to this special purpose. Sometimes she converses with her Royal husband. The Queen is the only person who is admitted to this peculiar privilege, except the medical gentlemen, and his Majesty's personal attendants. In case of Dr. John Willis's absence, Dr. Robert Wills, his brother, takes his place. The other medical gentlemen take it in rotation to be in close attendance upon the King. The suite of rooms which his Majesty and his attendants occupy, have the advantage of very pure and excellent air, being on

the North side of the terrace round the Castle; and he used occasionally to walk on the terrace, but we understand he now declines it, owing to the bad state of his eyes, not being able to enjoy the views.—The Lords and Grooms of the King's Bedchamber, his Equerries, and other attendants, are occasionally in attendance at Windsor Castle, the same as if the King enjoyed good health.—Two King's Messengers go from the Secretary of State's Office daily to Windsor, and return to London, as they have been accustomed to do for a number of years past. The Messenger who arrives at noon brings a daily account of the state of the King's health to the Prince Regent and the Members of the Queen's Council.—His Majesty has never been left since his afflicting malady, without one of the Royal Family being in the Castle, and a Member of the Queen's Council, appointed under the Regency Act.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

The Anniversary of the Epiphany was observed at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, as usual—the Court attendants, a party of the yeomen of the guard, &c. attended, as if Royalty was present. Three Gentlemen Ushers descended from the Royal closet, representing the Sovereign, the Lord Chamberlain, &c. who approached the altar, and presented a box containing three gold bags, which contained gold, frankincense, and myrrh, which were received in a large gold dish by the Sub-Dean, while they were in the act of kneeling, as offerings, in imitation of the act of the wise men of the East.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

This being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving (see p. 75.) at ten o'clock, a grand full-dress parade of the guards took place in St. James's Park, for the purpose of solemnly depositing the two eagles taken at Waterloo, in Whitehall Chapel. The Duke of York, a great number of military officers, and an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, were present; and on the eagles being brought out, they were hailed by loud acclamations. The eagles were then placed in the centre of a guard of honour, composed of grenadier guards, and marched off to chapel, where they were deposited with honours.—The three regiments of guards were on the parade so early as seven o'clock in the morning, and at nine were inspected by the Commander-in-chief, and the Dukes of Kent and Gloucester.—The procession to the Chapel was very grand. The band of the first regiment of guards led the van; then came on foot a detachment of the life-guards who were present at Waterloo. The eagles were borne by two sergeants of the first and second regiments. The three regiments of guards followed in succession.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 26. *Harlequin and Fortunio*; a Pantomime.

Jan. 16. Shakspeare's *Midsommer's Night's Dream*, revived.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Dec. 26. *Harlequin and Fancy*; a Pantomime.

Jan. 12. Massinger's *Comedy of A New Way to pay Old Debts*, revived.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Brighton, Dec. 30. Right Hon. Wm. Pitt Lord Amherst, sworn of the Privy Council.

Jan. 6. Rear-admiral C. V. Penrose, Knight Commander of the Bath, vice Admiral Lord Gardner, deceased.

The honour of Knighthood conferred upon Col. the Hon. Sir R. Le Poer Trench and Lieut.-col. Sir Joseph Cairncross, Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Jan. 8. A. St. John Baker, esq. his Majesty's Consul General in the United States of America.

Whitehall, Jan. 16. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom granted unto Lieut. gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, K. G. C. B. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon, and Colonel of his Majesty's 9th regiment of foot, and to his heirs male.

Jan. 20. Col. James Bathurst, Lieut.-governor of the Virgin Islands, vice Lieut.-col. Napier, resigned.

J. R. Mathews, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 26. Thomas Le Blanc, esq. LL.B. Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, elected Master of that Society, vice Right Hon. Sir W. Wynne, deceased.

Rev. Mr. Deane, Principal of St. Mary Hall, vice Dr. Pett.

Rev. Wm. Gray, M. A. Master of the Free Grammar School, Cheltenham.

Rev. Frederick Croker, Master of Lavenham Free School.

Rev. T. Rennell, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Christian Advocate, vice D'Ogby.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Robert Walpole, M. A. Tyvetshall St. Margaret, and Tyvetshall St. Mary United Rectories, Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas William Lancaster, M. A. Banbury V. co. Oxford.

Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouse, M. A. Crownthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. France, B. A. Brandon Parva R. Norfolk, vice Slapp, resigned.

GENT. MAG. January, 1816.

Rev. T. P. Slapp, M. A. Old Buckenham Perpetual Curacy, vice France, resigned.

Rev. John Thompson, Horton V. with Woodland's Chapel, Dorset.

Rev. John Thomas, M. A. Olleton V. co. Hereford.

Rev. R. H. Whitelock, Chorlton Perpetual Curacy.

Rev. P. Egerton, Tarporley R. Cheshire. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Hobart, Dean of Windsor, vice Dr. Legge.

Rev. William Bruce Knight, B. D. Llantrithyd R. co. Glamorgan, vice Williams, deceased.

Rev. Mr. Darnell, a Prebendary of Durham, vice Zouch, deceased.

Rev. Thomas Watts, Plumpton R. co. Northampton.

Rev. James Stanier Clarke, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.—*Gaz.*

BIRTHS.

1815, Dec. 25. At Brussels, the wife of Hon. Martin Hawke, a son.—26. The wife of John Mitchell, M. D. a son.—27. At Dawson Grove, Monaghan, the lady of Lord Cremorne, a son and heir.—30. In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the wife of Edward Walpole, esq. a daughter.

Lately.—Lady Elizabeth Norman, a son.—At Colchester, the wife of Lieut.-col. Baggis, a dau.—At Swaffham, the wife of Hon. and Rev. A. Turnour, a son.—At Stoke Hall, co. Nottingham, the lady of Sir Robert H. Bromley, bart. a son and heir.—At Trematon Castle, Cornwall, the wife of Benjamin Tucker, esq. a dau.—At Kitlea, Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, a son.—At Dublin, the lady of Right Hon. Sir William M'Mahon, bart. a son.—At Dublin, the wife of Major-gen. Airey, a son.

1816, Jan. 5. In Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Lansdown, a son and heir.—7. At Melbury House, Dorset, the Countess of Ilchester, a son.—10. In Wimpole-street, the wife of Geo. Ormerod, esq. of Chorton, Cheshire, a son.—In Kappel-street, Russell-square, the wife of T. R. Buckworth, esq. a son and heir.—12. At Aqualate Hall, Salop, the lady of Sir J. F. Boughiey, bart. M. P. a son.—At Edinburgh, the Countess of Wemyss, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1815, Dec. 2. T. Cary, eldest son of G. Cary, of White Castle, Donegall, &c. esq. to Henrietta Sophia, second dau. of H. J. Kearney, esq. of White Waltham, Berks.

4. Henry Tucker, esq. to Isabella, fourth daughter of James Grant, of Tholey Priory, Essex.

6. Capt. Down, R. N. to Eliza, third daughter of Admiral Patton, of Fleetland, near Fareham.

John

Dec. 6. John Sweetland, esq. late Principal Commissary at Gibraltar, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late J. R. Withall, esq. of Lympstone, Devon.

7. At Swords, Ireland, Sir Compton Domville, bart. to Helena Sarah, daughter of F. French, esq. of Haywood.

9. At Versailles, Major Frederick Wyncker, K. G. L., to Anne, daughter of the late Major-gen. Frederick Halkett, Scotch Brigade.

At Gibraltar, Capt. F. Shearman, 26th foot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-col. M. Robinson, B. M. G.

13. R. W. Blencowe, esq. to Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of Rev. Sir Henry Poole, bart. of the Houke.

14. William Baynes, esq. son of Sir C. Baynes, bart. to Julia, youngest dau. of Major-gen. Smith, royal artillery.

At Southwold, Rev. Eardley Norton, vicar of Arncliffe, co. York, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter; and William Palmer of Ladbroke, co. Warwick, esq. to Clara, second daughter, of Sir Charles Blois, bart.

19. At Stratton Park, Rev. Thomas Snow, to Mrs. Walter Farquhar.

21. Charles Hanson, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Julia, youngest daughter of James Halls, esq. of Colchester.

23. Hon. and Rev. R. Wodehouse, third son of Lord Wodehouse, to Emily, youngest daughter of Sir T. Beauchamp Proctor, bart.

27. James Blair, esq. to Elizabeth Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Edward Stopford.

29. At Diseworth, co. Leicester, Richard Gough, esq. to Sophia, second daughter of Richard Cheslyn, esq. of Langley Priory. This young gentleman, son of Richard Astley, esq. of Oddeston Hall, Leicestershire, has recently obtained the royal license for assuming the name of *Gough*, in pursuance of the request of his godfather, *Richard Gough*, esq. representative of that ancient family at Perry-hall, Staffordshire; who, with a generosity peculiar to himself, has presented the young couple with a marriage portion of 1000*l.* a year.

31. At Paris, H. R. Curzon, jun. esq. to Susannah Harriet, widow of J. Talbot, esq. brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Dec. ... At Rome, the Prince of Prossedi, eldest son of Prince Gabrielli, to the eldest daughter of the Prince of Canino (Lucien Buonaparte.)

Lately. — J. Hatfield, esq. of Upton House, Kent, to Miss Tomlin, of Birchington.

At Rochester, Dr. De Courcy L'Affan, Physician to the Forces, to Mrs. Symes, of Bath.

Robert Fellowes, jun. esq. of Shovis-ham, Norfolk, to Louisa, second daughter of Ralph Sheldon, esq. M. P.

Rev. John Kirby, of Mayfield, Sussex, to Louisa, third daughter of Thomas Murdock, esq. of Portland Place.

Rev. G. E. Saunders, rector of Rush-ton, to Leonora, youngest dau. of Rev. T. Diggle, rector of Tarrant Hinton.

Rev. G. Burdon, rector of Falstone, Northumberland, to Maria Susan, daughter of Rev. Dr. S. Locke, in the Commission of the Peace for Surrey.

John Armstrong, esq. of Mealliff, co. Tipperary, grandson of the Archbishop of Tuam, to Catherine, only dau. and heiress of the late Thos. Somers, esq. co. Sligo.

At Guernsey, J. H. Champion, esq. to Charlotte Anne, daughter of the late Rear-adm. Hicks.

At Naples, Field Marshal Count Nugent, K. C. R. Commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, to the only daughter of the Duke of Riario.

1816, *Jan. 1.* H. M. Ogle, esq. M. P. to Isabella, only daughter of Rev. R. Fisher, of Slane, Ireland.

2. James, only son of Sir C. Flower, bart. to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Sir W. Stirling, bart. M. P.

3. At Cheltenham, Rev. Rich. Watson, son of the Bishop of Llandaff, to Miss Knight.

3. George Wood, esq. of Hadley Common, to Miss Mary Anne Mackenzie, of New Lodge, South Mimms.

4. Rev. Edward Ellis, under master of Westminster School, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Russell, of Helmdon, co. Northampton.

Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley Hall, co. York, to Hon. Mrs. Butler, daughter of J. Fernon, esq. of Clontorp Castle, co. Dublin, and relict of Hon. P. Butler, third son of the Earl of Carrick.

8. At Wandsworth, Rev. Edward Smedley, jun. second son of Rev. Edward Smedley, of the Sanctuary, Westminster, to Mary, youngest daughter of James Hume, esq. of Wandsworth Common.

John Aubin, esq. one of the Commissioners for victualling the Navy, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late James Taylor, esq. of Portland Place.

9. At Drayton, co. Stafford, G. R. Dawson, esq. M. P. to Miss Peel, daughter of Sir Robert Peel, bart.

By special license, at Nork House, Surrey, Frederick Stuart Trench, esq. eldest son of the Dean of Kilmore, to Hon. Miss Helena Perceval, second daughter of Lord Arden.

Rev. Charles Fisher, M. A. rector of Ovington, with Tilbury, to Julia Clare, Essex, to Fanny, daughter of the late Thomas Ruggles, esq. of Spains Hall, in the same county.

16. Capt. F. Baker, R. N. to Caroline, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Price, Prebendary of Durham, &c.

THE REV. WILLIAM VINCENT, D.D.

*** *The following particulars, of the correctness of which we are assured, reached us too late to be engrafted with the Memoir in our last Volume, p. 633.*

The Rev. William Vincent, D.D. was of Trinity College, Cambridge. He married early in life Miss Hannah Wyatt, a very accomplished woman, with whom he enjoyed the utmost conjugal happiness for a long series of years. She died in the month of February 1807, leaving two sons — the Rev. William St. Andrew Vincent, now Rector of Allhallows, in Thames-street (a preferment for some time enjoyed by his father and which the latter resigned in favour of his son on his own promotion to the living of St. John's Westminster), and George Giles Vincent, the present Chapter Clerk to the Church of Westminster. This situation was conferred on Mr. G. G. Vincent after his father became Dean.

After fulfilling the laborious offices of Usher, Second, and Head Master of Westminster School for about forty years, Dr. Vincent attained his 63d year without obtaining any office of dignity in the Church — strange to say, when it is considered how many men of the first distinction in the State had been educated by him, and when the extent of his own erudition was so well known; to say nothing of the excellency of his character, and his acknowledged abilities as a preacher, and author of learned works.

It was in 1801, on Mr. Pitt's going out of office, that a Prebendal Stall at Westminster, then vacant, was given to him in pursuance of that Minister's stipulation. This was the first favour received from Government.

On this preferment being conferred upon him, he resigned the Head Mastership of Westminster School; and this he must and would have done independently of that circumstance, being unequal to support the fatigues of the Mastership any longer.

It was Dr. Vincent's custom to pass a few weeks in every summer at some residence in the country, for relaxation and benefit of his health; and whilst on one of these excursions, in June 1802, he received most unexpectedly a letter from Lord Sidmouth (then Mr. Addington), announcing that his Majesty had been pleased to nominate him to the Deanery of Westminster, as a public reward for public services. For this promotion no solicitation had been made by himself or any of his friends. It was generally supposed that the pamphlet which he had recently published, in opposition to, and confutation of, Dr. Lewis O'Beirne, Bishop of

Meath's assertion in his Sermon preached at St. Paul's at the Anniversary of the Charity Children's assemblage there, that Religion made none, or very little part in the education of youth in the public seminaries of this kingdom, was the immediate cause of this preferment. The pamphlet above-mentioned was considered as a most able performance, but the Bishop did not think fit to reply to it. Indeed it was unanswerable, as his Lordship's position had been hazarded without a proper knowledge of facts, and no one was more able to contradict them than he, who had so long presided at the first school in England.

Dr. Vincent received this mark of Royal favour with the utmost gratitude, and the manner in which it had been given made its value double. It was particularly pleasing to him, as it removed him from none of his connexions, and suffered him to pass the evening of his days in the society to which he had been so long accustomed. He was often heard to say, that if his Majesty had given him the choice where to fix for his preferment, he would have laid his finger on the Deanery of Westminster.

The union of the Bishoprick of Rochester, a very poor See, with this Deanery, had prevailed for many years. On the present occasion they were separated: Dr. Thomas Dampier, Dean of Rochester, became the Bishop of Rochester; Dr. Vincent, the Dean of Westminster.

Some little time after his promotion to the Deanery, he made his temporary summer excursion for a few weeks to the neighbourhood of Windsor Forest. One morning his Majesty paid him a visit there, and, in conversation, took notice of the separation of the above-mentioned See and Deanery, adding that it had been done much to his Majesty's regret. The Dean expressed his gratitude for his Majesty's favour already conferred, and a perfect contentment therewith. The King replied, "If you are satisfied, Mr. Dean, I am not. The See of Rochester shall be united again with your Deanery, in your person, the first opportunity." But, when Bishop Dampier was afterwards removed to Ely, the Prime Minister nominated Dr. Walker King, Prebendary of Canterbury, to succeed Dr. Dampier at Rochester. Dr. King was then so ill and infirm that it was long before he was able to do homage. However, he is living still, an ornament to the Episcopal Bench.

The Rectory of Iship in Oxfordshire was in the gift of the Chapter of Westminster. This was the birth-place of Edward the Confessor. The famous Dr. South rebuilt the

the parsonage-house; but it had not been inhabited by any Rector for a long course of years. This Rectory was conferred on the Dean of Westminster on his resignation of the rectory of St. John's Westminster. The Dean had 1000*l.* allowed for dilapidations, and he expended 2000*l.* and upwards upon the house, making it an agreeable residence; and here he spent six months of every year, during the summer, until his death; often preaching there, and dispensing all the comforts of life to the numerous poor by whom he was surrounded, and to whom he was the common father and friend. Their loss is incalculable. The vicinity of Islip to Oxford enabled the Dean to have all the society he desired. Thus passing his time equally between his

Deanery, the Church of which he brought under the best of regulations, and where he was a constant attendant when his health would permit, and his Rectory at Islip; he enjoyed, surrounded by an affectionate family of children and grandchildren, as many blessings of this life as can fall to the lot of a human being; and died in his 77th year, 21st Dec. 1815, at Westminster, as much lamented as he had been beloved.

He was the means, after he became Dean, of having two enormous monumental masses removed from the Nave of Westminster Abbey; where they had been placed, to the disgrace of those who had fixed them there, and to the destruction of the symmetry and simplicity of that beautiful pile.

REV. THOMAS ZOUCHE, D. D. F. L. S.

1815, Dec. 17. Died, at Sandal, near Wakefield, Rev. Thomas Zouch, D. D. F. L. S. Prebendary of Durham, and rector of Scrayingham, Yorkshire. This venerable Divine was born in 1737, at Sandal, near Wakefield, Yorkshire; and in 1757 removed from the school of the latter place to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1760 he was elected into one of Lord Craven's scholarships, along with Mr. Joah Bates, celebrated afterwards for his skill in music. The year following, Mr. Zouch took his degree of B. A. and was classed as the third Wrangler. Having been chosen fellow of his college in 1763, he was appointed assistant tutor, which office he discharged with extraordinary credit; though his assiduity so much impaired his health, that he was obliged to quit the University: on which, his college presented him in 1770 to the rectory of Wycliffe in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In this country retirement he continued till 1793, performing the office of a parish priest with great diligence, and augmenting his knowledge of natural history. His botanical excursions, in a pleasant and romantic part of Yorkshire, contributed not a little to invigorate his constitution. In 1791, he was appointed deputy-commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond; and in 1793 was chaplain to the Master of the Rolls, and rector of Scrayingham. By the death of his elder brother, the Rev. Henry Zouch, in 1795, he succeeded to an estate at Sandal, where he resided till his death. On the demise of Dr. Smith, the Master of Trinity College, one of the most learned mathematicians of his age, he was requested by the Vice-master and Senior Fellows to deliver a Latin Funeral Oration in honour of his memory, which is said to have been much admired for the classical elegance of its

language. In 1798, Mr. Pitt had an idea of appointing him to the Mastership of Trinity; which design, however, was set aside in favour of the present Bishop of Bristol. But, April 9, 1805, the same Minister gave him the second Prebend in the Church of Durham, and in the same year he took his degree of D. D. In 1808, the See of Carlisle was offered to Dr. Zouch; but, in consequence of his advanced age and retired habits, he thought proper to decline the acceptance. Besides some anonymous publications, he was the author of, "The Crucifixion, a Seaton Prize Poem," 1765, 4to.—"A Sermon preached at the primary Visitation of William Lord Bishop of Chester, held at Richmond, in Yorkshire, August 21, 1789," 4to. "An Inquiry into the Prophetic Character of the Romans, as described in Daniel viii. 23—25," 1792, 8vo.—"An Address to the Clergy of the Deaneries of Richmond, Catterick, and Boroughbridge," 1792, 4to. "A Discourse delivered to the Clergy of the Deaneries of Richmond, Catterick, and Boroughbridge, within the Diocese of Chester, at the visitation held June 20 and 25, 1793, and published at their request," 4to.—"The good Schoolmaster, exemplified in the character of the Rev. John Clarke, M. A. formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and successively master of the Schools of Skipton, Beverley, and Wakefield," 1798, 4to.—"An Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament," 1800, 12mo.—"A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Durham, at the Assizes holden July 30, 1806," 4to.—"Memoir of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney," 1808, 4to.—"Memoir of the Life of John Sudbury, D. D. Dean of Durham," 1808, 4to.

Dr. Zouch was also the Editor of, 1. "Love

"Love and Truth: in two modest and peaceable Letters concerning the dissenters of the present times. Written from a quiet and conformable Citizen of London, to two busy and factious Shopkeepers in Coventry: with notes and a preface by the Editor," 1795. 8vo. This edition of a tract written by Isaac Walton, is dedicated to Mr. Henry Zouch. 2. "The Lives of John Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and Dr. Robert Sanderson; by Isaac Walton: with notes, and the Life of the Author," 1796. 4to. An octavo edition appeared in 1798.

In a volume intitled "Odes on Peace and War. written by many eminent and distinguished persons," London, 1795, are three poems, one by Henry Zouch, B. A. Trinity College, and two by Thos. Zouch, B. A. Fellow of the same College, and University Scholar. Mr. Henry Zouch

died at Sandal, June 17, 1795; and is commemorated by his brother Thomas in our vol. LXV. p. 700.

The following inscription on a tomb in the Church-yard of Sandal, evinces the pious veneration of Dr. Zouch for the memory of a near relation, formerly rector of Sandal:

Hic requiescunt ossa
Caroli Zouch, A. M.
per 36 annos indignissimi
hujusce parochias
ministri. Ob. 27mo die
mensis Julii, anno 1754.

En viri sanctissimi modestia;
qui Epitaphium re indignum
inscribi voluit, cum vita
et merita ejus laudes omnes
longe superarent.
T. Z. 1803.

SAMUEL DUNN, Esq.

1815. Dec. 16. Died, at the manor house of Keadly, in Lincolnshire, in his 70th year, Samuel Dunn, esq. Fully to record the merits of a man who was continually active in the busy scenes of life for nearly half a century, would encroach beyond the limits of these pages; yet some notice of a gentleman, remarkable not only for his unwearied perseverance, but also for his unostentatious charity and benevolence, has been thought requisite to departed merit, and worthy a place in that "living Magazine," as he used to call it, where useful lives should be recorded, and which is continually speaking useful things to the rising generation. Mr. Dunn was bred to a clerkship, and early in life joined his fortunes to Sir Fletcher Norton, by whom, when he became Speaker of the House of Commons, he was, in 1774, appointed Secretary, a situation more of honour than profit, more of critical and responsible labour than of adequate remuneration, but, like the chaplainship, considered as the prelude to better provision. Mr. Dunn continued in this situation through successive Speakers — Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Grenville (now Lord Grenville), and Mr. Addington (now Lord Sidmouth), for more than 20 years — a good evidence of his persevering rectitude. But his active mind did not confine him to the duties of this situation only: he was for many years the diligent and active Secretary to the Society of Arts and Manufactures; and communicated, or was the means of communicating, many useful hints on Agriculture, and the implements used in that science. He became possessed of land in Lincolnshire, which in the vacation he diligently looked after, and, by temperance and kindness to his tenant-

ry, much improved the cultivation. During one of the scarcities in London, he brought up from this estate a large quantity of potatoes, which he personally first distributed among his friends at very abated prices, and to the poor and needy gratuitously. Many other charitable and friendly acts have perpetuated his name in the circle of friends, and of those who had the felicity to be known to him; for wherever he thought good could be done, or service rendered, no pains were spared: he was delighted with such service. When in 1794 he retired from being Secretary to Mr. Addington, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Lottery, which situation he filled with unabated activity and diligence. The work, however, which will perpetuate his name and his ingenious labours to posterity, are *two Volumes of General Indexes to the Journals of the House of Commons*, each consisting of more than 1000 printed pages. The use of an Index to any volume, most of us are sensible of; but a General Index to many volumes, of volumes containing a diversity of proceedings in the great Assembly of the Nation, on the variety of subjects that come before them, is no small object to contemplate upon, no small labour to execute. Mr. Dunn's first Index to eleven volumes (XXXV. to XLV.) from the New Parliament in 1774 to the end of the Parliament in 1790, a period of busy times, and in which there is a great variety of cases and precedents. General Indexes to the Journals were often contemplated; but it was not till the early part of Mr. Dunn's secretaryship to Sir Fletcher Norton, that so laborious a task was attempted; and then four gentlemen, Mr. Cunningham, the Rev. Mr. Forster, the Rev. Mr.

Mr. Fleasman, and Mr. Moore, undertook the first 34 volumes: these were begun about the year 1774, and were completed in about seven years afterwards, each gentleman's part making one volume. Mr. Dunn's volume, as he tells us in the preface, is made on the plan of Mr. Moore's, and is a general index or digest of eleven volumes, of 16 years' proceedings, begun about 1794, and finished in 1796. His second index is to ten volumes, from 1790 to the 1st of January 1801, the Union with Ireland. There was an additional and unforeseen labour attending this volume; which, perhaps, cannot be better told than in Mr. Dunn's own words: "It having been determined, previous to the great event of the Union with Ireland, that this general index should only include all the transactions of the Parliament between 1790 and 1796, and when collected should be made ready for printing; and a Committee of the House of Commons having been appointed to inspect and report upon the work, which they did in terms of approbation; the Compiler paged his sheets, numbered the articles under each head, and made it ready for the press; when, it being thought more proper to bring the index down to the commencement of the Union, namely, the 1st of Jan. 1801, he was directed to incorporate the Journals from 1797 to 1801, in the work which he had thus finished and made ready for printing." Intricate and laborious as this may readily be conceived to have been, to incorporate the proceedings of four busy Sessions, as recorded in four volumes, it did not despirit or discourage Mr. Dunn: he set about the task with his accustomed resolution, good nature, and honest perseverance; and though he has been often heard to lament the labour, it was only because it prevented him from more frequently attending his friends, and performing in person those acts of charity and benevolence, and of public duty, which had been the ordinary habits of his life, and pleasure. But let us quote his own words on this addition to his labours: "Although," says he, "it appeared to the Compiler very difficult to introduce the new work into the already compiled proceedings; and that it would be attended with considerable additional care and labour; he, to shew his ready attention to the intimations made to him, resolved to undertake it. In the performance, however, of this part of his duty, he found that many of the new articles must bear the numbers of some other transaction, regularly placed before them and already numbered, because references from one part of the work being made to other parts, alterations by removing numbers could not in all instances be made, with-

out rendering such previously made references nugatory and perplexing; he therefore trusts to the candour and kindness of the House, which he has before experienced, and is particularly thankful for, for an approbation of his present labours, in which he has spared no pains, nor lost any time in bringing to their present state, and which he sincerely wishes may prove of general use. Adelphi Buildings, Feb. 3, 1803; Sam. Dunn."—That Mr. Dunn's two General Indexes to 21 volumes of the Journals of the House of Commons, comprehending their proceedings from 1774 to the end of 1800, have been of infinite use, will be readily acknowledged by every one who has had occasion to consult them, either as a digest of so much Parliamentary History, or as a clue to recorded or as otherwise hidden precedents and proceedings of the great Council of the Nation. Mr. Cruden's laborious and useful Concordance is a monument of ardent perseverance; nor will Mr. Dunn's labours, in his two volumes of Indexes, lose any thing by the comparison. In less than seven years Mr. Dunn completed two General Indexes, one of them under perplexing and troublesome circumstances; and they will be a lasting monument of his indefatigable perseverance.—Amongst other general acquirements, Mr. Dunn had some knowledge of Medicine; and he has been known to prescribe, with no ordinary success, to the poor and indigent, always purchasing for them the medicines.—He was twice married; and, besides many friends to lament his loss, she who survives him will feel it greatly; yet he deserved it might be put on his tomb-stone otherwise, "NOT LOST, BUT GONE BEFORE!" which briefly characterizes him in all his life and proceedings.

DEATHS.

1815, IN Camp at Ahowlah, Lieut.-col. July 28, George Neale, commanding the 2d Brigade of Light Cavalry. With heartfelt grief his brother officers deplore his loss; and many of the junior part of the army, who have been placed under his command, lament as for a father. His humane and liberal heart, delighting in continual acts of benevolence and generosity, and his unbounded hospitality, are too well impressed on the minds of many, ever to be forgotten. The Service has lost an officer of distinguished zeal and merit. During his long military career, and in the execution of his duty, he was always determined by those conscientious feelings which alone can sway an honourable and independent mind. In his last illness he exerted an anxiety and interest in all ranks in the camp; and he was followed to the grave by hundreds, whose tearful eyes and unaffected sorrow spoke more

more forcibly of his virtues, than this faint tribute of respect and affection to his memory.

Nov. 16. George Clarke, a native, and an eminent solicitor of Bewdley, in the county of Worcester. He deserved in so high a degree, not only the affectionate regard of his relations and numerous friends, but the respect of all who knew him, that his illness excited a very general interest in the neighbourhood of the place in which he lived. — "*Audi et alteram Partem*" was the constant rule of his professional practice: he was therefore esteemed the common friend and mediator of all parties, rather than the advocate of any, and his death was considered as a public loss. The inhabitants expressed what they felt, and paid a tribute of respect to his memory, not often paid to a private individual, by keeping their windows closed on the morning of his interment.

Nov. 20. At her brother's, in Bridgenorth, Mrs. Turner, relict of the late Thomas Turner, esq. of Caughley, co. Salop, and a magistrate for that county.

Dec. 7. At Ossington, Notts. Charlotte, wife of Right Hon. Charles Mannors Sutton.

At the vicarage, Mattersea, aged 56, Rev. Wm. Hodges, A. M. late of Christ Church, Oxford, vicar of Mattersea and Hayton, Notts, and master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. By his death his family are deprived of an affectionate and indulgent parent; the publick of a zealous and active magistrate; and the church of an eloquent and orthodox defender.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Harriet, wife of Rev. Peter Geary.

Dec. 8. At her father's, J. Street, esq. Beaufort Cottage, Clifton, Eliza, wife of L. Westley Dampier, esq.

At Camborne, Cornwall, Wm. Harris, esq. At Beaufort Castle, in the Aird, near Inverness, in his 80th year, Hon. Archibald Fraser, of Lovat, col.-commandant of the 1st reg. of Inverness-shire local-militia, sometime British Consul at Algiers, and afterwards M. P. for the county of Inverness. He was married to Jane, only sister of Sir William Fraser, bart. late of Ray Lodge, Essex, by whom he had five sons, all of whom he survived. His eldest son, who possessed distinguished abilities, sat in the first Parliament of the United Kingdom; he was also colonel of the Fraser Fencibles some years, and went with them to Ireland, where fatigue brought on a consumption, and he died at Lisbon, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, in April 1803. The widow, and mother still lives, to lament the loss of all her family.

Dec. 9. At Bath, aged 72, Richard Aldridge, esq. formerly banker of Bristol.

At Bath, after a service of 59 years in the British Army, in his 76th year, Major R. Brown, late of the 3d Veteran battalion.

At Bath, Wm. Whittington, esq. fifth son of Thomas Whittington, esq. late of Hamswell House, co. Gloucester. He married Jane, youngest daughter of Col. Fleming Martin, who survives him.

At Madeley, Salop, Mary, widow of Rev. J. G. Fletcher, late vicar of that place.

Dec. 10. M. Anthony, esq. of Shippon House, Berks, in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for that county.

At Lambridge House, near Bath, the wife of Dr. Haygarth.

At Highfield, near Manchester, John Greaves, esq. banker, a gentleman of genuine worth and high respectability.

At Balbithan, co. Aberdeen, Mrs. Forbes, widow of the late Wm. Forbes, esq. of Skellater.

Dec. 11. Whilst on a visit at her sister's, Bickham House, Timberscombe, suddenly, the wife of Captain Jewel, North Cornwall local militia, daughter of the late Edw. Gostwyck, esq. of North Fawton, and niece of the late Sir W. Gostwyck, bart.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Forrest, widow of W. Forrest, esq. and sister of Vice-adm. Sir G. Home, bart.

Dec. 12. At Paris, Ensign A. M'Lachlan, of the 92d, formerly of the 54th regt.

Dec. 14. At Membury, near Ramsbury, Wilts, the wife of Richard Townsend, jun. esq. daughter of Mr. J. Rudhall, formerly proprietor of the Bristol Journal.

At Amiens, Lady Coghill, only surviving daughter of J. Hott, Abp. of Tuam, and relict of Sir John Coghill, bart.

Dec. 15. At Tunbridge Wells, Emily, fourth daughter of Hon. Mr. Douglas.

At Clifton, John Tuckey, esq. of Chippenham, Wilts.

At Taunton, aged 69, Sir John Lethbridge, bart. of Sandhill Park, Somerset; created a baronet, May 12, 1804. He married, in June 1776, Dorothea, eldest daughter of William Buckler, esq. of Borcham, Wilts; by whom he had issue Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, M. P. for Somerset in 1806 and 1807, who succeeds to the title and estates; and two daughters.

At Bathford, in his 72d year, James Mounshere, esq. many years of H. M. Customs, Bristol.

At Ringwood, Hants, aged 42, Melan-thorn Townsend, esq.

At Dublin, Major Hamilton Archdale, 60th reg.

In Dublin, Thos. Bell, esq. M. D.
Dec. 16. In her 60th year, Anne, wife of Stephen Hale, of Castlegate-farm, Theobalds-park, Herts.

Dec. 17. At St. Dennis, near Paris, John Wm. Pratten, esq. surgeon in the army.

Dec. 18. Edw. Hilliard, esq. of Cowley-house, near Uxbridge.

In her 54th year, Mrs. Teresa Hornyold, relict of Thomas Hornyold, esq. of Blackmore-park.

Of the typhus fever, aged 12, William, and on the following day, aged 11, Thos. sons of Mr. Francis Mason, Shuley Mills, co. Derby; and on the 31st, of the same disorder, caught by attending upon them, aged 40, the father. Being bereft of his wife in child-bed in February last, he has left seven orphans to lament the loss of a tender father.

At Heath, near Wakefield, co. York, in her 69th year, Frances, relict of Le Gendre Starkie, esq. of Huntroyde, Lancashire. Her remains were interred in the family vault, at the foot of the altar, in Padibam Church, on the 27th. She was the only daughter of Walter Ramsden Hawkesworth, esq. of Hawkesworth and Farnley, co. York. She had only one child, the late Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq. whose death is announced in our vol. LXXVII. p. 1169. He died Oct. 25, 1807, aged 37, leaving issue by his wife, Charlotte, youngest dau. of Rev. Benjamin Preedy, D. D. (who died April 30, 1801; see vol. LXXI. pp. 764, 936) three sons and one daughter. — The immediate subject of this memoir was a lady of gentle manners, and of such a kind and amiable disposition, that during life she was sincerely beloved, and at her decease most deservedly lamented, by all who had the honour and happiness of her acquaintance.

Dec. 19. At S. Farmer's, esq. Non-such Park, Surrey, Thomas Mills Potter, esq.

At Bath, in her 35th year, Eliza, wife of Stewart Crawford, M. D.

Dec. 20. At Staplehurst, Kent, Nicholas Toke Osborne, esq. of an antique and respectable family long settled at Staplehurst.

Dec. 21. At Combe Wood, the seat of Earl of Liverpool, in his 14th year, Wellesley Banks Ricketts, second son of Charles Ricketts, esq. Secretary of the Public Department of the Government of Calcutta.

At Rose-green, near Battle, aged 89, Gen. Prescott, colonel of the 25th regt.

Aged 76, Mr. Wm. Cole, of Wareham, Dorset; many years alderman of that borough.

In his 77th year, T. L. Brooke, esq. of Mere-hall, Cheshire.

Dec. 22. At Clifton, in her 72d year, Mrs. Martha Hughes, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Hughes, esq. of Bantstead, Surrey.

Dec. 23. At Cheam, aged 71, Mrs. Palmer, widow of the late Thomas Palmer, esq.

At Summercoats, Derbyshire, aged 102, Sarah Hollingsworth, who never experienced a month's illness, and retained her faculties to the last.

Dec. 24. At Marshalls, near Rumford, Essex, Anne, widow of Jackson Barwis, esq.

In his 68th year, John Hanchett, esq. Stonehouse, Devon.

Dec. 25. At Reading, Sarah, wife of Charles Stock, esq.

Dec. 26. At Southampton, in his 75th year, James Baverstock, esq. late brewer at Alton.

In Montpelier, Bath, Elizabeth Anne, wife of J. Fyde, esq. of Boston, co. Lincoln, daughter of the late Charles Wood, esq. of Thoresby in that county.

Dec. 27. In Berkeley-square, Rt. Hon. Alan Hyde, Viscount Gardner, K. C. B. vice-admiral of the White. His Lordship, who was the eldest son of Alan, first Lord Gardner, was born Feb. 6, 1772; and, following his father's profession, was promoted very early to be a post-captain; attained the rank of rear-admiral of the Red, Aug. 1, 1811; and lately had a command in the North Seas. He succeeded to the title in Jan. 1809. He married, first, in March 1796, Maria, only daughter of Thomas Adderley, of Innishannon, esq. which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament: and secondly, in April 1809, Charlotte, daughter of Lord Carington; and by her, who died in 1811, had issue, Alan Hyde, his successor in the title; and a daughter. — His remains were interred in St. James's new burial-ground, New Road, Jan 5.

Rev. Dr. Lloyd, vicar of Aylesbury, Bucks.

Dec. 28. At Winchester, aged 43, Capt. J. Butcher, paymaster of 2d batt. 6th foot.

At Scale cottage, parish of Greystoke, aged 76, John Wilson, esq.

Dec. 29. At Kensington, aged 10 years, Caroline Woodley, fourth daughter of Governor Woodley, of the Island of Bernice.

In her 19th year, Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Craft, of Burbage.

Rev. Dr. Henley, rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, late principal of the East India College, Hartford: of whom more in our next.

Dec. 30. At Battle-bridge, in his 56th year, Mr. Daniel Bond, printer, son of the venerable Mr. Richard Bond, whose death is noticed in vol. LXXV. p. 604. He

was brought up under his father's eye, in the printing-office of Mr. Nichols; and continued there (with the exception of a short period during which he carried on business as a printer on his own account, but unsuccessfully) till his death. As a compositor, he was a most valuable assistant; and his steady services might always be relied on. In early diligence and application to business, he outvalued his worthy father: for, when not prevented by ill health, he was, in summer-time, almost uniformly at his post by day-break; and even in the depth of winter resigned the comfort of a warm bed at three or four o'clock in the morning without regret, to trace his solitary path to his accustomed employment. Moral in his conduct, temperate and rationally frugal in his habits, mild and unassuming in his manners; he has afforded an example which others will do well to imitate. Mr. Bond, to more general acquirements, added a considerable taste in music; and those who have heard him when in health sing "Then farewell, my trim-built wherry," and songs of a similar cast, will not easily forget the feeling and expression which he infused into them. With such qualities, and claims to esteem, it is not to be wondered at, that his death should have excited the sincere regret of those with whom he was connected.

In Bedford-place, Russell-square, Sir Charles Blicke, Knt. surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and author of a Treatise "on the Bilious or Yellow Fever of Jamaica, 1772," 8vo.

At Shipbay, Devon, closing a life highly respectable for every amiable quality, and for the active discharge of every religious and social duty, in his 80th year, Rev. Thomas Kitson, vicar of Lamerton, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Devon.

At Taunton, aged 80, Major Abbott.

At Stockton, in her 65th year, Mrs. Robinson, widow of the late William R. esq. of Middlesborough, Cleveland.

Dec. 31. At Fareham, Hants, in his 77th year, P. Patton, esq. Admiral of the Red Squadron of H. M. Fleet. This highly esteemed officer was a Lord of the Admiralty, when the late Lords Barham and Melville presided. His Treatise on the "National Defence of an Insular Empire" excited considerable attention.

LATELY, in London, Mrs. Hanbury, relict of Wm. Hanbury, esq. of Kilmars-hall, co. Northampton, and of Shobden-court, co. Hereford; mother of Wm. Hanbury, esq. M. P. for Northampton.

T. Porter, esq. of Rockbeare-house, Devon. Aged 63, the wife of Asber Goldamid, esq. of Leman-street.

At Greenwich, Mrs. De Visme, relict Genl. Mac. January, 1816.

of David De Visme, esq. of Great Missenden, Bucks.

Mr. T. Burke, engraver in chalk and mezzotinto. He was born in Dublin in 1749, and became a pupil to Mr. Dixon the mezzotinto engraver. He was a favourite artist with Angelica Kauffman, who always preferred him to engrave her designs.

Berks. — At Newbury, aged 14, Arabella Georgiana, daughter of Charles Hopkinson, esq. Cadogan-place.

Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Robert Lovegrove, esq. of Wallingford.

Bucks. — At High Wycombe, aged 90, Mrs. Anne Bishop, a maiden lady of very superior mental endowments, and last surviving daughter of Rev. Mr. Bishop, of Frensham, Surrey.

At Amersham, the wife of Rev. Richard Thorne, curate of that parish.

Cambridgeshire. — Aged 68, Rev. Thos. Moore, of Peterborough, vicar of St. Andrew's and St. Mary's, Whittlesea.

Cheshire. — Margaret, wife of Rev. John Holton, of St. Peter's, Chester.

At Cheadle, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late Rev. S. Hall, late of Manchester, only daughter of the late Rev. Radclyffe Russell, vicar of Easingwold.

Cornwall. — At Falmouth, J. Tippet, esq. solicitor.

At Madron, at an advanced age, — Hitchens, esq. in the commission of the peace for Cornwall.

Cumberland. — At Workington, aged 60, Capt. M. Ponsbury, R. N.

Derbyshire. — At Derby, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Aug. Parkyns, esq. niece of Adm. Sir John Forbise Warren, bart.

At Littleover, near Derby, Sarah, relict of Samuel Heathcote, esq.

Aged 104, Martha Warriner, of Whaley, in the parish of Bolsover.

Devon. — At Exeter, in his 96th year, Mr. John Louis, father of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Louis, bart.

At Sidmouth, aged 28, Charles Satterthwaite, esq. third son of the late John Satterthwaite, esq. of Lancaster.

The wife of John Seale, esq. of Dartmouth.

At Topsham, C. Byrne, esq.

Aged 83, Henry Hole, esq. of Eberly-house.

At Plympton, after a long illness, Wm. Allen Kite, esq. most sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

Dorset. — In the prime of life, Rev. J. Foote, rector of Long Bridy near Dorchester. The death of this young divine affords a melancholy memento of the instability of all human happiness. It was only about four months ago that his father (J. Foote, esq. of Broughton, since dead

dead of a malignant fever) presented him with the above living, where he was extremely beloved by his congregation and all the first families in the neighbourhood, for his amiable and exemplary conduct, both as a man, a friend, and a divine. From this apparent happiness he has been suddenly snatched away by a typhus fever, leaving a young widow with three children, and numerous friends, to lament his loss.

Durham.—At Hartlepool, aged 63, Carr Ibbetson, esq. some years since captain in the West York militia.

At South Biddick Hall, aged 44, John D. Lambton, esq.

Essex.—Aged 22, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Christopher Parsons, esq. of North Shoebury-hall.

At High Ongar, aged 68, Thos. Sumner, esq. in the commission of the peace for Essex.

Gloucestershire.—At Gloucester, aged 69, C. Rudhall, esq.

At Bristol, aged 62, George Clowes, esq. formerly a captain in the 8th foot, stationed in Canada before and during the American war. He was the youngest son of Mr. Joseph Clowes, of Uluxeter, Staffordshire, by Grace, daughter of the Rev. M. Cockayne, vicar of Dovebridge in Derbyshire.

At Cheltenham, aged 69, Benj. Friend, esq. late of Newbury, Berks.

At an advanced age, John Halling, esq. many years an alderman of Berkeley.

At Charlton King's, Capt. J. Hawks.

Hants.—Penelope, widow of Dr. Henry Bowles, of Winchester.

At Winchester, aged 84, the wife of Edw. Knapp, esq. banker.

At Winchester, N. Pyle, esq. formerly common brewer there.

At Southampton, Mrs. Penton, relict of Rev. John Penton, late rector of Brinkworth, Wilts, and vicar of East Wellow, Hants.

At Ower, near Romsey, J. Mortimer, esq. in the commission of the peace for Romsey Infra, many years Regardar and one of the Deputy Surveyors of H. M. New Forest.

At Highclere, aged 63, Rev. Arch. Gardner, rector of the parish of Herne, Oxon, and Sherncote, Wilts.

In Guernsey, aged 92, Edw. Le Maistre, esq. upwards of 30 years senior jurat of the royal court in that island.

Herefordshire.—At Ailstone-hill, near Hereford, in his 83d year, Wm. Makeham, esq.

Hunts.—Rev. Thos. Jackson, LL.B. vicar of Waresley, and formerly fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1769; M.A. 1778; B.D. 1792.

Kent.—In Canterbury, Mary, wife of Wm. Carter, M.D. daughter of the

late Lancelot Lee, esq. Cotton-hall, Salop.

At Canterbury, Rev. W. Strong, rector of Norton, and one of the six preachers of the cathedral.

At Wouldham, near Rochester, aged 76, Walter Burke, esq. one of the oldest pursers in the Navy. He was a native of Limerick, and entered the navy under the protection of his kinsman, the late Edmund Burke; served upwards of 30 years, during which he was present at the most decisive battles, and closed his naval career on the memorable 21st of October 1805; when he had the honour to support the immortal Nelson in his last moments, and relate the particulars of what occurred at that eventful period. He was then purser of the Victory, and much esteemed by his Lordship; and so great was his veneration for our Hero, that he would never serve afloat after that day. To him almost the last words of his lordship, previous to the battle, were addressed, "Burke," said he, "I expect to see every man in his station; and if we succeed to-day, you and I will go to sea no more!" —The unfortunate, but gallant Captain Burke, of the Seagull, with a younger brother, (both of whom foundered in that ship) were his sons, and also Lieut. Burke, of the Mars, who was mortally wounded in cutting out La Chèverette, and succeeded by boarding her, after receiving his mortal wound.

At New Romney, aged 51, the wife of Rev. John Fressliquo.

At Headcorn, where, as the minister of the General Baptists, he laboured with fidelity and zeal, in the prime of life, Rev. John Coupland, a man of strong mind, amiable manners, and unimpeachable morals.

Lancashire.—At Liverpool, where the regiment had just arrived, Thomas Willim, esq. paymaster of the Hereford militia.

At Liverpool, in his 66th year, Ralph Clay, esq. late of Hackney.

At Manchester, John Singleton, esq.

At Overton, near Lancaster, Mary, daughter of Rich. Bagott, esq.

Rev. Wm. Finch, rector of St. Helen's, near Warrington.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Agnes, wife of Rev. Thomas Bownas.

At Everton, aged 83, John Tarlton, esq.

At Halewood, aged 38, William Wainwright, esq.

At Burnley, John Holgate, esq.

Jacob Scholes, esq. of Woodhill, Prestwich.

Leicestershire.—At Barleston, aged 63, Thos. Sills, gent.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Dalby, vicar of Castle Donington.

At Donington, aged 59, James Shilcock, gent.

Geo. Hawes, gent. of Bushby.

Lincolnshire.—At Grimsby, aged 87, Edw. Jewin, one of the oldest burgesses of that borough.

At Gainsborough, aged 48, Capt. G. E. Boulton, 14th foot, late of Kempsey, near Worcester.

At Casthorpe, aged 80, G. Clarke, gent.

At Brandon, Devereux Edgar, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon of Swaffham.

Monmouthshire.—Harcourt Roe, esq. comptroller of the customs, Chepstow.

Norfolk.—The wife of Thomas Gill, esq. of Thetford.

At Lynn, Scarlet, eldest son of S. Everard, esq.

Rev. Thos. Dummer Ley, rector of Crowthorpe, and vicar of Gooderstone.

Northamptonsh.—At Sudborough-house, aged 21, Chas. Aug. son of J. Dore, esq.

Northumberland.—At his brother's at Newcastle, aged 62, Geo. Davidson, esq. many years an eminent surgeon in London.

At Newcastle, aged 49, Rev. Joseph Wilkinson.

Aged 60, Mr. Wm. Foster, of North-shore, near Newcastle. In the early part of the revolutionary war with France, a ship, in which he was mate, was taken by a privateer; and he only of the crew being left on board with six Frenchmen, contrived to retake her with that number, and brought her into port.

Notts.—John Bates, gent. alderman of Nottingham.

At Nottingham, the wife of Henry Payne, M. D.

Aged 65, Benjamin Bagshaw, esq. of Mansfield.

At Newark, in consequence of the overturning of the Wellington coach, from Boston to Newark, which he survived only four hours, aged 24, Martin, son of Martin Bowes, esq. of East Retford. He had been married only seven weeks.

C. M. Sutton, esq. eldest son of J. M. Sutton, esq. of Kelham-hall.

Salop.—At Whitchurch, aged 69, Rev. Thomas Jenkins, 39 years pastor to the congregation of the old meeting at Dodington.

At Wenlock, the wife of H. Hinton, esq. solicitor.

Somerset.—At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Gompertz, mother of Leon Gompertz, esq.

Frances, daughter of Stewart Crawford, M. D. of Bath.

At Bath, aged 69, Major J. Barrington, late of the 56th regt. He entered the army in 1770, served at the siege of Gibraltar, and in the West Indies under Sir C. Grey. He was an honest man and a good soldier.

At Clifton, having survived his wife about six weeks, Nathaniel Pitts, late captain in the Royal Marines, recently resident at Salisbury.

At Clifton, the wife and daughter of James Mann, esq. of Linton-place, Kent.

At Taunton, aged 75, Isaac Badcock, esq. banker.

Suffolk.—At Ipswich, aged 72, Mr. James Hayward, many years a considerable merchant there.

At Langham, aged 37, J. B. Blake, esq.

Aged 92, Thomas Welch, esq. of Great Barton.

Warwickshire.—At Birmingham, aged 28, Lieut. John Williams, 50th foot. He accompanied his regiment in the campaigns in Spain, was wounded at Vittoria, and was afterwards a prisoner in France till the peace of Paris.

Wm. Penn, esq. of Birmingham, and of Tennall-hall, co. Stafford.

At Coventry, W. Payne, esq. solicitor.

At Leamington, aged 43, J. Wilcox, esq. of Broom-court.

At Leamington Priors, John Hunter, esq. late banker at Madras.

Aged 64, Chas. Newcomb, esq. of Stoke, near Coventry.

At Castle Bromwich-hall, aged 78, Alex. Blair, esq. late of Portland-place.

At Springfield-house, aged 77, John Ldams, esq.

At Atherstone, aged 18, James, only son of Rev. James Charlis, rector of Hadden, in this county.

In a fit of apoplexy, aged 30, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Homfray, esq. of the Hyde, near Kinver.

Wiltshire.—At Ham, Rev. B. Watts, A. M.

Worcestershire.—At Worcester, aged 92, Mrs. Montgomery, relict of Alex. Montgomery, esq. nearly 40 years M. P. for the county of Monaghan, in the Irish Parliament.

At Wick, near Worcester, in his 78th year, Thomas Bond, esq.

At Bromsgrove, after a few hours illness, Miss Holloway, daughter of the late Geo. Holloway, esq. of New-hall, Birmingham.

Yorkshire.—At Wakefield, aged 77, Francis Ingram, esq.

At Bramley Grange, aged 83, Mrs. Spencer, relict of Wm Spencer, esq.

WATES.—At Broom, Wm. Dyos, esq. of Gundsfield, near Welbpool.

At Carmarthen, the wife of Adm. Alms. Daniel Price, esq. solicitor of Talley, co. Carmarthen.

John Jones, esq. of Dolcothy, co. Carmarthen, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county.

At Maesgwida, co. Carmarthen, advanced in years, Rev. Mr. Davies, minister of Llanstephan and Llangunog.

At Tenby, Martha, second daughter of the late Rev. T. L. Phillips, of Llynefnw, co. Carmarthen, and sister to Lady Owen.

At Swansea, J. P. Leach, esq. formerly of Monmouth.

At Welchpool, Elizabeth, widow of J. Williams, esq. late of Delapnag.

Mary, youngest daughter of the late C. G. Humphreys, esq. of Montgomery

Jan. 1. At Kensington, in her 80th year, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archer Croft, bart. widow, first of — Brooke, esq. and secondly of Rev. Seth Thompson, who died Oct. 7, 1805.

The wife of Mr. William Townshend, of Bridgnorth, butcher, after her confinement of her 14th child. She possessed an early taste for poetry; and previous to her marriage, whilst living with an elderly lady at Bridgnorth, published a small volume of Poems on various subjects, chiefly of the pathetic sort, which shew her natural genius for that kind of writing, and do great credit to her talents.

Jan. 2. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, James Edwards, esq. whose exquisite taste in the collection of rare and intrinsically valuable books, was eminently evinced by the catalogue of his library, which was sold last year (see vol. LXXXV. i. pp. 155, 254, 349); and of whom we shall speak more at large in our next.

At Stow Hill house, near Litchfield, aged 88, Mrs. Simpson, relict of Stephen Simpson, M.D. of Wentworth, Yorkshire.

Jan. 3. At her mansion house, at Axtley Abbott, near Bridgnorth, in her 96th year, Mrs. Catharine Phillips, a maiden lady; who survived five brothers and six sisters, of whom eight lived to maturity, and died without issue. She lived generally respected, and by the few of her surviving intimates sincerely lamented. Charity was a principal feature among the many other virtues which constituted her character; and one of the last solemn acts of her life has left the poor of her parish in possession of a lasting memorial of her benevolence towards them. She is succeeded in the family possessions by Richard Phillips, gent. of that place, the only son of her first cousin.

Jan. 4. In Gateshead poor-house, where she had resided upward of 50 years, aged 110, Anne Carpenter.

Jan. 5. At the house of his grandson, (Mr. Vandenberg); Shoe-lane, aged 77, after an uninterrupted state of good health until five weeks previous to his death, Mr. William Keep, late of Islington. By steady industry in his youthful days, and the zeal of his friends to promote his interests, he acquired an ample fortune, which he has generously distributed among those whom he esteemed.

Advanced in years, Edward Barnard, esq. of New Lodge, Kibworth, co. Leicester, formerly an eminent stationer in Ave-Maria-lane.

Jan. 6. Aged 78, Rev. Richard Kay, B.A. was 53 years curate and incumbent of Eberby Chapel, Yorkshire, and for-

merly of Sidney Sussex College, A.B. 1761.

At the Rectory, Caversham, Oxon, after an illness of nearly two years, aged 21, Robert, youngest son of Wm. Simonds Higgs, esq. He survived his brother Henry, one of the senior examiners of the Office for Auditing his Majesty's Public Accounts, only fifteen months.

At Mote Park, co. Roscommon, in his thirty-eighth year, the Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. eldest son and heir apparent of Anne, Baroness Crofton, in her own right. Sir Edward was born Oct. 23, 1778; succeeded his father Sir Edward, M. P. for the county of Roscommon, in the Baronetcy, Sept. 30, 1797; married, Sept. 12, 1801, the Lady Charlotte Stewart, sixth daughter of John, eighth Earl of Galloway, K. T. by whom he had issue five daughters and a son, the present Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. now in his tenth year, and heir apparent to the peerage of Crofton. — The late Sir Edward received his early education at Eton College, and was a descendant in the male line from a collateral branch of the ancient house of Lowther, of Lowther in Cumberland, whose elder branch enjoys the peerage of Longdale. Sir Marcus Lowther (grandfather of Sir Edward) was the second son of George Lowther, of Kilrue, co. Meath, by Jane Beresford, sister of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone; he assumed the name and arms of Crofton in right of his wife, Catherine Crofton, sister and heiress of Sir Edward Crofton, fifth bart. of Mote, whose ancestor was created a baronet by Charles II. by patent dated July 1, 1661, which title became extinct, in 1780, in Sir Oliver Crofton, fifth and last baronet of the male line of the Croftons of Mote. — Sir Marcus was created a baronet, June 12, 1758, as Sir Marcus Lowther Crofton, bart. of Mote. Ancient and honourable as was the family from which Sir Edward Crofton drew his descent, he must himself have been considered as its best ornament, if elevation of mind, rectitude of intention, and purity of heart, could dignify and adorn the human character. In public life an active, zealous, and uncompromising magistrate; the enemy of turbulence, but the friend of the poor and unprotected: in private, the affectionate husband, the tender father, and the warm but unassuming friend. In him his tenants have lost an indulgent landlord — his dependants and the poor a kind and judicious benefactor. His life was spent in exertions to better the condition of the peasantry of the county in which he lived, by setting on foot, and promoting with his purse and interest, those public works which could best afford them employment, by contributing to their instruction, and, above all, by upholding by his influence

and

and example, and without regard to personal inconvenience, the impartial administration of justice. — Some unfortunately concurring circumstances, of a domestic nature, are said to have unsettled a mind naturally ardent and susceptible, and led to an act, the only one of his life to which his friends may not look with pride and approbation, which has agonized a most amiable and interesting family, and will long be deplored with more than the garb of woe by the many elevated characters with whom he was connected.

Jan. 9. At his house near the Wind Mill Hills, Gateshead, Durham, in his 43d year, Mr. Thos. Thompson, merchant, who united in his character every property that constitutes a good, a useful, and a virtuous member of society. He was an excellent husband, a tender father, most affectionate to his relatives, and charitable to the distressed. He endeared all (and they were many) who knew him, by a temper good natured in the extreme; and his obliging inclinations were such, that the mere stranger, who sojourned but the moiety of a day under his roof, conceived for him a lasting sentiment of regard; for, whether in acts of hospitality or otherwise, he was ever most eager to render himself useful to those who had any claim to his friendship. But, alas! mute is that tongue which so often charmed the social circle, and set the table in a roar. It were unnecessary to say how much his presence was courted wherever humour and vivacity were considered as ingredients contributory to social recreation. There are few in this neighbourhood who have not been entertained with his local songs, written by himself in the pure Newcastle dialect, and sung by him with a playfulness and humour that transported every genuine Northumbrian. In 1796, when Britannia's sons eagerly flew to arms in defence of that country and constitution which are so correctly designated the wonder and admiration of the world, the deceased became the acting Quarter-master of the Newcastle Light Horse, commanded by that zealous officer, Captain (now Colonel) Burdon; and subsequently, when Col. Burdon assumed the command of the South Tyne Legion, he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the cavalry, and on all occasions shewed himself an active and able officer. In his commercial transactions he was equally remarkable for that straight-forward and liberal conduct which so pre-eminently distinguishes the British merchant. With regret then, no doubt, will the reader learn, that the death of the deceased was occasioned by an overexertion to save his property, during the violent storm in the night between the 29th and 30th ult. Too careless of a life in itself so valuable,

he was seen repeatedly plunging into the river, anxious to save his floating timber ere it was swept away by the overwhelming torrent. He, in consequence, caught a severe cold, which ended in an inflammation of the lungs; and all the art of the *materna medica* was unable to arrest the hand of Death. Though the writer of this article was warmly attached to him, there is no reader who knew the deceased but will be aware of the strictest adherence to truth; and will long remember the subject of it with affection and esteem.

"Though low in earth, alas! our friend be laid,

And all the solemn obsequies be past,
Think not oblivion e'er her gloomy shade

On our affection or his worth shall cast:
No; where the relics of this good man sleep,

Long shall fond memory repair, and weep."

Jan. 12. Aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Tunng, of Newmarket, mother of the wife of the Rev. T. Prevost, vicar of Tisbury, Wilts. She had the honour to be wet-nurse to the Duke of Clarence, and from a conscientious discharge of such trust allotted to her, she shared the liberality of his Royal Highness, and also that of his Royal Mother, the Queen, until her death. The virtues of a private individual could not be more strikingly exemplified than in the life of this amiable and venerable lady. Her anxiety was invariably to strive after the great duty of real Christian pride and ambition, "to love your neighbour as your-self;" and the means she possessed to its attainment were manifested by her mind and conduct. So highly was she ingratiated in the favour of the Royal Family, that whenever they visited or passed through the town of Newmarket, their first inquiry was made after their old and valued acquaintance. She studied to soothe the cares of such as solicited her aid, and sought after and delighted in the action of making herself respected, by those who bore her company. No character was more esteemed amongst her friends, and few have been consigned to the tomb amidst more general regret.

Jan. 14. At the Minister's house, adjoining the new Chapel, St. John's, Marylebone, aged 25, Mary-Anne, the wife of the Rev. Okey Belfour, and youngest daughter of the late John Greenwell, esq. Her blameless life, her unaffected tenderness, her pious sense of every duty, her patient sickness and tranquil death, while they soothe the recollections of an afflicted husband, are here recorded, to perpetuate the memory of a young and amiable woman, who was only seventeen months a wife, and five weeks a mother.

Jan. 15. At Paddington Green, esteemed, respected, and beloved by all who knew him, aged 80, Mr. John Wright, formerly

formerly master of the Hotel called by his name in Boho-square. He had retired from business for some years past; and has in private life been no less respectable than in his public character. He was social and festive in his disposition, but temperate in all his enjoyments, and rational in all his habits. Born with sensibilities that made him quick and alive to all that passed around him, he preserved them unimpaired to the last hour. It was a singular and interesting spectacle to behold a man who had passed so large a portion of his life in the Metropolis, with such pure disinterestedness and such perfect simplicity of character. With a taste, too, for the beauties of Nature, of which he was an enthusiastic admirer, so fresh and unabated: the bud and blossom of the Spring, the expanded flower of Summer, the tinted leaf of Autumn, the hoar frost and spangled icicles of Winter, were seen by him with ever new delight. At the same time his sound understanding, improved by conversation, cultivated by reading, and strengthened by reflection, supplied him with a variety of resources in retirement, to which the minds of ordinary men, who have spent their lives in business, are usually strangers. He knew nothing of the weary hours which so frequently arise from want of occupation and vacuity of mind, and make many a man look back with regret to the business he had quitted. Depression of spirits indeed he sometimes experienced; but it was such depression as grew out of kindness of affection, occasional disappointments, unavoidable uneasiness, or gouty humours floating in his habit. But the great, the

pre-eminent distinction which raised him to a great height in the human scale, was the large benevolence of his heart, embracing the whole compass of the animal creation: his life was replete with beneficence, and the character of it was written legibly on his countenance, bearing, as he did, on his honest brow, the only genuine mark of true Christianity — "Good will to men."

At her house at Golden Hill, Hampstead, at an advanced age, Elizabeth Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, widow of the late most Noble George De la Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, (who died in 1800) and mother of the present Marquis and several younger children. This excellent woman, of high birth and connexions, was daughter and heiress of Henry Monck, esq. (uncle to the Viscount Monck, of the family of the memorable Duke of Albemarle) by Lady Isabella Bentinck, second daughter of Henry, first Duke of Portland, by Lady Elizabeth Noel, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Earl of Gainsborough. Although the lustre of her descent was great, her virtues far outshone this distinction: in the performance of every religious and moral duty through life, she was a bright example to the world. Since the death of her lamented Lord, to whom she was fondly attached, from a delicate state of health she withdrew herself from the world, and dedicated the remainder of her days to her children, who deeply deplore the irreparable loss they have sustained by the deprivation of a parent, whose beloved society was one of their greatest blessings in life.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Day of Month.	Reinheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1816.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Dec. 27	42	35	29	29, 22		snow & rain
28	32	35	45	, 79		snow & rain
29	43	46	46	, 82		fair
30	43	40	28	30, 50		fair
31	28	30	28	, 50		fair
1	28	33	27	, 51		fair
2	27	34	27	, 16		fair
3	37	40	35	, 25		fair
4	29	42	35	, 23		fair
5	36	43	40	, 10		fair
6	43	48	35	29, 76		cloudy
7	40	40	36	, 85		fair
8	40	49	45	, 50		rain
9	43	47	46	, 52		fair
10	49	51	48	, 48		fair
11	52	50	44	, 01		fair

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1816.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Jan. 12	38	45	39	29, 10		rain
13	39	44	38	28, 97		cloudy
14	39	43	40	29, 21		fair
15	38	45	36	, 20		rain
16	37	42	40	, 67		fair
17	40	42	36	, 68		fair
18	34	42	34	, 69		fair
19	33	42	39	, 68		cloudy
20	35	40	34	, 50		fair
21	38	40	39	, 20		rain
22	36	39	39	, 22		fair
23	38	42	38	, 12		rain
24	39	40	39	, 10		cloudy
25	38	40	36	, 11		foggy
26	34	40	35	, 32		cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 22, 1815, to January 29, 1816.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	181	50 and 60	188	
Males - 1055	2025	Males - 949	1867		5 and 10	71	60 and 70	166	
Females 970		Females 918			10 and 20	49	70 and 80	113	
Whereof have died under 2 years old		496			20 and 30	135	80 and 90	76	
					30 and 40	179	90 and 100	15	
					40 and 50	192			
Salt £1. per bushel; and 4½d. per pound.									

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	54 6 31	9 24	9 23	5 30	4	Essex	52 2 30	0 22	0 21	6 23	1								
Surrey	54 8 30	0 24	4 24	4 30	0	Kent	54 6 00	0 24	6 22	0 28	3								
Hertford	50 0 30	0 22	8 22	10 37	0	Sussex	56 0 00	0 22	9 20	8 32	0								
Bedford	49 8 32	0 21	2 18	10 25	10	Suffolk	49 11 00	0 21	0 17	7 23	4								
Huntingdon	47 6 00	0 19	11 17	6 23	5	Camb.	46 2 00	0 21	6 12	10 21	8								
Northamp.	46 0 00	0 21	4 16	8 25	10	Norfolk	47 10 22	4 18	11 14	8 23	11								
Rutland	48 6 00	0 23	9 20	9 29	6	Lincoln	46 5 00	0 21	11 14	8 26	2								
Leicester	51 9 35	0 23	6 18	0 30	6	York	47 10 21	3 24	6 16	5 51	0								
Nottingham	55 0 35	0 25	8 19	6 32	4	Durham	48 0 00	0 29	0 18	5 00	0								
Derby	55 6 00	0 30	6 20	9 36	0	Northum.	45 0 44	0 21	7 18	1 00	0								
Stafford	54 10 00	0 28	7 18	3 35	10	Cumberl.	52 5 32	0 24	8 16	2 00	0								
Salop.	51 7 33	8 27	7 19	10 33	4	Westmor.	58 0 34	0 25	4 17	8 00	0								
Hereford	48 6 33	1 26	1 20	5 29	6	Lancaster	56 4 00	0 26	8 23	5 32	0								
Worcester	53 10 35	8 32	0 24	2 33	9	Chester	50 2 00	0 30	0 18	10 00	0								
Warwick	49 6 00	0 27	0 22	0 31	4	Flint	48 7 00	0 30	4 16	10 00	0								
Wilts.	51 0 00	0 23	10 22	10 35	4	Denbigh	50 1 00	0 28	2 15	2 00	0								
Berks	56 4 00	0 25	3 20	11 31	9	Anglesea	50 0 00	0 22	0 12	4 00	0								
Oxford	46 6 00	0 20	10 18	6 27	0	Carnarvon	60 0 00	0 25	4 22	8 00	0								
Bucks	51 0 00	0 23	5 21	6 26	1	Merioneth	63 4 00	0 30	5 21	0 00	0								
Brecon	55 10 38	4 25	5 12	8 00	0	Cardigan	55 1 00	0 21	0 12	9 00	0								
Montgom.	52 9 38	5 22	5 18	4 00	0	Pembroke	43 9 00	0 22	4 10	8 00	0								
Radnor	49 1 00	0 26	8 18	0 00	0	Carmart.	48 7 00	0 22	10 11	7 00	0								
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	61 1 00	0 27	0 22	0 00	0				
52 6 33 2 24 8 18 7 30 0										Gloucester.	52 8 00	0 24	11 20	9 35	5				
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset	59 9 00	0 27	9 18	0 33	0				
41 10 32 1 23 1 17 10 23 5										Monmouth	60 5 00	0 23	8 00	0 00	0				
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are regulated in Great Britain.....										Devon	61 4 00	0 23	3 16	6 00	0				
										Cornwall	65 8 00	0 26	2 16	2 00	0				
										Dorset	55 7 00	0 22	5 21	0 00	0				
										Hants	51 8 00	0 22	9 19	9 30	6				
											00 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0				

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 29, 50s. to 55s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 20, 26s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 24, 56s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 29:

Kent Bags	5l. 5s. to 8l. 8s.	Kent Packets	6l. 15s. to 12l. 8s.
Sussex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 7l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	6l. 6s. to 9l. 0s.
Farnham Ditto	13l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	8l. 10s. to 11l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 29:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 5s. Straw 1l. 13s. 3d.	Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 10s. Od. Straw 1l. 11s.
Clover 5l. 6s. Od.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 12s. Od. Straw 1l. 15s. Od.	Cloger 5l. 12s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, January 29. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. Od. to 0s. Od.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market January 29.	
Veal	6s. Od. to 7s. 4d.	Beasts	1,380.
Pork	3s. Od. to 5s. Od.	Sheep	13,640.
			Pigs 440.

COALS, January 29: Newcastle 40s. Od. to 48s. Od. Sunderland 41s. Od.—45s. Od.

SOAP, Yellow, 82s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. CANDLES, 11s. 3d. per Doz Moulds 12s. 6s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 7d. Clare Market 0s. Od. Whitechapel 5s. Od.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Jan. 1816 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.— Birmingham Canal, 749l. 19s. dividind 25l. per annum.— Leeds and Liverpool, 225l. to 225l. — Monmouth, 150l. with 5l. half year's dividend.— Shrewsbury, 140l. ex dividend.— Grand Junction, 165l. 170l. ex dividend, 4l.— Kennet and Avon, 16l. ex dividend.— Ellesmere, 78l. ex dividend 4l.— Lancaster, 19l. 10s.— West-India Dock, 145l. ex dividend.— London ditto, 82l. ex div.— Globe Insurance, 101l. ex dividend.— Imperial ditto, 46l.— Rock, 11s. premium.— Manchester Water-Works, 25l.— London Institution, 30l.— Russel ditto, 16l. 16s.— Surrey Ditto, 12l. 12s.— Strand Bridge Annuities, 7l. premium.— Ditto Shares, 17l.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1816.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Colls.	5 per Ct. Navy	R. Lion's Ann.	5 per Ct. Imp. pr. Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sub Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sub Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	One num.
1	Holiday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	14 1/2 pr.	
2	Holiday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	1 pr.	14 1/2 13 1/2 pr.	
3	Holiday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	2 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
4	Holiday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
5	Holiday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
6	Holiday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
7	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
8	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
9	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
10	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
11	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
12	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
13	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
14	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
15	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
16	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
17	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
18	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
19	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
20	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
21	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
22	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
23	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
24	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
25	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
26	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
27	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
28	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
29	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
30	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	
31	Sunday	59 1/2	—	74 3/8	—	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	15 1/2 13 pr.	

RICHARDSON, GOODLACK, & Co Bank Builders, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
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Lit. Adv. monthly
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Birmingham 3
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Embellished with a Perspective View of a curious old BARN at CHOLSEY, Berks;
and of the GLOBE THEATRE, and the BEAR GARDEN, Southwark.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY kept at EXETER.

Dec.	Bar.	Ther.	Hvg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hvg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hvg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.72	51	25	D Clouds with showers & wind.	29.61	51	33	do. Cloudy with squalls of wind.	29.78	51	44½	do. F. & C.
2	29.56	47	27	D Cloudy & frost; aft. 10 com-	29.39	50	33	do. Cloudy with some shower.	29.89	48	24	do. F. & C.
3	29.43	45½	16	D Fine; some showers.	29.53	47	40	do. Do.	29.83	44	20½	do. D.
4	29.47	44	4	M Fair, but hazy.	29.76	44	10	D F. & C.	29.82	41	4	do. Do.
5	29.45	44	6	M Wet haze and small rain.	29.51	45	32	do. Hazy; rain and wind.	29.33	46	32	do. Do.
6	29.42	43	6	M Fine with clouds and windy	29.44	43	11	do. Do. Do. D.; aft. 6 showers.	29.39	40	5½	do. F. & C.
7	29.39	39	2	M Cloudy and cold.	29.70	36	6	D Do.; frost.	29.76	27	9	do. Do. Do.
8	29.32	25	0	M Very fine; hard frost.	29.82	27	23	D Do. Do.	29.82	33	16	do. Do. Do.
9	29.37	22	4	D Very fine; hard frost.	29.91	27	20	D Do. Do.	30.05	30½	14	do. Do. Do.
10	30.22	27	11½	D Fine; hard frost.	30.25	33	15	do. Do. Do.	30.27	27	18	do. Do. Do.; foggy.
11	30.27	29	0	Foggy; hard frost.	30.24	24½	0	do. Do.	30.15	35	0	do. Fog; frost susp.
12	30.14	39	17½	M Fine, but hazy.	30.23	41	2	do. Fine; at 8 thick fog.	31.26	31	16	do. Foggy; frosty.
13	30.14	44	25½	M Fine, but hazy.	30.17	45	26	do. F. & C.	30.14	40	16	do. D.
14	30.17	39	13	M Hazy; aft. 10 fine.	30.15	42	14½	do. Fine.	29.97	37½	18	do. Do.
15	29.70	49	22	M Hazy & lower; blowing hard	29.61	47½	10	do. Cloudy and windy.	29.41	48	18	do. Do.
16	29.97	43	10½	M Gloomy; some showers.	29.92	38	5	do. Cloudy with wind & sleet.	28.92	35	12	do. Frosty; with hail.
17	29.94	37	7	D Gloomy; at 11 clear & frosty.	29.11	35	14	do. Fine; frosty.	29.18	39½	14	do. Do. [squalls.
18	29.19	30½	12	D Fine, sharp frost; a lit. snow	29.19	36	4	M Cloudy & lowering; frosty	29.32	29	2	do. Fine, sh. frost, with
19	29.43	32	22	M Fine; sharp frost.	29.38	35	4	do. Cloudy & lower; at 6 rain	29.14	43	28	do. Much rain. [snow.
20	29.35	46	23	M Frequent showers.	28.73	45	14	do. Do.	28.93	41	6	do. F. & C.
21	29.14	40	3½	M F. & C.	29.20	39	10	do. Do.	29.34	40	15	do. Do.
22	29.11	30	21	M Fine; sharp frost.	29.46	40	0	do. Cloudy and Do.	29.51	32½	10	do. Do
23	29.34	30	12	M Fine; sharp frost.	29.47	37	6½	do. Cloudy; hard frost.	29.37	42½	3	do. Cloudy; rain.
24	29.21	39	21	M Fine; aft. 1 showers.	29.21	40½	14	do. Showers.	29.25	38	14	do. Fair.
25	29.47	53	44	M Very fine; sharp frost.	29.60	35	16	do. Do. Do.	29.64	34½	4	do. M Do.
26	29.33	43½	17	M Small rain; windy.	29.04	46½	30	do. Rain and wind.	28.92	45	30	do. Do.
27	29.17	39½	0	M Blowing hard; some sm. rain.	29.47	37	3	D Fair and more moderate.	29.67	55	8	do. Do.
28	29.55	37	13	M Fine; frosty.	29.53	47	20½	do. Do.	29.78	49	42	do. F. & C.
29	29.84	48	30	M F. & C.	29.86	49	23½	do. Do.; aft. some small rain.	29.85	51	30	do. F. & C.
30	30.11	42½	31	M Fine.	30.26	45	0	do. Do.	30.33	35½	31	do. F. & C.
31	30.33	32	34	M Fog; sharp frost; at 1 clear.	30.53	39	15½	do. Fine; frosty.	30.31	36½	32	do. Fine.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1816.

INSCRIPTION

on the Tomb of Gen. R. FITZPATRICK,
in the Church-yard at Sunning-
hill, Berks.

Written by himself.

The Right Honourable

RICHARD FITZPATRICK,

Second Son of John, Earl of Upper Ossory,
and Evelyn Leveson Gower, his Wife,

General of his Majesty's Forces,

Colonel of the 47th Regiment of Foot,

Privy Counsellor in both Kingdoms,

and, at different times, Member of Par-

liament for the Borough of Tavistock,

and the County of Bedford.

He twice held the important office of

Secretary at War,

and once that of Secretary to the

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;

and was, during

forty years, the intimate Friend

of Mr. Fox.

He was an Inhabitant and Proprietor

in this Parish.

Born the 30th Jan. 1749,

died 25th April 1815.

My own EPITAPH.

Whose turn is next? this monitory
Stone

Replies, vain Passenger, perhaps thy own.

If, idly curious, thou wilt seek to know

Whose relics mingle with the dust below,

Enough to tell thee, that his destin'd

span [Man,

On Earth he dwelt,—and, like thyself, a

Nor distant far th' inevitable day

When thou, poor mortal, shalt like him

be clay. [Time,

Through life he walk'd unemulous of

Nor wish'd beyond it to preserve a name.

Content, if Friendship, o'er his humble

bier,

Drop but the heart-felt tribute of a tear;

Though countless ages should uncon-

scious glide, [died,

Nor learn that ever he had liv'd, or

R. F.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the Epitaph
and Inscription placed on a stone sar-
cophagus in the usual form, in the

Church-yard at Sunning-hill, close to
the house where Gen. Fitzpatrick's
friend G. Ellis, esq. lately lived and
died; and still inhabited by Mrs.
Ellis. A. N.

Jan. 29.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

I WILL not fatigue either you or
your readers, with an account
of the plans that have been devised
to protect the Publick against the
abominable abuses of *Stage-coaches*;
by men who set up their own private
gain as paramount to all possible
considerations, of comfort, security,
or life itself, to the individuals who
employ them. Some of these plans
have been ably explained and illus-
trated in your own pages. But I
shall not at present recall the atten-
tion of your readers to them. One
short position is all that I wish, on
this occasion, to suggest; which is
this. That, as some further Law must
be made to secure the lives and limbs
of his Majesty's subjects against the
avarice of Coach-drivers and Coach-
masters; I would suggest to the Le-
gislature, if nably they will attend to
an anonymous recommendation, to
make but one further enactment
upon the subject, but to let that be
brief and comprehensive: namely,
that, from the date of the Act to be
passed upon the subject, no Coach-
man shall be permitted, on any pre-
tence whatever, to put *any kind of*
luggage, whether light or heavy, up-
on the roof of his coach, under such a
penalty as the wisdom of Parliament
shall deem adequate; to be levied,
by the simplest process of informa-
tion, before any Magistrate what-
soever.

I need not explain to any person
who has the slightest idea of me-
chanics, that the principal danger ex-
perienced in these public carriages,

as they are now managed, arises from overloading them at the top; the consequence of which is such a raising of the centre of gravity, that the smallest inequality of the road throws it beyond the base, formed by the wheels; and of course produces an overturn.

To what expedients they may have recourse, when this destructive mode of loading shall be absolutely prohibited, I do not think it material to inquire. Some there are, which tend to increase the security of the vehicle, by every pound which is added to its burden; but these I shall leave them to find out for themselves; my only wish is, that they should be completely prevented from hazarding the limbs and lives of innocent travellers, merely to increase their gains in the conveyance of goods. If it came to this, that all heavy goods were obliged to be sent by waggons, I cannot think that any reasonable person would consider it as a cause for complaint.

Yours, &c.

AURIGA.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

THE difficulty of distinguishing *shall* and *will*, *would* and *should*, has always been felt by persons not regularly initiated in the native use of our language. Nor is it yet vanquished, after all the explanations that have been published. At least, if *shall* and *will* were better than they did, *would* and *should* are still misused; and such is the prevalence of Scotch writers in our Public Papers, and other Periodical Works, that there is reason to fear an ultimate perversion of those puzzling words. As the Scotch are remarkable for metaphysical heads, it is rather strange that they cannot keep in mind that *will* and *would* are never used by a person speaking of himself, unless his will and determination goes with the declaration; and the same distinction holds in reciting the words of another person, of whom we say that he said he *would* not do a thing, we ought to mean that he was *resolved* not to do it; but if he spoke of a mere consequence, not within the power of his own volition, he ought to say that he *should* never do it.

The neglect of the distinctions meets us in almost every Newspaper, till we cannot but apprehend that con-

fusion will at length result from continual misuse; and the correct distinction forgotten, which is so often neglected. I am particularly led to notice this, at present, by a report which lies before me of Lord Castlereagh's admirable speech in reply to Mr. Brougham, delivered on Thursday the 15th of this month.

The Reporter makes him say, in an early part of his speech, "Speaking of this assumption, he *would* disguise his own honest feelings if he did not state," &c.

He ought to have written, "Speaking of this assumption, he *should* disguise his own honest feelings, if," &c. — He means to state a mere consequence of his not stating such and such things, not a determination to arise out of that omission.

Again, "The Cortes thought that they *would* best effect their purpose, by overturning the entire antient system of the kingdom." Here their will has nothing to do with the matter. Read clearly, "the Cortes thought that they *should* best effect," &c. Afterwards, still more absurdly; "For his own part, he (Lord Castlereagh) *would* always regret that the King of Spain had not the means, after his return, of carrying into effect the declaration of the 4th of May." What, he was determined always to regret it, was he? No, it was no choice of his, it was matter of necessity, the facts compelled him to regret it: therefore, the Reporter should have written, "For his own part he *should* always regret," &c.

It is a lamentable thing if we are always to be at this child's play of detecting grammatical blunders; but, as long as the press is conducted by men not trained to the niceties of our language, we must be on the watch to prevent them from making corruption current. The fault here noticed occurs perpetually.

Another very common and almost intruded corruption, and I believe from the same source, occurs to me at this moment. It is that of omitting the preposition to after *write*, when followed only by *that*. Ex. "He wrote me, that he was coming soon to town." "I wrote him that his brother was ill." — Here it should be, "I wrote to him," "he wrote to me." When the verb *to write* governs a case of its own, then the preposi-

preposition before the person written to may be omitted. "He wrote me an account of so and so." "I wrote him an exact description of," &c. This, however, is an elliptical mode of expression, for it ought regularly to be, "I wrote to him an account," &c. The ellipsis seems to have been admitted, to give an easier flow to the words. But one admitted licence does not authorize another, which the language has not adopted.

Yours, &c. PRISCIAN.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

THE indulgence I met with by the insertion of an article for providing greater safety in Fishing-Boats and small Craft some little time ago, (October 1814, under the signature of PHILONAUT) by the adoption of bulk-heads or cabins made watertight fore and aft, induces me to apply again to you for a similar indulgence. Although the former article did not attract general attention, and fell far short of the hopes of the writer, yet it was not entirely unnoticed.

It met the eye of a gentleman in Wales, whose benevolent and liberal example in promoting all objects of humanity and which may benefit the community, deserves the highest praise; and under the kind auspices of such a Patron we yet hope the plan will be generally adopted.

The prejudices, however, hinted at in the article first mentioned, have been realized in all the force that was apprehended; for, although a boat has been built upon the plan recommended at the sole expence of the above gentleman, the obstinacy and prejudice of the Fishermen on the coast where it has been provided is such that no one has been induced to try it; and, although a crew may be, and probably by this time has been, hired to man it, it is feared that their prejudice will be such, that they will wantonly run it on the rocks, or do it other mischief, to raise a pretence against the advantages it possesses, and to make it appear inferior to their own miserable barks. Since it has been tendered to the people for whose safety it has been constructed, and rejected by them, twelve men, the fathers of families, have perished in their own boats last Summer, upon

attempting to make their harbour, which they were obliged to do, from the incapacity of their vessels to keep at sea in rough weather. This is merely mentioned to shew what steps have been taken to promote the object, and how ineffectual, at the same time how much it is to be lamented.

The frequent and but too melancholy cases last year (1815), of the boat at Sidmouth, another at Newcastle, that of Mr. Poyntz at Bognor, and the accident to the party at Plymouth which curiosity prompted to go and see Buonaparte, and many others which might be mentioned, induce me again to urge the subject on the consideration of the Publick. If prejudices exist with the uninformed, sure it is no reason why we are to be the sufferers, and, subjecting ourselves to their prejudices, sacrifice our lives and pleasures in compliance to them. Gentlemen, in pursuing their pleasures and avocations on the water, have no occasion to expose themselves wantonly to danger, unless they think it exalts their character for prowess or courage, when the same objects can be obtained better, and by safer means? If they do, they are guilty of a strange perversion of sense. I trust the subject will at length meet with serious consideration; and that in the construction of small pleasure-boats the plan recommended will be adopted, and that those who are resident much on the sea-coast will subscribe and establish a few boats so constructed, and employ no others. The happiest effects would result to them, and their families; and probably the example might lead to the general adoption.

Government might on many occasions assist this benevolent and beneficial object, by adopting boats so constructed. Snipe-boats in general, perhaps, must be excepted; at least, more than one boat so constructed might be objectionable, on account of the greater weight of the boat built on the plan proposed, and which would render the hoisting in and out of the ship more difficult; but, to compensate the weight of boats constructed on the plan proposed, it should be recollected that boats of much smaller size might be used. And one small boat on this plan to be occasionally used might be of the greatest utility in cases of boarding prizes,

prizes, or in communicating with other ships in tempestuous weather, and of getting on shore in storms, or in distress, when by so doing means might be taken for preserving the crews, which, for want of power to communicate with the shore, cannot be effected *. On the occasion of voyages of discovery, or exploring coasts, a row boat on this construction would be of the greatest service. A boat or two on the plan proposed in each Dock-yard, or at coast stations, to set out on emergencies of distress, might be of the greatest service, and would, of course, afford frequent examples of its utility.

As soon as the boat already built has been tried, I purpose to give you, with the leave of the gentleman alluded to, a full account of the trial, as soon as I shall receive it. In confirmation of the plan proposed, I beg to add that on visiting Brighton a little while back, I observed that several of the largest-sized Hog-boats appeared to me constructed with the fore-cabin made close, and a hatchway so as to keep out the water. This may be the case with all the larger boats, and it may be so in some of the smaller hog-boats; yet I do not recollect ever seeing this precaution used before in these boats; though I do not mean to say it was not ever adopted before. At the same time, when at Brighton, in 1816, I do not remember to have seen it in any instance, although I examined several boats, in all of which it appeared to me, the fore-cabins opened with a door like a cupboard, into the midship, which, of course, would not prevent the water shipped, if taken in any quantity, running into the fore part of the boat, which the plan adopted of having the fore-cabin close would; and would render the boats having it much safer than without, as the head will be kept buoyant, and until the other part of the boat became filled with water, so as to sink at stern, would preserve them from foundering. If the close fore-

cabins I have lately observed in some of the Brighton boats, is a recent adoption, I should be extremely happy to be informed; or, if it be an old plan, I should likewise be glad to know: would some gentleman knowing the facts give me any information upon it, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine; and at the same time mention whether it has been found beneficial in any instance where boats have encountered severe storms; for I had no opportunity of making the inquiry myself when at Brighton. Why I think it was not in use till lately, is, that being at Brighton in 1806, I was induced to consider how easily the boats might be rendered more safe by the means proposed without adding any inconvenience: by rendering close and water-tight the fore-cabin and platform aft or quarter-deck, which all of them had, but which were not close or water-tight, and extending them a little more into the midships, particularly the aft-cabins. Most of the boats I last examined at Brighton had the fore-cabin advanced as far as the mast, which undoubtedly was quite sufficient for that part of the boat; and the aft-cabin was only wanting to make the boat complete according to the plan recommended.

Yours, &c.

G. G. V.

Mr. URRAN,

Feb. 12.

IN your last Volume, ii p. 400, a Correspondent has very sensibly extracted, and given the judicious advice of Dr. Parry of Bath, on the measures to be adopted, when any one has been unhappily bitten by a rabid animal, to prevent the constitution partaking of the virus, and becoming infected.

Although there is little or nothing in these remarks of the Doctor, that has not before appeared, yet they are so unquestionably true and correct, that they cannot be too often reiterated, or too widely disseminated, for public benefit.

I am the more gratified, the more frequently I see the positive necessity of excising the bitten parts enforced in publications, like yours, of general and extensive circulation: because it is a lamentable fact, that popular periodical Works, even of these enlightened times, still teem with statements and recommendations of the most fu-

tile

* The necessity that exists for such Boats is evinced in the case of the recent disastrous shipwrecks of Transports near Kinsale in Ireland, particularly in the case of the Lord Melville transport, where the only persons lost were in the boat which was swamped.

tile and empirical preventives and remedies calculated only to deceive; and thus, by exciting a fatal confidence, become the actual causes of the loss of many valuable lives, that in all probability might otherwise have been preserved. It should also be indelibly impressed on the recollection, that this operation may be *successfully* practised at any time between receiving the bite, and the development of the hydrophobic symptoms, *even though weeks or months should intervene.*

Hopeless as the cure of Hydrophobia appears to your Correspondent B. yet I cannot concede that it is quite so irremediable as he pronounces; although the *Nitrus argenti* (lunar caustic) has been tried, as well as almost every other powerful remedy of the *Materia Medica*, and has equally failed.

The system of depletion, by large blood lettings, which has been often tried, is by no means abandoned: on the contrary, it still holds out very strong claims to the attention and experiment of the most experienced medical practitioners of this Country, and of the Continent. Besides the cases of Hydrophobia stated to be cured by this practice (and the fallacy of every other mode is now fully admitted) by Mr. Tymon and Dr. Shoolbred, in India, and by Mr. Wyne of Shrewsbury, which have been fully detailed, another successful instance of blood-letting in this disease has recently occurred in the practice of Dr. Vogelsang, of Gohlitz, in Saxony; which is credited, entirely, and announced by the celebrated Professor Hufeland, of Berlin—a Physician of the highest character and eminence in Europe.

This Case is published in the 24th Number of *The London Medical Repository*; in the course of which Work, both the theory and the practice of Hydrophobia have been largely treated of, in the observations of the late Dr. Marshall, and the joint communications of Dr. Pinckard, Mr. James Parkinson, Mr. Edmonston, of Newcastle, Mr. Kerrison, Mr. Bellingham, and by the remarks of the Editors, who have taken an elaborate view of all the remedies known to have been ineffectually used in the medical treatment of it.

Despair is a most dangerous foe,

whether relating to society or science: it is the antagonist of Hope, without which, life is a burthen; and it extinguishes the greatest incentive to the exercise of our faculties. Should, therefore, the expectation of the cure of Hydrophobia be totally discouraged, the unfortunate, exposed to the hazard of that disease, would, from horror alone, be in greater danger of perishing; and, all attempts to stop its progress being judged unavailing, the stimulus to exertion in the discovery of, and perseverance in the exhibition of a remedy would be wanting.

The advice of Dr. Parry, and I believe I may add of almost the whole of the Profession, promises nearly the certainty of prevention, if that advice be pursued; and the cases and the reasonings to which I have referred, encourage the happy prospect, that the cure of this dreadful malady is by no means quite desperate.

If this information prove useful or consolatory to my fellow-creatures, it will be a happiness to

PHILO-HUMANITAS.

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 14.*

N the last age, Dr. Berkeley, and those who acted with him, took much pains to procure the establishment of Episcopacy in those States which were then denominated the British Colonies in North America. After several fruitless attempts, they at last procured the consecration of a Bishop (Seabury) in Scotland, and sent him to exercise his spiritual functions in America, independently of the Civil Power. Though this measure was not without some good effect, yet it did not seem fully to answer the purpose of its projectors. It has been often asserted, since that time, that, if the plan had succeeded, and if Episcopacy had been completely established in America, the subsequent revolt of the Colonies would have been prevented. There is an order and rational subjection in moderate and well-regulated Episcopacy, which will not easily yield to Anarchy and Rebellion. I trust, Sir, there is no danger of the revolt of our West India Islands. But surely we may learn wisdom from past events. The Islands at present would receive with pleasure a Head, a superintendent, a Bishop.

Bishop. Such a spiritual governor would gather together in one, the Children of God who are scattered abroad. But different denominations of Christians are making vast efforts; and the time may come, when the appointment will be too late.

Yours, &c.

U. U.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.

AMONG the Literary Notices of *Rusticus* in vol. LXXXV. Part II. p. 406, is one on the Commentaries of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, translated by James Thomson, Gent. 8vo. 1747, which in some Booksellers' Catalogues have been ascribed to the Author of the Seasons, although no notice is taken of it in any of the Lives of him. As I believe that I was the first person that so described it, in one of the late Mr. B. White's Catalogues, from whence it has been copied into others; I will give you my authority for so doing, which was from the information of the late Mr. Floyer Sydenham, the Translator of Plato, from whom I received it in Mr. White's shop.

Yours, &c.

L. R. I.

*** The date of the Poet Thomson's death, is Aug. 27, 1748.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 16.

THE sketch of the character of the late Charles Duke of Norfolk calls for some remark; and, as you justly pride yourself upon furnishing genuine anecdotes, and characters drawn with truth and precision, worthy to be adopted by future biographers, I trust you will candidly admit of this slight animadversion.

The Writer of the article alluded to cannot but have suffered, with every man of a liberal mind, the disgust excited by those effusions of morbid malignity which have lately been admitted into certain *Sunday Newspapers*. He has expressed his disapprobation. But it is most evident to those who knew the late Duke, not merely in the streets, or as taking a leading part in popular politics, but were intimately conversant with him, that the Memoir-writer is not less unacquainted with the nature and extent of his talents, than of his usual habits, when surrounded by his friends. Such a portrait as is exhibited in page 65, is but guess-work at the best: *nec verum, nec verisimile*.

It is by no means my intention to examine one by one the distorted or inaccurately delineated features, or to point out their dissimilitude to the original.

When the Duke is represented as having been jealous of the pretensions of other Noblemen, the accusation is ill grounded. True indeed it is, that he felt the high responsibility of his office of Earl-marshal of England; and as often as claims to extinct or dormant Peerages were found, upon the maturest investigation, to rest only upon conjecture instead of proof, and to be bolstered up by specious reasoning, instead of being supported by fact, he resolutely and effectually opposed them. The decisive part he took in some recent cases of *Claims* to the Peerage, originated solely in his integrity of feeling, as the guardian of the rights of the Peerage; and he firmly resisted, in all of them, the solicitations of many powerful and eloquent friends.

There is likewise an error as to W. H. (the poor maniac who has so frequently obtruded himself upon public notice) claiming to be descended from a Sir Charles Howard, in the reign of Charles the First, but whose existence or connexions cannot be authenticated with any satisfaction. It has been presumed (but it is a mere presumption) that the said Sir Charles was an *ante natus* son of the second Earl of Suffolk; who, afterwards, having privately married his mother, left him an estate in Westmoreland. His grand-father was certainly considered as a country gentleman; but his father was in very reduced circumstances, and so far from being fostered by, was not even personally known to, the last Duke.

It was an observation of a shrewd Lawyer lately deceased, that "half the truth, whenever the other is either ignorantly or wilfully suppressed, is the most pernicious of all falsehoods."

E. M. S.

P. 36, a. I believe INVESTIGATOR is mistaken in his supposition that Henry Herringman was of Dublin; for I think I remember books of that period sold by H. H. in London, I suppose in the New Exchange in the Strand, which stood where Mr. Coutts's Banking house now stands, which used to be described as in the New Exchange Buildings. E.

Mr.

Great Mass. Rd. 100 ft. N. of 100



Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, July 1.*

PERMIT me to register in your valuable Miscellany, a few descriptive remarks upon Cholsey Barn, in Berks, mentioned by a South-east wind (see Plate I.), which it has been proposed to have taken down, in its dilapidated state, in May 1816. The Barn was situated about 100 yards north of the Parish Church, at the northern edge of the village. It measured the extraordinary length of 303 feet, was 51 feet high, and 34 feet wide; the upright walls, which were not more than eight feet in height, were composed of a variety of materials, cemented together with fluid mortar. The interior was separated into three aisles by 17 stone pillars on either side, each measuring a yard square, and rising above two thirds the height of the building; these supported the immense roof, the frame-work of which was chiefly of brown oak, but some few beams were of chestnut. The rafters were widely placed, and braced together by timbers, which formed obtuse arches. The number of tiles taken from the roof is calculated to have been nearly 230,000, many of them of unusual size and thickness.

The extent of this building, independent of its supposed antiquity, has always been sufficient to recommend it to the notice of the topographer, but it does not appear hitherto to have been particularly remarked, and the date of its erection is always considerably over-rated.

Mr. Snare of Reading, who published some account of the Churches and lands formerly annexed to Cholsey Abbey, in a note (vol. II. page 8,) says there can be no doubt but this Barn was erected about the middle of the thirteenth century, because it resembles in the form and pitch of the roof the House of the Friars Minors in that town; known to have been erected about that period; but neither the frame-work, nor the form and pitch of the two roofs, bear the least affinity towards each other.

Mr. Gilpin, in his "Description of Forest Scenery," mentions the discovery of the date 1101, in some part of the interior*; but, after a strict search when the tiles were removed, no date, either on wood or stone, was

to be found earlier than the beginning of the sixteenth century. The construction of this Barn does not warrant the slightest supposition of its having been erected earlier than the latter end of the fifteenth, or the beginning of the sixteenth century; and as we are destitute of any positive evidence, there can be no other guide to a safe conclusion.

It is very probable that the Abbot and Convent of Reading, who were Lords of the Manor from the foundation to the dissolution of that Abbey, experienced, as improvements in agriculture advanced, the necessity of such a store-room, as one less capacious at that time, when they added the tithes of the whole village to the Manor Farm of 1000 acres, must certainly have been found inadequate; as of late years, without any tithes, the produce of the farm alone has been sufficient to fill this Barn, and two others of smaller dimensions. On the East side of one of the pillars in the South row was a marble lozenge-shaped stone, recording an extraordinary performance of manual labour in the following words: "In this Barn James Landsley thrashed for Mr. Joseph Hopkins 5 quarters, 14 bushels of wheat, in 13 hours, on March 15, 1747." This man was a native of Chieveley, in Berks. He died at work in this barn, where he had constantly laboured for upwards of 60 years, in the spring of 1808, aged 95.

Yours, &c. JAMES HUNT.

Tour through various Parts of FLANDERS, GERMANY, and HOLLAND, in 1815,

(Continued from p. 7.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 1.*

MY last letter announced my arrival at Gravelines. Gravelines is a small town in French Flanders, upon the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Aa. It is well fortified, and surrounded by canals and ditches, so as to render it very difficult of access to a besieging army. The military history of this place shews the importance which France has always attached to it, as one of the keys of her Northern frontier. Her jealousy of the new and formidable kingdom of the Netherlands (backed, as I hope that kingdom ever will be, by the powerful alliance of Britain) will, no doubt, prevent this fortress from being

* More probably "1501."—EDIT.

being suffered to fall into decay. I heartily wish we had secured, by the late treaty of peace, the possession of Gravelines and Dunkirk for five years at least, and of Calais in perpetuity. The possession of the latter would be attended with incalculable advantages to England, whether in peace or war.

Amidst the general wreck of Religious houses in Flanders, I observed that one had been suffered to remain at Gravelines, namely, an English Convent of the Nuns of Ste. Claire, which has existed since the year 1620. Much distress has been the result of the suppression of the Monasteries and Nunneries throughout France; and although, as a Protestant, I cannot lament the abolition of these institutions, I do most sincerely protest against the injustice and cruelty of turning the existing possessors adrift without a comfortable subsistence for life. When I was formerly abroad, I used to visit with great complacency the Lutheran Convents, where no restriction was laid upon those laws which *Love hath made*: and I heartily wish we had such establishments in England: but with far different emotions did I use to survey Popish Nunneries; and the soft gliding forms of the fair *Religieuses* often recalled the following lines which Pope puts into the mouth of *Eloisa*:

"Now warm in love, now with'ring in
my bloom,
Lost in a Convent's solitary gloom!
There stern Religion quench'd th' un-
willing flame, [fame."
There died the best of passions, love and

At Gravelines, the French gentleman left us with polite expressions of regret that, in all probability, this was our last interview; and, turning to me at parting, he said, "Notwithstanding I am a Frenchman, I have a high respect for your Nation, from having studied the English character in its native soil; and permit me to add, that if England and France could agree to bury their old animosities in oblivion, and unite in cordial alliance, they might hold in their hands the balance of Europe, and command the destiny of the world." "Say rather," observed our fair fellow-traveller, "in that case, the ladies of France would hold the balance, by their conquests over the gentlemen of England."—"Madam," replied he,

"the effects of French female influence have often been sensibly felt in camps and cabinets; how far to the credit of the ladies, I pass over in silence: but under no circumstances, I apprehend, would our countrywomen be likely to make extensive conquests in England, unless they were to cultivate the mild graces and domestic virtues that so eminently characterize the females of England, and give them so decided a preference in the eyes of their countrymen." With this just encomium on the English female character, he bid the lady adieu: and, cordially grasping my hand, he uttered, in reply to a valedictory Latin address from me, the following words: *Longum vale! Vir Reverende, bene et feliciter vale!* And thus we parted, probably never to meet again on this side of the grave.

An accession was now made to our party, of a young Flemish lady, whose soft and gentle manners formed a striking contrast to the brisk air, quick glances, and volubility, of the French lady.

The Flemish fair-one had acquired a grammatical knowledge of the English language, together with a relish for the beauties of English Poetry. She spoke with admiration of the Pastorals of Pope and Shenstone: of Hammond's Love Elegies, and Goldsmith's inimitable ballad of Edwin and Angelina, which last, she said, she had got by heart. "One of the wishes nearest her heart," to use her own words, was to be gratified with a sight of England,—a wish which she believed had been first excited by reading Goldsmith's picture of our country in his Traveller, from which she repeated the following lines:

"Where lawns extend that scorn th' Arc-
adian pride, [yes glide;
And brighter streams than fam'd Hydus
Where all around the gentlest breezes
ttray, [spray."
Where heavenly musick melts on every

She inquired about the present state of poetic genius and taste in England. I replied, "Madam, you would find no Popes nor Goldsmiths among us in the present day. I remember one Bard, whose honoured brow was conspicuously adorned with the *Poet's Bay*, the immortal Cowper; but where shall she look now-a-days for original genius, and the graces of that charm-

ing virgin simplicity *, unless we choose to trick off with their honours, inflated diction, turgid epithets, gaudy and bombast imagery."

In this manner was the conversation flowing over the refreshment of coffee, when we were joined by a young Englishman, bound for Waterloo, a Cantab, whose taste for polite literature had been formed in the proper soil, namely, in one of our public schools. The French Lady, I observed, lost no time in directing the artillery of her eyes at the young Englishman, who was evidently more attracted by the milder lustre that beamed from the countenance of the fair Fleming. When we got into the stage-coach for Dunkirk, the conversation turned upon the comparative merits of modern languages. It was proposed as a question, which was the best adapted for expressing the softer emotions of the human heart; for exhibiting, through the medium of arbitrary signs, the feelings of grief, tenderness, and love. The French lady contended that, in this respect, the Italian bore the palm, quoting passages in support of her opinion, with the impassioned tones and gestures of an actress. It was remarked in the course of conversation by the Flemish lady, and I think with justice, that the French might properly be denominated *une polite langue*, a petty language, well calculated for the chit-chat of a drawing-room, for *jeux d'esprits*, *bon-mots*, sallies of sportive wit, *billets-doux*, and the lighter productions of fancy. "Ours," said the French lady, "is the language of ease and elegance; its general adoption in Courts and refined societies gives it, I think, a superior claim to the appellation of a polished language, and entitles our country to be considered as the Athens of Europe."

It was remarked by the young Englishman, that the merits of the German language were not sufficiently appreciated either in England or in France. "I should like to know," said the French lady, "wherein consist the merits of the German language." "The German, Madam," replied he, "like the Celtic, possesses

the merit of *originality*; it is withal rich and energetic, and, perhaps, superior to any other language in Europe, in point of *expression*; that is, in making the sound an echo to the sense." "Well," said the French lady, "of all sounds, the sound of the German language is to me the most uncouth. I once took lessons of a German master; but the tones were so harsh, and the pronunciation so guttural, that I soon got tired of it. Indeed, I thought I must have been suffocated in attempting to learn the pronunciation, and the roof of my mouth seemed to be in pain at the close of every lesson." I concurred with the Englishman in his encomium on the German language, which forms the grand foundation of the English tongue; for, when the ancient Celtic was driven out of England into Wales, the Saxon dialect of the Teutonic unquestionably laid the basis of the language now spoken in England. On this account alone the German language was interesting to an Englishman, and it certainly possessed great force and copiousness; but I begged leave to stand up for the superior honours of the English language, which, with the simplicity of the Hebrew, unites the rich variety of the Greek; a language which is unrivaled in the field of oratory, and in the higher strains of poetry, and is capable of flowing with great beauty and harmony in rhyme.

By this time, the French lady seemed as if she wished to divert the conversation into a new channel. She alluded to the Play which had been acted at Calais the preceding evening; and this led to a discussion of the merits and demerits of the performers at the Theatre of Calais, which continued till our arrival at Dunkirk; a discussion which was so perfectly uninteresting to me, that I directed my whole attention to the scenery and cultivation of the country around us, which became more and more interesting the farther we advanced. The hills of sand, which present themselves on the coast, heighten, by the force of contrast, the beauties of the inland scenery; to which let me add, that those who have a taste for agriculture can no where be more highly gratified than by visiting the fertile and well-cultivated plains of Flanders.

The sight of Dunkirk recalled a variety

* Pulchra O Simplicitas! beata Virgo!
Tu vincis radios nitore Phœbes,
Tu stellas superas decore cunctas.

MORE.

variety of events connected with the modern annals of England, which rendered it interesting to me. I thought of Cromwell, Charles the Second, Louis the Fourteenth, and the Peace of Utrecht. I wished from the bottom of my heart that Dunkirk might once more either become the property of England, or revert to its parent stock, even that fair domain which formerly belonged to the House of Burgundy. No new arrangement of territory on the Continent would afford me more sincere pleasure, than to see France compelled to give up every foot of land she hath acquired in the Netherlands, and her Northern boundary once more terminated by the Province of Picardy. I wish this had been insisted upon by our Statesmen in the moment of her lowest humiliation; yea, and moreover, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. I am thankful, however, that I have lived to see what I never expected a few years ago, namely, the disruption of the Austrian Netherlands from France, and their incorporation with Holland under the illustrious House of Orange. — But to return to Dunkirk. This place derives its name from two words, *Dune* and *Kerk*; the former, in the Celtic, signifying a small hill, or rising ground, whether natural or artificial; and the latter, in the Teutonic, from which the Flemish is derived, signifying a Temple: Dunkirk therefore means the *Church of the Downs*, which name was given to it about the middle of the seventh century, when the first Christian place of worship was erected there, under the auspices of St. Eloy, Bishop of Noyon, who has been dignified by the devotees of the Romish Church with the title of the Apostle of Flanders. The fame which this Prelate acquired as a worker of miracles, and a hunter of relicks, strongly marks the superstition of the age in which he lived.

The following extract from one of his productions may serve as a sample of his pulpit oratory, and enable us to guess at the spirit and tendency of his Episcopal Charges: "He is a good Christian," says St. Eloi, "who goes frequently to Church, and makes his oblations at the altar; who never tastes of his fruits until he hath first presented some of them to God; who, for many days before the solemn festivals of the Church, observes strict

chastity, though he be married, in order that he may approach the altar with a safe conscience. Lastly, who can repeat the Apostles' Creed, or the Lord's Prayer." To this portrait of a good Christian, the Bishop subjects the following address to his auditory: "Redeem your souls from punishment, while you have the remedy in your power; offer your tithes and oblations; contribute according to your ability towards the lights in holy places; repair more frequently to Church, and humbly implore the protection of the Saints. If you observe these things, you may appear boldly in the last day at the tribunal of the eternal Judge, and say, Give, Lord, according as we have given."—"We see here," remarks the learned Translator of Mosheim; "a large and ample description of the character of a good Christian, in which there is not the least mention of the love of God, resignation to his will, obedience to his laws, or of justice, benevolence, and charity towards man; and in which the whole of religion is made to consist in coming often to the Church, bringing offerings to the altar, lighting candles in consecrated places, and such like vain services."—So much for the founder of the first Church at Dunkirk, the Apostle of Flanders. Let us be thankful that the Protestant Reformation hath happily rid us of such Apostles; and let us pray for a speedy riddance to those benighted regions where such false doctrines are still preached.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS,
(To be continued.)

A Journey to the Isle of Wight.

(Continued from p. 28.)

June 7. **T**OOK a walk to the sea mark at the mouth of St. Helen's harbour: it is a remnant of St. Helen's Old Church; which the sea so destroyed, that nothing is now left but a narrow slip of its highest part, which is faced with new work next the sea, while its base, where the tide beats, is guarded by strong-built fences of stone and wooden piles. I saw many tombs of a modern date in the Church-yard; and heard from my companion, that his father was married about 40 years ago in this lost Church. We diverted ourselves on the beach from hence to St. Helen's Point, with gathering beautiful small shells

shells; which are not equalled on any other shore of the island. St. Helen's Point is surrounded by two rocks, which the tide covers with black weeds. We left the sea-shore, to view Priory Farm; which is admirably situated for a full view of whatever company of ships may assemble in any part of the triangle between Portsmouth harbour, Dunnose Point, and Selsey Peninsula. The house itself is agreeable, and once had the honour of being devoted to religion, as its name and small part of the building testify. We passed from hence to St. Helen's New Church, which is prudently placed a good way from the sea, and at no small distance from the village itself.

June 8. Went from Brading to the low Midland Downs, which produce a great variety of fine land prospects, but seldom rise high enough to shew the sea. The road from the end of these Downs goes through an insipid flat country to Newport, which is the only handsome town of this island. I here took leave of my companion, and walked through Carisbrook, without going aside into the Castle, which I had visited six years ago: it has a venerable ruinous aspect, and is of great extent: it was famous in the earliest times of the Heptarchy, and remarkable of late for the imprisonment of King Charles the First, whose memory is much revered in all parts of the island. There stands another ruin on the opposite side of Carisbrook village, resembling a religious house; the walls alone remain, and are overgrown with ivy. Hence I ascended the Western Downs, and was seldom in a bottom till I reached the head of that land which seems the highest in the island: it gave me a prospect of almost all the surrounding sea; for the water was scarce intercepted at all from my sight by any land but Dunnose; and indeed I am doubtful whether those Downs or where I stood be highest. This delightful prospect comprehended, in a circle, I believe, nearly 200 miles; it was most pleasing to the West, where several headlands of Dorsetshire run far into the sea: the farthest from me was the Bill of Portland, at the distance of 40 miles; the distance from Dunnose to France is but three leagues more; and I suppose it may be seen from thence with a good

glass. Freshwater Cliffs being a mile or two from me, and descended at once from the very brow of their Downs, so that I plainly saw their upper part, and conclude them twice the height of the Culver, which only falls from half the altitude of Bimbridge Down. Fain would I have sat a long time to enjoy my great prospect, and then have gone to Freshwater Cliffs and the Needles Point, where lay the wreck of his Majesty's ship Assurance of 50 guns: but such was my intelligence from several gentlemen at Newport, that I thought I must hurry from the Downs, or lose my passage to Lymington, where a fine breeze of fair wind invited me.

I shall now repeat a little *hearsay* concerning Freshwater Cliffs: they are certainly more lofty than the Culver, and have an inaccessible shore of rocks below them, on which are at all times found a variety of sea birds, and let them be of what kind soever, they have no other name but Freshwater birds. The wise islanders think it a charming sport to stand on the cliffs and throw stones at them, being almost sure that, fall where it will, each stone must kill a bird; but happy, thrice happy, is he that can bring a gun! for then the bold slaughterman may kill several at every shot; and this bright amusement may challenge the preference of most kinds of gunnery, by being, like Virtue, its own reward: for very few of the dead birds can be come at, even with a boat and much difficulty; nor are they good for any one thing, or set the least value on by the islanders; neither are they guilty of the least misdemeanor to the murderer, either by pecking his corn, or any thing that is his; in short, they must die, that more valuable creatures may safely gratify an innate desire of blood; that natural lust of a vulgar mind! that only piece of *reason* which seems to me to distinguish a graceless ignorant man from a beast.

I left my pleasing situation, and ran down a smooth long slope to Carbon; which is watered by a broad spring bursting out upon it at the foot of the Downs: the land is plain and fertile from this village to Yarmouth, where I found that the Lymington passage-boats never went over but in a morning. I had asked many people, from the day that I landed in their

their island concerning this Yarmouth, but was seldom presented with truth, or even good conjecture about it; for the people in general that live at one end of this little country seem to be planted in their dwellings like cabbages, and look upon the other end as a kind of *terra incognita*. I had five or six hours to pass till night at this poor disagreeable town, where I persuaded a man to drink liquor for me, which is an easy thing any where; and saw by his means a curiosity that I should never have looked for. The Church is as plain and mean as the town itself, but has an exceeding good marble figure of one Holmes; who is represented larger than the life, and stands between brown marble pillars, under an arch of the same, in so gloomy a cell that it put me in mind of the antient Catacombs: his right hand grasps a truncheon, while the left touches a cannon; behind which are several weapons of war: his long Latin Epitaph says that, he died in the year 1692. My officious tipler next led me to the Castle, which I took for an old house, till the dull inside undeceived me; vast quantities of red and white garden centaury grew out of the walls, and greatly enlivened this doleful fortress.

June 9. Embarked in a large sailing-boat, with very light airs of wind, and soon had a fine view of Hurst Castle and the Needle Rocks. The Castle appeared very strong and magnificent, and the Needles seemed to front it with a high range of the sharpest white rocks I ever saw. A fair wind sprang up about mid channel, and carried us by a water-mark to the North of Lymington river, where the sand and mud appeared above water for several miles, the tide being out, and uncovered a narrow crooked passage, through which we sailed briskly to Lymington. The pleasant Isle of Wight so well deserves a few general remarks, that I shall endeavour to pay it that tribute, though with borrowing more from Gibson's Camden than I have of my own to give. "The Romans called this Isle *Pectis* (or the Bar), for it not only serves as a barrier to England; but is itself strongly guarded by rocks and cliffs. Vespasian, according to Suetonius, fought many battles in Hampshire, and conquered the Isle of Wight; for which

he was thus complimented by Valerius Flaccus:

"O you, whose glorious reign
Can boast new triumphs o'er the won-
quer'd main,
Since your bold Navy pass'd the British
sea, [sway]
That scorn'd the Cæsars, and the Roman

"This Island is parted from Hampshire by that rapid narrow channel which Bede calls *Solente*; into which, at certain hours, two opposite tides coming up from the ocean with great violence, gave such admiration to our forefathers that they counted it one of the wonders of Britain." By this it is plain that the Channel was much narrower of old than at present: for, except between the Needles and Hurst Castle, it is more than two leagues wide in every part, and gives the tide room to expand without violence. The Island was adorned with so luxuriant a plenty, that the very Downs, in many parts, were not free from inclosures and fruitful fields, which indeed made the prospect more charming, but rendered the paths so crooked and hard to find, that I have sometimes seen the place I was going to very plain, and yet been obliged to break over hedges. Here are no great abundance of cattle, nor of any other animals, unless I may reckon brown beetles; many thousands of which, both living and dead, were scattered on the Southern shores; and vast numbers lay drowned in the surges, so that I fancied they were cast away by trying to land from France. They likewise swarmed all over the island, and in some parts of Hampshire.

I made no stay at Lymington, but thought the town exceedingly handsome: it is high-seated, and builds shipping at the West end of Solente. Hence, I walked four miles to the skirts of the New Forest; and then, passing the village of Broxey, and the five mile-stone, which is the last from Lymington, I entered immediately the thickest of the woodland shades, admiring the smoothness of the ground, and verdure of the short grass; but was saluted at my entrance by the roaring of a bull, who pawed the earth on my approach, and seemed pretty strongly bent to obstruct my passage at the ford of a rivulet; but this insolence rather frightened than enraged me, and, after reflect-

reflecting I was one of the Lords of the creation, self-love persuaded me to go round about, and avoid that bare of the forest. I then went on to the midst of its greatest solitudes, where nothing but the roads was free from trees; no human creature appeared for many miles, and I was seized with a kind of religious awe, when I laid me down to rest in these gloomy shades, which were first made a desert by William the Conqueror. I tried to recollect if I had ever experienced a more dreary situation in England, and was of opinion that the much-admired Vale of Aylesbury had proved a greater solitude, when I walked through it from London in my way to Stowe, without so much as a dog to bear me company, and sometimes for five or six miles together could see no animals but insects; whereas I was here attended by a spaniel, and found the whole forest enlivened by musical birds, who seemed to be proud of their native freedom, and to rejoice at the absence of stupid man, that ill-natured scourge of the innocent world! I seemed at last to partake of their happiness, and fancied a thousand charms in this wild desert, till two of my own species, who called themselves broken tradesmen, came ruining upon me from the thickets, and gave me good reason to believe that their first intention was not to be contented with accepting charity, which, however, they were at last. I was then about a mile from Lindhurst, which is a pleasant village in a thin part of the forest, on a rising land, whose head is crowned with a Church, and a house of the King's, which the Duke of Bedford possesses as Ranger. The first two gravestones I saw in the Church-yard have melancholy epitaphs, complaining, for the dead persons, of the barbarity of their murderers; alleging that not age but cruelty put a period to their lives, and praying the Eternal Judge to punish homicides. I was told in this village of a large family inhabiting a cave in the forest, who go naked like Indians; but my curiosity was not great enough to visit them alone, for fear of mischief? Hence I proceeded to Mistead, which is a poor straggling village of very great length. I hired a boy at the farther end to guide me to King Rufus's stone, which has three sides

like a prism, and a ball at top: I copied the writing on each side, letter for letter.

I.

"Here stood the Oak Tree, on which an arrow shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel att a stag glanc'd, and struck King William the 2nd, (surnam'd Rufus) in the breast, of which he instantly died, on the second day of August, A. D. 1100."

II.

"King William the Second, surnam'd Rufus, being slain, as is before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the Cathedral Church of that city."

III.

"A. D. 1745.

"That where an event so memorable had happen'd might not be hereafter unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delawarr, who has seen the tree growing in this place."

I should have sat by this stone to amuse myself with many reflections, if the lonely hollow where it stands had not resembled a vast burning glass. The trees at a small distance form a kind of circle, and here leave an open space to collect the Sun's beams: the road falls down upon it from a little rising, where a snake ran close to my guide. I had also found four dead at Lindhurst, and make no doubt but the forest breeds plenty of serpents. Southampton from hence bears ESE½E, and rises with much beauty behind the trees about eight miles off. The forest was thick and gloomy, with intricate rough roads from Rufus's stone to Cadnam, where it embraces a large oval heath, and then terminates.

June 10. Took a view of Romsey, which has nothing agreeable but the swift streams of the river Tees, and an old Church, whose leads are decked with a flourishing apple-tree. The roads a few miles hence were scarce perceptible; and my compass obstructed by an obscure wood, in whose skirts I lay down above an hour, and inquired my way of several passengers, who told me nothing true, so I wandered along to Slaxted, and suffered greatly from heat and thirst in my way thence to the Downs, where I gained some refreshment from the cooling breezes at intervals, but took little pleasure in the handsome prospects that surrounded me, and would rather have met with a puddle of
dirty

dirty water than had a vision of ancient Rome in all its glory: for my feverish fancy confined all its worldly desires to a shady tree and a cooling draught. Thus I went on for many miles, and in vain attempted to rest on the ground, which reflected the heat with great vehemence. My circular landscape was indeed extensive, and little obscured by hills or woods; but in vain was my search for Winchester, whose low situation had escaped my memory; and a new map by the King's Geographer allowed it not half the true distance from Romsey: its Cathedral rose at last about a mile before me, when I thought it several behind. The sultry fatigue and intense thirst of my last four hours dissuaded me from going beyond Winchester this afternoon, where I only took notice of a wall near the Cathedral, said to be part of the College that gloried in the Monk Eustace, who lost his life by usurping the Imperial Purple against Honorius. Its ashes are almost buried.

June 12. Lost my way in a multiplicity of roads on Farnham Common, and thence proceeded to Bagshot Heath, which is an awful wilderness, besprinkled with blackish hills. The 27th mile-stone, which is the last from Hyde Park Corner, stands on this heath, just by Bagshot town: my road from Farnham hither, and on to Staines, was almost entirely a deep hot sand.

June 13. Clouds of dust, and sultry weather, attended me to Westminster. This fortnight's journey of 273 miles, was the pleasantest I ever made, though my fondness for air and exercise had drawn me to half the Counties of England, and made me a fit person to join chorus with Cowley:

"The faithless Court, the trifling Change,
What solid honours can they give?
O, let me in the Country range!
'Tis there we breathe, 'tis there we live."
J. W.

Mr. Urban, Feb. 10.
YOU may inform J. H. C. p. 608, that the Duke of Marlborough &c. and always was, Baron Churchill of Sandridge, that having been the first English title of Peorage given to the first Duke, being taken from a poor little village two miles North of

St. Alban's, the property of the family of Marston, from whom one third of it descended to the Duchess, and the Duke purchased of her sisters their interest in the remaining two thirds. Let those whom it may concern explain the propriety of giving to B. a title already in the possession of A.

The lady of fashion addressed in the letter mentioned in p. 610, is Lady Viscountess Granville, and the Authoress thereof is Miss Sarah Trimmer (one of the daughters of the celebrated Mrs. Trimmer) who formerly held the office of Governess to the said lady and her sister, Lady Viscountess Morpeth, sisters of the present Duke of Devonshire.

Lord Clifford, p. 638, it is obvious enough, is in no respect the oldest Catholic Peer.

The Duchess of Cumberland, p. 625, was never connected with the family of Salm: she was Frederica Carolina Sophia, born March 2, 1778, third daughter of Charles Louis Frederic, reigning Duke of Mecklenbourg Stralitz, married first to Prince Frederic Louis Charles, brother to the present King of Prussia, by whom she had Frederic William Louis, born Oct. 30, 1794, and Frederica Wilhelmina Louisa Amelia, born Sept. 30, 1796; and secondly, to Prince Frederic William of Solms Braunfels, who died April 13, 1814, leaving Frederic William Henry Casimir George Charles, born Dec. 30, 1801, and a daughter born July 26, 1804; and their mother was married, thirdly, at London, Aug. 29, 1815, to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. E.

Mr. Urban, Feb. 11.
THE two following strong characteristic traits are privately mentioned; I submit them to you for public preservation. ROB. SHORT.

THE KING.
Lately his Majesty said: "I must have a new suit of clothes. I will have them black, in memory of George the Third."

THE PRINCE REGENT.
His Highness joking on his indisposition observed, "The gout is to the constitution what a weasel is to a farmer's barn; the gout cures minor disorders, the weasel keeps away rats.—I have no appetite however for the gout: therefore, Doctor, I wish it not in my stomach."

Gen. Map. Feb. 1866. Pl. II. p. 113.



The Bear Garden.

From the Venetian Map.

The Yellow Peril

OF THE LONDON THEATRES. No. VIII.

THE *Globe Theatre* stood on the Southwark side. It has been known as early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in a map given by Peter Blaeu of "London and Westminster, anno Dom. 1563," there is introduced the strange anachronism of "*Shakespeare's Playhouse*," although, in the one by Aggas, in the place of the *Globe* appears the circus for "*Bear Bayting*." Undoubtedly this Theatre was built upon the site of an Amphitheatre, as several contemporary authorities represent two circi for "*Bowll-hayting and Beere-hayting*;" and in Norden's map dated 1593, before the *Speculum Britannie*, those buildings are described as "*the bear-house*" and "*play-house*." If the latter authority may be relied upon as to situation, and local appropriation, it will be found to transfer the diversion of bear-baiting to the circus theretofore used for bull-baiting. Norden's map is one of the best of that period, and the description probably correct, as the bears not being, like the bulls, indigenous, must have been preserved in distinct buildings for the general purposes of the diversion, and therefore unlikely that better accommodation could be obtained by an exchange or transfer of residence. Bull-baiting as an established amusement was probably discontinued about the time of laying the foundation of the new play-house or *Globe Theatre*; and by that occasioned the contradiction in the maps as to the respective amusement to which each circus was appropriated. Unfortunately there cannot be too much caution in admitting the graver for an authority.

The date of building the *Globe Theatre* may be confidently fixed within the years 1596—8, as by the contract for erecting the *Fortune Theatre*, dated Jan. 1599, it is referred to as "*the late erected play-house on the Bancke*." It was of considerable size, and built of wood, with the roof covered with rushes, having the area open as a Summer Theatre. A turret on the roof served to display a silken flag; then a common distinction used at every place when occupied for public diversion. What the building was originally derived

from is uncertain; but there was an illustration of it exhibited in the front of the building by a painting of Hercules supporting the *Globe*, under which was written, *Totus mundus agit histrionem*. Here Shakespeare probably attempted the few ordinary characters he is supposed to have performed; and many of his pieces were the foundation, and continued the popularity, of this Theatre. King James, within a few days after his first arrival in the capital, bestowed his patronage on the company at the *Globe*. The royal license is dated the 19th of May, 1603, which was about the time of commencing the summer season, and authorizes "our servants," Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, and others, with "the rest of their associates, freely to use and exercise the art and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, interludes, morals, pastorals, stage-plays, and such like other as they have already studied, or hereafter shall use or studie, as well for the recreation of our loving subjects, as for our solace and pleasure when we shall thinke good to see them . . . as well within their nowe usuall house, called the *Globe*, within our county of Surrey, as also within any towne-halle or moute-halle," &c.

The players at the *Globe* were known as the Lord Chamberlain's servants, until the grant of this license, whereby they obtained the more imposing title of "*the King's Servants*." They continued acting here at stated periods until the burning of the Theatre on St. Peter's day, the 29th of June, 1613. This accident happened while performing a new play, called *All is true*, according to Sir Henry Wootton; but, upon other and not inferior authority, it is said to have been during the discharge of a peal of chambers, or cannon, in Shakespeare's Play of Henry VIII. when the topple of one of them having blown on the thatch of the house, and the attention of the audience too much engaged with the actors to notice the immediate danger, the fire spreading rapidly, the whole building was destroyed in two hours: "and it was a marvaile and fair grace of God that the people had so little harm, having

having but *two narrow doors* to get out." Winwood's Memorials, vol. III. p. 469.

Upon this event there was entered on the Stationers' books, *A doleful ballad of the general conflagration of the famous Theatre on the Bankside, called the Globe*, which has escaped all prior research.

The following was copied from an old manuscript volume of poems, and, though with a title somewhat different, from the improbability of the players finding more than one wicked wit to berhyme their misfortune, it may be conjectured to form the subject of the above entry:

"*A Sonnett upon the pittifull burninge of the Globe Playhouse in London.*

"Now sitt the downe, MELPOMENE,
Wrapt in a sea-cole robe;
And tell the dolefull tragedie,
That late was playd at Globe:
For noe man that can singe and saye,
Was seard on St. Peter's daye.

Oh sorrow, pittifull sorrow, and yett
all this is true.

All yo^w that please to vnderstand,
Come listen to my storie;
To see Death with his raking brande,
Mongst such an auditorye:
Regarding neither Cardiuall's might,
Nor yet the rugged face of Henry the
eight.

Oh sorrow, &c.

This fearfull fire beganne aboue,
A wonder strange and true;
And to the stage-howse did remoue,
As round as Taylor's clewe;
And burnt downe both beain and snagge,
And did not spare the silken flaggie.

Oh sorrow, &c.

Out runne the Knights, out runne the
Lords,
And there was great adoe;

Some lost their hatts, and some their
swords;

Then out runne Burbidge too;
The reprobates, though druncke on
munday,
Pray'd for the Foole and Henry Condye.
Oh sorrow, &c.

The perry wiggs and drumme-heads frye,
Like to a butter firkin;
A wofull burninge did betide
To many a good buffe ierkin:
Then with swolne lipps, like druncken
Flemmings,
Distressed stood oldstuttering Heminges.
Oh sorrow, &c.

Noe shower his raine did there downe
force,

In all that sunn-shine weather:
To saue that great renowned howse,
Nor thou, O alehowse! neither:
Had it begunne belowe, sans doubt,
Their wives for feare had p—d itt out.
Oh sorrow, &c.

Bee warned yo^w stage strutters all,
Least yo^w againe be catched;
And such a burninge doe befall,
As to them whose howse was thatched:
Forbeare your whoreing breeding biles,
And lay vp that expence for tiles.
Oh sorrow, &c.

Goe drawe yo^w a petition,
And doe yo^w not abhorre itt;
And gett with low submission,
A licence to begg for itt:
In churches, sans Churchwardens checks,
In Surrey and in Middlesex.

Oh sorrow, pittifull sorrow, and yett
all this is true."

In the following year a larger Theatre was built with more of ornament, which was re-possessed by the Company acting at Blackfriars*; and they continued to perform there with undiminished popularity until the Revolution.

Sir Aston Cockain, in a copy of

* Mr. Malone says, "The exhibitions at the Globe seem to have been calculated chiefly for the lower class of people;" and gives the prologue to Shirley's *Doubtful Heir* as the authority: but, if that Piece was acted in vacation, it would be likely only to expect a promiscuous audience.

In the above ballad is mentioned "Knights and Lords;" and in Lenton's *Poem of the Young Gallant's Whirligig*, 1629, the prevailing fashion is distinguished by "His sattin garments and his sattin robe,

• That hath so often visited the Globe."

Even Davenant in the *Epilogue to News from Plymouth*, "a *Vacation Play* at the Globe," has "Yeoman and Squire, Knight, Lady, and her Lords;" and "Gentleman" is substituted in some editions for Yeoman. Certainly there were exhibitions, when the players did not use the Theatre, likely to attract the lower class of people; for, in the prologue to the same Play, it being vacation, the Author says:

"— each spectator knows
This house and season, does more promise shewes,
Dancing and buckler fights, then art or wit."

verses that will be noticed on another occasion, foretold, that the effect of advancing the land from the precise ignorance of "thefishing of cushions and tautologies," would be to "create the Globe anew;" but there is no proof it was ever re-opened for scenic exhibition.

The views of this Theatre, as it is supposed to have existed in the time of Shakespeare, appear, by a dissimilarity in the exterior, to represent either an hexagonal or an octagonal building. Mr. Malone says, "It was an hexagonal wooden building, partly open to the weather, and partly thatched," though it is doubtful if in the *Antwerp View of London*, which is one of the earliest authorities, it was not intended to represent four sections of the building*. The annexed view (see Plate II.) is copied from the map, entitled "*Londinium Florentissima Britannæ urbs Emporiumque toto orbe celeberrimum.*" The copy in the Museum has beneath "*a Description della città di Londra, data in Venetia appresso Nicolo Misserini, MDCXXIX.*"

After the fire in 1613, upon the authority of Hollar's large view of London, published at Amsterdam, 1647, it was rebuilt of an oval shape, and very much enlarged.

The exact spot upon which this Theatre stood is said to be* what is now called Maid-lane; the North side and building adjoining, extending from the West side of Counter-alley, to the North side of the passage leading to Mr. Brook's cooperage; on the East side beyond the end of Globe-alley, including the ground on which

stood the late parish workhouse, and from thence continuing to the South end of Mr. Brook's passage†.

Eu. Hood.

[An Account of the BEAR-GARDEN, (exhibited in the same Plate as the preceding article) will be given in our next.]

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

I PERFECTLY approve of a Monument being erected to the memory of an illustrious Orator; the whole country ought to have an opportunity of clearly understanding and appreciating his merits.

The pedestal on which it should rest should be strongly marked on one side, PRIVATE GRATITUDE, as being the foundation of all social virtues; the other side should be inscribed, EARL OF ———.

We should then go to those luminous traits of eloquence displayed in his public speeches and pamphlets during the unhappy disputes between this country and America, in which the patriotism of the Orator is so finely tempered, as, without failing to chastise the misconduct of Ministers, never to furnish its adversaries with new or specious handles of attack or defence.

Obtaining power, and of course called upon to reform those abuses which he had so freely censured, he took the earliest opportunity of getting his office of Paymaster of the Army discharged from the heavy burthen of the land-tax, which had been thrown on that indiscriminately with other public offices. How the quota was to be raised which re-

* There is inserted in the copy of Pennant's London, illustrated by the late Mr. Crowle, a spirited drawing of this Theatre, with a ribbon waving over, inscribed "Globe, Southwarke;" and beneath is written, in characters, supposed contemporary with the original:

Pd at the saloon

11s. 11ijd.

Our Theaters are raised doune,
and where they stooode hoarse lectures
now are preached
by wyves of comb-makers
and midwyves of tower w[harfe]. — DAVENANT.

In Literature it is, perhaps, less difficult to guard against unprincipled ingenuity than in mercantile transactions, which arises from the fabricator being too ignorant to preserve consistency in every particular. Without inquiring into the application of the term "Saloon" to any part of a playhouse, until recently, it is sufficient for the detection of this drawing as a forgery to refer to the destruction of the house by fire in 1613, when Davenant was little more than eight years of age, and that the Play of *The Wits*, from which the lines are copied, was not printed.

† History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, 1795.

ruined

maintained charged on the district, did not concern him.

The abuses in the King's kitchen were enormous. A great number of cooks were kept, at great expence, to dress a single dinner, which, as he liberally observed, could have been supplied from a tavern at less expence.

In reforming the King's immediate Household, he was too clear-sighted to accept the assistance of official communication offered him by the Head of the department, one who had really been the means of correcting abuses there.

When the French Revolution broke out, his arguments were still kept under such constraint, as never to furnish the adversary with any arguments which might affect his own Country.

We will now come to the famous dagger scene, and the price paid for the exhibition. His act to provide against the grant of pensions beyond a certain amount, was one of those guards against public abuses, for which he had loudly and successfully contended. At this time, the Orator, who had not any place, and who was incommoded by a troublesome set of people called creditors, wanted something—the Pension-list was full. “True; but read the Act, and see whether a loop-hole cannot be found. Does it prohibit grants from the four per cent. West India duties?” No — “Make me out then grants on that fund, such as will raise money to pay my debts, and afford me something for myself.” Two grants of 1200*l.* a year each, for three of the best lives that could be named, were made out, and sold; another 1200*l.* was for himself and wife—grants which, as he observed, were not equal to his merits.

The 2400*l.* a year, it is believed, is still paid; and will probably be so for many years.

A side yet remains to mark the honourable prosecution of Mr. Hastings, and the most honourable mode of conducting it; but of this I am not able to speak in the terms it deserves. Let some one who knew Mr. Rich. Burke in India give an account of its origin, and carry it to its conclusion.

These are thoughts which have occurred to me on the proposal of a monument for this excellent Patriot;

which, I hope, will be enlarged on by one more able than myself.

I will conclude with suggesting that on an apex should be fixed a large vane, marked “3600*l.* per annum.”

Yours, &c.

Q. X.

Extracts from the Correspondence of
JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq.

(Continued from p. 11.)

JAMES HARRIS, Esq. to JOSEPH
HIGHMORE, Esq.

THAT I may not be guilty of an absurdity, who am no artist, in giving instructions to you who are so good a one, be pleased to change the phrase, and consider what I say, not as an instruction, but as the best explanation I can give of such a portrait as I admire, but which I am very desirous you should correct wherever faulty. My sentiments will not be much longer than my preface. I desire there may be as much strength and boldness of pencil as you think can be justified. As much contrast of light and shade as the subject will properly admit. The greatest simplicity of colours possible, with a careful avoidance of all those glaring and capital ones which, in my opinion, are best reserved for the Rainbow. My grandfather lived in the time of Charles the Second; you will make the drapery therefore conformable to the fashion of that age. What think you of that simple grave dress of Sir William Temple, according to the print of him just published after Sir Peter Lely?—where the austerity of every thing which surrounds seems purposely intended to give life and vigour to the countenance, and there fix the attention of the spectator? However, I shall say no more; but beg that, as you know these matters so much better than I do, you would be so candid as to impart your sentiments, that I may be able, by knowing them, to correct my own.

I am, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES HARRIS.

Surum, May 13, 1738.

Since writing this, I have received a letter from my Brother. I much approve of the vest, the cloak, and the band, especially as the two first are to be both black. The notion of giving the whole an air of antiquity, and that too a grave, manlike, and austere antiquity, is perfectly agreeable to

to what I would most desire. The picture I have sent you was drawn by Greenhill.

Mr. HIGHMORE, in answer to the foregoing.

YOUR sentiments, in general, are so nearly my own, that in following them I should act agreeably to my best conceptions; but in the present affair it must be considered that I can take very little liberty, the boldness of the pencil (as you are pleased to term it) being restrained by the original, of which I am to make as faithful a copy as possible, though consistently with that I shall do all in my power to answer your expectation. As to the drapery, &c. I am something less confined, yet that must not be too strong for the head, &c. &c.

JAS. HARRIS, Esq. to Mr. HIGHMORE.

DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED my grandfather's picture yesterday, and am highly pleased with it. I should not have thought it had been possible to have imitated the style of Sir Peter Lely so happily as you have done. However, it is not so much for any imitation that I admire it, as for that decent and unaffected simplicity which runs through it, and which, according to my reasoning, is essential to all true grace and beauty in every art of elegance whatever. 'Tis a multiplicity of foolish and minute ornaments which, in Architecture, is the character that distinguishes the Gothic. 'Tis a set of affected phrases, high-flown epithets, and strained metaphors, which in Poetry give rise to the flowery and the bombast. And 'tis the love of gold and silver (so pleasing to children and to all who reason like them) which has fixed the perfection of Painting, in things so far below its real dignity, and introduced a set of vicious ornaments which only serve to obscure what merit a picture has, if it has any; and, if it want merit, only serve to make it more ridiculous and contemptible. 'Tis indeed impossible the more noble beauties of light and shade, of life, character, and similitude in the countenance, of action and attitude in the whole and parts, should be properly attended to where the mind has been first corrupted with a glaring prospect of unnatural colours. They step forth first, like Vice in the fable of Hercules by

Xenophon, and anticipate attention before Virtue has been heard. However, 'tis true, I am sure, for me to stop. The genius of the day has insensibly drawn me into a sermon, and the prospect of the picture has suggested the matter. Without saying therefore a word more, I shall beg to subscribe myself, dear Sir,

Yours, &c. JAMES HARRIS.

Surm, July 2, 1738.

From the same.

AS I KNOW you to be a man as well of science as of art (that is, to be perfectly versed, not only in the practice of painting, but in the theory), I take the liberty to beg a line from you to be informed what is meant in perspective by the *vanishing line*. Your answer, transmitted to my Brother (who writes to us constantly and under franks), will particularly oblige, Dear Sir, &c. JAS. HARRIS.

Salisbury, March 30, 1739.

The Answer.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD last night the honour of a letter from you, wherein is desired an explanation of the *vanishing line* in perspective.

This is a new term, invented by Dr. Brook Taylor, to answer the purposes of his universal system, and means precisely the same thing, with respect to all planes in general, as the horizontal line with respect to that plane in particular: (*i. e.*) it is a line on the picture produced by the intersection of an imaginary plane (supposed to pass through the eye of the spectator) parallel to any real original plane; as the horizontal line is produced by a plane passing through the eye, parallel to that plane. This latter is a common term in all preceding Authors, whose limited systems subjected them to strange difficulties, and to the necessity of employing innumerable lines and points when objects were to be projected on any other planes, all which might have been avoided, had they known his theory. I presume that you need no explanation of the term horizontal line, which always represents the height of that plane in the picture, and in the language of Taylor would be called the *vanishing line* of the horizontal plane: this, you perceive, is making the term universal, as being equally applicable to all planes whatsoever,

soever. If there should remain any difficulty, either in the subject, or from my manner of expression, or if there are any other particulars in which I may be thought capable of gratifying your curiosity, your commands will always be acceptable to, dear Sir, &c.

From Mr. HARRIS to Mr. HIGHMORE.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE just received from Mr. Nourse your Treatise upon Perspective, which if the hurry's I am in are not like Horace's River, ever passing, but never to be past, I hope one time or other to have the pleasure of reading. It is but a fair presumption to suppose that in a subject where you are so able as to the practice, you should not be less so as to the theory. My wife begs you to accept her compliments: she joins with me in begging you would make the compliments of both of us acceptable to Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe*.

I remain, dear Sir, your very
sincere Friend, JAS. HARRIS.
Whitehall, Jan. 31, 1764.

2 THESS. ii. 3.

"That Day shall not come, except there come a Falling away first, and that Man of Sin be revealed, the Son of Perdition."

TO attempt to give a new interpretation of this passage of Holy Writ, might seem to require some apology, if it was generally known, that no text, perhaps, has so much exercised the abilities of many of our most learned Divines and Preachers; but a large proportion of these Expositors lived before those events had taken place, which appear to be a fulfilment of it, and many of them have been Preachers of a certain Lecture, by the terms of which they were under an obligation to consider it as having that meaning, which the Founder of the Lecture supposed to be the truth. All of these writers, except three or four, have agreed in describing the Pope as the "Man of Sin," and the corruptions of Popery as the Apostacy, spoken of in this chapter. But the sad experience of the present age has given us every reason to believe, that the Holy

Spirit had in view in these words, "a falling away" far more extensive than the corruptions of any particular Church, "a falling away" that would spread itself into all the countries of the Christian world, not only those subject to the Pope, but those also which have long withdrawn themselves from his authority. And such a "falling away," unless History deceives us, has certainly taken place in the late eventful times; and it has produced "a Man of Sin," a power so tremendous, that there can be no expectation that it ever can be exceeded.

As to the extent of the Apostacy, I may appeal to Mosheim, who, in his sketch of the History of the Eighteenth Century, gives us the following most melancholy picture of the state of Religion when he wrote it: "There is no country in Europe, he tells us, where Infidelity has not exhaled its poison, and scarcely any denomination of Christians, among whom we may not find several persons who aim either at a total extinction of all religion, or at least to invalidate the authority of the Christian system." And the truth of this information has been confirmed by two later most respectable Authors, who have taken pains to trace the whole progress of this mischief, and have laid open the wicked arts and impious industry by which it attained its horrid perfection.

It is not possible in a small space to detail all the diabolical practices resorted to to spread this dreadful evil among all the Nations of Christendom. I must refer to Barruel and Robison for a full account of them. It may be sufficient to the present argument to observe, that these writers prove incontestibly, that "the evil heart of unbelief" was confined to no country, nor profession of Christianity.* All of them were more or less infected with it. In France, however, it seems to have made the most rapid progress. So early as the reign of Louis XV. about the year 1720, Robison tells us, that "there was hardly a man pretending to eminence, and knowledge, in that country, who did not laugh at Religion." And it was about this time, when Voltaire, and his associates, not content with merely not believing the Christian religion themselves, conceived the horrid

* Mrs. Duncombe was Mr Highmore's daughter.

rid project of overturning it altogether. And in this plan they employed themselves for many years with such industry and perseverance, that the Church was only saved by that Power, who had promised that "the gates of Hell should not prevail against it." In the year 1773, this detestable combination could boast of having sown their baneful seed in every country of Europe; and as it had 20 years for its growth, almost without opposition, before the war broke out, we have too much reason to fear that the harvest was plentiful and abundant. In this vast apostacy I cannot but believe that this prophecy has been so far ~~more~~ literally fulfilled.

And this is rendered highly probable by the consequences of it. For there can be no doubt, that from this state of things arose the French Revolution, in the course of which all the vile and abominable theories of these secret Societies were put into execution in the most public and open manner, to the astonishment of all who were not aware of the progress of "the mystery of Iniquity," though it had been working for nearly a whole century in every country where Christianity was professed. Now was "revealed," appeared publicly, "the Man of Sin, the Son of Perdition," the bare mention of whom had given so much alarm to the first Christians, and whose atrocious deeds have in the late times chilled with horror all those who had the happiness not to be partakers in his sins.

It has been a doubt among Commentators whether "the Man of Sin" would prove some particular Person, or some Country desperately wicked. The event appears to have decided, that by this phrase is intended a country; since we have seen a very large country, the first in Europe, I believe, as to the number of its inhabitants, become so entirely corrupted and depraved, as fully to answer this character. In this discussion, the governors and governed are to be considered as forming one body. It has been lately attempted to separate the actions of Buonaparte from those of France; but he could have done nothing without the approbation, and active concurrence, of his subjects.

This singular personage is describ-

ed by the Apostle, as "opposing and exalting himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped;" by which, says Bp. Hallifax, "may be only meant, that he should exercise a supereminent jurisdiction over the Kings and Princes of this world;" and such, no doubt, have been the domineering pretensions of the French Nation, in which they succeeded most wonderfully. He was "as God, to sit in the Temple of God, shewing himself that he is God;" that is, he was to appear within the limits of the Church of Christ, to take, as it were, the management of the world out of God's hands, and to order all things by his own Providence. Something very like this, surely, we have seen in the changes made by France in the different Nations, both as to their boundaries, and the nature of their governments. He was "to come with power and signs and lying wonders." He was not to perform miracles; but he was permitted to do many things very extraordinary, and almost beyond belief. Burdon may furnish an instance or two. "The passage of the French Army over the great St. Bernard was almost miraculous. Hannibal was 15 days in performing the third part of what Buonaparte did in five. He promised his troops at Dijon, that in two decads they should be at Milan; and, incredible to relate, he performed his promise, after a series of difficulties such as were never before in so short a time surmounted by human strength." His "lying wonders," or "wonders of lying," as it is in the Greek, seem to answer to the exaggerated accounts given in the Bulletins, which were of great service to his cause.

I am not inclined to touch upon what the Apostle hints at, as having explained to the Thessalonians in conversation. But, if there is any truth in the tradition, that this wicked person was not to come whilst the Roman Empire lasted, it may be thought to be accomplished by the Emperor of Austria resigning the Crown of the Cæsars, in the midst of the French triumphs. This happened in the year 1804, and was followed by a great accession of power to the Empire of France, by what was called the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, thus placing at its disposal several Nations which before owed their

their allegiance to the Emperor, of Germany:

What is said of God's sending amongst them, who "received not the love of the truth, strong delusion, that they should believe a lye, that they all might be damned who had pleasure in unrighteousness," refers, no doubt, to that apostacy which has been treated of before. The lye may be presumed to be that doctrine, which is the sum, as it were, of all the doctrines of the Illuminati and secret Societies, that the world would be much improved and much happier, if the Christian Religion, and indeed every thing like Religion, was abolished from it. And the belief of this was the cause of all those judgments, which have fallen so heavily on so many Nations.

One circumstance more remains to be noticed, which is, the end of this "Man of Sin,"—"whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming." And on this head I need say but little. For surely never did the over-ruling Providence of God manifest itself more plainly and powerfully than in the downfall of this monster of iniquity. When all men began to despair of seeing an end of the calamities under which so many nations had been so long suffering,—when this Power had acquired such strength as to afford no probable hopes of its destruction,—when it might boldly defy all human means of resistance—in a very few months only we had the pleasure to see this vast fabrick utterly overthrown and laid in the dust, "consumed by the spirit of the mouth of the Lord, and by the brightness of his coming."

The truth of the interpretation here given of this Prophecy, I had almost said, is confirmed by the consideration, that this "Man of Sin" of St. Paul is described by St. John by the name of Antichrist. Now it could not have been thought that so true a character could have been given of this wicked Nation in one single word. For in this vast country, Christianity was destroyed, as far as it was possible for human villainy to destroy it. A first step towards it was the murder or banishment of all the Clergy. It is calculated, that of these, 24,000 were put to death, and 138 Bishops and 64,000 Priests transported. This

happened in the year 1792. In the next year a decree was passed, that Religion should be abolished; and in consequence all the Churches were shut up, and it was considered as a mark of a bad citizen to wish to open them. In the Convention, we are told, that only *one* Member had the courage to declare himself a Christian. The Archbishop of Paris, and his impious Clergy, not only gave up their Preferments, but declared publicly before the Great Council of the Nation, that they renounced Christianity. Numberless other proofs might be adduced, but these may be thought sufficient on such a subject.

To the Thessalonians this Prophecy was a consolation under the trouble of their minds, occasioned by this supposition, that the day of judgment was near at hand. It must have seemed to them a proof that it was at the distance of some ages. But to us, who have seen it fulfilled, it is an awful warning of the approach of that day. May it induce us all so to keep that day present in our memories, that we may be among those "blessed servants, whom our Lord when he cometh shall find watching!"

T. R.

MR. URBAN, *Bartholomew Close,*
Jan. 8.

IS the City of London a *City and County of itself*; or is it only a City, but in the County of Middlesex?

It will not be enough to say, that the Sheriffs, being so of both London and Middlesex, are appointed by the Livery of London; or the method of trial, at the Old Bailey, or that no Freeholder in the City gives a vote for the County of Middlesex (neither does it for the City); for these may result from particular charters, acts, or regulations. But is it, in a *legal sense*, a City and County; and is it ever so expressed in law pleadings, or on record? In those Cities and Towns which have this peculiar privilege, as York, Canterbury, Hull, Newcastle on-Tyne, Nottingham, &c. &c. it is always expressed in the Calendars of prisoners for trial; and in all the local proclamations for their government, that they are Cities (or Towns) "and County." THOS. WHARTON.

*** The MARGATE GUIDE will answer this Correspondent's other Queries.

LATENT

LATENT ANTIQUITIES;
 From the MS Collection of the Rev.
 T. D. FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. A. S.
 Author of "British Monachism."
 No. I.

IN Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakspeare, vol. I. p. 382, seq. he says, "That there existed, during the middle ages, numerous superstitions relating to a connexion that Witches were imagined to have had with Diana, it will be no difficult task to prove." He then adduces a long account from various writers, and ends (p. 394.) with the following passage: "Some of the above remarks have been offered as hints only for a more ample investigation of the fairy superstitions of the middle ages, so far as connected with the religion of the antient Romans."

It seems that this *Diana* was the *Hulda*, or *Holla*, of the Germans; and, according to M. Millin, a Divinity peculiar to Germany, and not the *Artemis*, or *Diana* of the Greeks. This appears from the "*Versuch einer Korographie der Erz- und Grossecezoglichen Haupt und Residenzstadt Wurzburg*, &c. or a Topographical History of Wurzburg, published in 1808, by Joseph Anthony Oegg, Archivist of the Chapter of Wurzburg.

As this work contains an account of the Antient Germans, which would importantly illustrate our Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, it will be useful, not to give the passage only respecting the above superstition, but M. Millin's Analysis of the whole first volume, in order to elicit extracts or translations.

The Antient Germans, it says, had not in the first ages any temple: they believed, that it would offend the majesty of the Gods to enclose them within walls; the sacred valleys, the woods, were the sanctuaries, where, under the vault of Heaven, they suspended their trophies, deposited their holy vases, and made their sacrifices. In a strong-hold, nevertheless, which was the residence of a Sovereign Prince, a temple was as necessary as among the Romans; for, according to the custom of these antient nations, a criminal was to receive his punishment from the hands of the Priests, who were regarded as the representatives and executioners of the Divine Vengeance.

GENT. MAG. February, 1816.

The Goths, Saxons, Lombards, Thuringians, Germans, and Franks, appear to have especially recognized three principal Gods: *Thor*, *Irminus* or *Arminius*, or *Ercius*, or *Vodan* or *Odin*, and *Frea*, of whom the Normans made a male Deity, under the name of *Fricco*. They had a quantity of other Gods, among which we may particularly distinguish those of mountains, under the name of *Alpes*; those of waters, under the name of *Nixes*; and those of woods, under the name of *Fauns*. It is not surprizing that the Antient Germans also principally adored *Diana*; all their country being but one vast forest. They called her *Hulda*, or *Holla*, and represented this Goddess as the chief of a large army of Furies, who obeyed her orders, and, was in the end known for a long time under the name of the "Fury Army;" she traversed the woods during the night with this retinue, and a terrible noise. This popular tradition was preserved in Thuringia even after the introduction of Christianity; and has been transmitted, under different forms, to our own times.

[Is *Hecate* then, in Shakspeare's *Macbeth*, only a classical appellation of the German *Hulda*, the Queen of Witches or Furies?]

It was also the fear of offending the Gods, which caused the first Germans to make no images of the Gods. They consecrated trees to them, and especially oaks of an extraordinary height, in order to have a visible emblem of their grandeur; but they very soon confounded the symbols with the objects which had given birth to them, and worshiped the trees themselves. Having in the end learned, by their connexions with neighbouring nations, to form images of the Gods in wood and stone, they imitated them, and placed these new monuments in their consecrated valleys: afterwards they built, after the example of the Romans, a kind of small oratories, called *Casulae* and *Fana*, to preserve the images from the injuries of time. Having at last adopted the use of temples, their Gods changed their habitations, to fix their residence in these temples. We scarcely know any thing of the form of these antient idols, except that Adam of Bremen says, that the

Column

Column of Irminus, among the Saxons, was the trunk of a tree of a certain height, without any resemblance to a column or statue. Various other traditions say, that it was a colossal column, publicly exposed, without having the smallest resemblance to a statue of Irminus. Eccard says also, that the antient Germans had Gods, which they carried into their fields upon certain days, to obtain a good harvest. This procession was called *Ambarvalia*. It is supposed that they were images of the God *Thor*, whom the Germans made the Author of Thunder, and all the celestial phenomena, as rain, wind, &c. St. Boniface pulled down a tree consecrated to *Thor*, in order to shew the Pagans the visible proof of the weakness and nullity of their Gods.

Not long ago, they found in the ruins of an antient castle, built upon a mountain at Kuffhausen in Thuringia, in the vaults of the antient chapel, a bronze idol, which the vulgar called *Pusterich*, and which had the form of an infant kneeling: it was two feet high, and had, in the belly and in the head, cavities into which they could pour fluids, by two apertures, made in the mouth, and at the top of the head. Before exposing this idol, for receiving the offerings of the people, the Priests poured into the reservoirs a kind of oil, and then carefully closed the apertures. Afterwards they placed the idol upon some burning coals, so that the oil, beginning to boil, made the brass resound, and render, in proportion as the heat augmented, a sound similar to that of thunder, until in the end it made the lips move, and escaped in vomiting flames on all sides; which produced a very imposing spectacle for the people. Eccard believed that this idol was the image of *Thor*.

[In the *Archæologia*, vol. XIII. Pl. 27. is an antient image of bronze, of which there is the following account. It nearly resembles the image described by Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, under the name of *Jack of Hutton*, and like that has been used as an æolipile, having a hole, at the back of the neck, for the purpose of filling it with water, and

a very small one at the mouth to occasion the blast. As this image is of very rude workmanship, and was found in digging the bason of the Canal at Basingstoke, it may be of greater antiquity than is presumed; and assuredly there is a strong resemblance in its form and construction to the idol of our Northern ancestors, called *Pusterich*.]

Besides the idols just mentioned, and which were publicly worshiped, the Germans had a quantity of other particular Deities, which were kept at home, like the Roman Lares. It would be too long to speak of them here.

They had also many feasts and sacrifices, of which the principal was the feast of the Sun [*Fuel-oder Sonnenfest*] *Spurcalii*, which some other German nations called also the feast of *Frea*, or of *Fricco*, or of *Frejus*. The Boar was, among them, an animal consecrated to the Sun, because they believed that a Boar*, with bristles of gold, drew his car. This animal served also for a victim in these feasts, and the Saxon laws make mention of it under the name of *Majalis Sacrificus*. This Pagan custom was still further preserved in Franconia, even to the 8th Century.

So, at present: and it is plain that this work, with a little additional reading, would furnish an illustration of many of our antient Superstitions and popular Antiquities, more satisfactory than any which we now possess; and would exhibit a connexion with various Druidical and British customs, not thought to appertain to the Anglo-Saxons, but continued by them, because common also to their German ancestors.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

I FOUND the Petition, of which the following is a copy, among the papers of the late Mrs. Campbell Hamilton, of Sackville-street, daughter of Sir Hans Hamilton, which lady died about 1770.

S. E. B.

To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of Sir Hans Hamilton, bart. son of Sir Robert Hamilton, bart. deceased,

* Perhaps the Gauls had the same opinion of the Boar as the Germans; for it often occurs upon antient monuments in the South of France. See *M. Milfin's Voyage au Midi de la France*, tom. II. p. 137

Most humbly sheweth,

That the said Sir Robert Hamilton, having been in the service of the late King James, before the Revolution, was looked upon as a disaffected person by the late Government, and sent prisoner to the Tower, where he remained a considerable time, at great expence.

That the said Sir Robert Hamilton had no estate of his own; but during his life enjoyed part of the estate of your petitioner, which descended to him from Sir Hans Hamilton, bart. of Ireland, his grandfather by his mother, of the value of 2000*l.* per annum.

That the said Sir Robert, by the expence he was at during his imprisonment, and afterwards, was obliged to borrow great sums of money for his support, your petitioner being then an infant, and his estate laid waste by the war which raged in Ireland.

That, as soon as your petitioner came of age, the said Sir Robert's creditors were very pressing upon him for payment; and he having no money to satisfy their demands, your petitioner, to keep his father from a gaol, was prevailed upon to become bound with him for payment of his debts.

That, after the said Sir Robert's decease, the creditors prosecuted your petitioner with so much violence, that he was obliged to obtain leave, by Act of Parliament, to sell all his estates for their satisfaction, which was accordingly done; and although the estate was sold at a high rate, it was not sufficient to satisfy the said debts, your petitioner having none of his own.

That your petitioner has been a Member of the House of Commons in Ireland since the year 1695, and therein behaved himself like a dutiful subject till the year 1709, when he was obliged by the violent prosecution of his creditors, after having done all that was in his power to satisfy them, to leave his native country, and fly to Holland for protection, where he now remains in exile, without any means to support himself.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays your most excellent Majesty, out of your wonted goodness and charity, to give him some employment abroad, or make some

provision for his subsistence.—And, as in duty bound, your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

Vestigial Remarks upon the Coloured Print from Old GRIFFIER'S Picture of the GREAT FIRE OF LONDON, 1666; published in the Second Volume of the Antiquarian Repertory.

THE sketch of this picture was taken at the instant when the walls of the Gaol of LUDGATE fell; a circumstance which at once opens a view of the West towers of the CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL on the point of taking fire, while the steeple of ST. MARY-LE-BOW, with its Gothic embattlements, forms the principal object in the back ground of a composition as horrid as any that the fear-struck imagination could, in the recent moment, conceive; or the pencil of Terror could at the time delineate.

The interior of the antient gate of LUDGATE glowing with fire, which appears through its pyral and windows, ascends in flames from its turrets, and seems a furnace of immense magnitude. This object, which is strikingly magnificent, is relieved and brought forward by the white front of the adjacent Cathedral, of which the Drawing, with its unsteeped tower, as it antecededly appeared, is very accurate. The Gothic tower of Bow, as we have observed, raises its yet uninjured head in the back-ground, while on the fore, most awfully stand two high and blazing piles, which were the rude wooden columns of the prison; they now appear like beacons blazing to illuminate the ruins around. On the right is to be seen a low house, as yet untouched by the fire: this must unquestionably have been a part of THE MONASTERY OF THE BLACK FRIARS. In the middle, and on the left, the objects of falling buildings, and the effects of recent concussion, render the whole a scene so awfully grand, and produce emotions so truly, so naturally terrific, that to describe the one, or to conjecture the other, would require the genius of MILTON, and the imagination of DANTE! But, if such is the impression which a mere glance at only a very small part of this dreadful conflagration is certain still, in idea, to excite, what must have been the effect which a general view of its destructive

destructive progress really produced upon the minds of the instant sufferers, and the expectant beholders; nay, on the inhabitants of the Metropolis, and of the adjacent counties!

At this time, it is impossible for genius however excursive, or sensibility however exquisite, to grasp, or consequently to detail, the infinite variety of conflicting passions that must, at that terrific period, when the conflagration, aided by a hurricane, on all sides rapidly advanced; or from the crash of houses, the momentary cessation of the gale, or other accidental impediments to its destructive course, for an instant apparently receded. Tradition says, that although the people who were able flew on every side, and in all directions; and others, disabled by infancy, sickness, age, and terror, were carried; these, which formed the largest congregation, into *Finsbury-fields*, which were literally covered with the distressed and distracted multitude, and with such of their property as could be instantly snatched from the rapidity of the flames. Here, when recollection had taken place of the general horror and individual terror that had prevailed; and the present necessity had in some degree conquered the antecedent dread, a kind of camp was formed; as was the case in several of the other places in the vicinity of the Metropolis.

These sufferers were at least consoled in their distress, by the sympathy and services of the *Villagers*; also by meeting with the most general commiseration, a safe asylum for their persons, and the utmost security for their property; while respecting the *City*, *Lord Clarendon* observes, "In the deluge of rich commodities, jewels and money, placed, as was thought by their owners, in security, there were found men ready enough to fish."

Many MERCHANTS and TRADESMEN carried their effects to their PARISH CHURCHES: these, alas! were consumed with them.

All the BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS which dwelt in the neighbourhood of the *Cathedral*, which was the scene of this picture, and was, in *Conventicles*, *Schools*, *Libraries*, and *Shops*, the Emporium of *Metropolitan Literature*, flew with their stock of *Books*, *MSS.* &c. and placed them in

the vaults under *St. Paul's*; the Church was consumed, but the treasure in the *Crypts* remained untouched; till, we believe, the *Stationers*, who were the greatest losers*, too eager to ascertain the state of their property, caused an aperture to be made into the glowing pit; a stream of wind consequently rushed in, and with explosive rapidity consumed the whole.

"Heavens, what a pile! whole ages perish'd there;

And one bright blaze turn'd learning into air."

POPE.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

IT is with much satisfaction I take up my pen to answer the letter of your Correspondent A. N. dated 11th December last, on the subject of a great improvement, mentioned in a French Journal to have been made in France, "on that noble instrument the ORGAN, by giving it expression equal to that of a voice; the only thing (A. N. says) before wanting to its excellence. As the invention (he continues) was received by the Imperial Conservatory of Musick, as it was then called, and approved publicly by the Minister of the Interior, I presume it had some merit." A. N. sends you, therefore, a translation of the French Paper, "wishing at the same time to make inquiry of your Correspondents, whether the invention has yet been brought here in any shape? So great an improvement, (he adds) if real, ought to be made general." Then follows the description of the improvement, stated to be called the *expressive Organ*, and published in the French Journal named *Esprit des Journaux*, 1813, p. 137.

To that description, in p. 484 of your valuable publication for Dec. last, I beg leave to refer your Readers, for the double purpose of saving my own time, and your Magazine the room it would require to give a repetition of it; and will, with your permission, now proceed to comply with A. N.'s request to know "whether the invention has been brought here in any shape."

* Lord Clarendon says the *Stationers' Company* suffered to the amount of £200,000. (not the Company as a Body, but the individual Members of it.) It is mere conjecture who ordered the vaults to be opened.

I believe I can with truth assure him, it has not been *brought* here; because it is said in the French paper quoted, to be *an entire new invention in France*, then in hand for the *first time*; and the publick might expect to hear it in the course of the then current year (1813).

As an Englishman, it is therefore with no small share of pride that I think I can confidently assert, the said French *improvement* could not have been brought here; because those ingenious and improving Artists, Flight and Robson, St. Martin's-lane, built an Organ on the same *improved expressive* principle, merely on their own fancy; which, after being some time exhibited, was purchased by Captain (now Sir Felix) AGAR, at least eight years ago, which is full five years before the said French improvement had, even according to *their own account*, been at all known in France; which Organ still remains in his possession, the admiration of all who have had the good fortune to hear its very fine *and expressive* tones.

Since that, Lord Kirkwall, with that high and liberal spirit for the encouragement of the Arts which has always so particularly distinguished him, bespoke of the same Artists an Organ on the *same principle*, with several additional improvements, for which he paid the sum of 2000 guineas; and so greatly delighted was his Lordship with his purchase, when completed, that he suffered it to remain at the Manufactory where it was built, for several months, that the publick might for a time enjoy its extraordinary sweet and enchanting tones; and that all foreigners who visited this Country at that period might see and hear, on the very spot where it arose, an Organ on a scale of improvement which had never before been attempted, and which did not more astonish than charm the great numbers who had the happiness to hear it—the Writer of this among the rest. This extraordinary instrument, besides the set of keys usual to all Organs, has also attached to it twelve barrels, successively turned by a self-moving mechanism, set a-going by the mere touch of a spring; and you hear immediately a favourite Overture, or other piece of musick, played with all the precision and effect of a

small Band, through all its various parts. Each barrel contains three or four popular airs, or pieces of musick, and when one of these has finished its stock, it is only necessary to remove, and replace it with another; and thus any person possessing such an instrument, without being individually able to play a single tune on the keys, may entertain a whole company for hours with a Concert of Musick, performed in a style of excellence not to be surpassed by the most eminent professors of that enchanting Science.

Amongst other visitors who were captivated by its astonishing effects, was his Grace the Duke of Leinster, who, on his first hearing it touched by some very able professors, gave an immediate order for one on the same principle, but on a more extensive scale, for which he agreed to pay a proportionately larger sum. This was completed just before the arrival of the illustrious Foreigners who lately visited this Metropolis; many of whom heard, and expressed the warmest admiration of it, declaring unequivocally at the same time, that they had never heard any thing to be at all compared to it on the Continent of Europe.

It is worthy observation, that this happened in 1814, and that these illustrious Strangers came direct from Paris to London; and if the improvement alluded to by A. N. was exhibited to the publick in Paris in 1813 (as it was promised in the French Journal referred to), they would in all probability have seen and heard it.

The foregoing splendid instances of encouragement by our *own Nobility*, and the universal admiration of Foreigners of the most exalted rank, could not fail to act as *stimuli* to the efforts of aspiring and superior genius; and the said Artists have accordingly been induced to commence the structure of an Organ on the same principle, but on a much more magnificent scale, and combining powers of harmony and execution far more brilliant and extensive. It is to be called the APOLLONICON, and is now in a state of progressive forwardness, under the immediate and illustrious patronage of His ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, followed and sanctioned by the most flattering approbation of the Nobility, and personages of the first fashion and fortune. It will

will be finished in a short time; and I beg leave to recommend it to A. N. and such of your Readers as have leisure, to visit, as soon as convenient, the Manufactory before referred to, whilst the instrument is in progress to its completion.

It is not possible to enter into a particular description of this extraordinary instrument, its wonderful combinations, and the effects which will be produced by it, without making this article too long; but some idea may be formed of the grandeur of the plan, when I inform you that, in addition to its *self-acting* powers, which it possesses as well as those of Lord K. &c. there are attached to it six sets of keys, for so many professors to perform on at the same time; and that, by their separate and conjoint effects alternately operating, they will be enabled to produce the glorious effect of a full and complete Orchestra of the highest class, playing off at score.

From what I have stated, I flatter myself that A. N. as well as your Readers in general, will be inclined to think with me, that, however meritorious the improvement on the French Organ alluded to may be, it is evidently, from dates, some years subsequent to that first produced by our own *ingenious Countrymen*; and though it has been an old saying, that "in *mechanicks*, the French *invent*, and the English *improve*:" yet, in the present case, the English have got the start; and that this particular improvement has not been *brought here*, though I think it may rather be presumed, and not unfairly, to have been *taken from this Country*.

Yours, &c.

HANDEL.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

THE following Premiums by Benefaction have recently been offered by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's:

Fifty Pounds will be given for the best Essay on Baptism, as an ordinance of Christ;—as His appointed means of Regeneration from Original Sin;—and, as such, a means of Grace necessary to our Salvation: and on the difference between Baptismal Regeneration, and the subsequent Renewals by the Holy Spirit. — 2. Ten Pounds will be given for the best

Essay on the History of the Church of Jerusalem, and the Succession of its Bishops, from the appointment of James, the first Bishop, to the present time. N.B. The younger Competitors for this Premium are referred to the "Historia Ecclesiastica Magdeburgica," and "Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece and Palestine."

The Essays are to be sent to the Rev. Mr. Barker, Vicarage, Carmarthen, on or before June 1, 1816, with the name of the Writer included in a sealed cover, having a motto on the outside corresponding with the motto to the Essay.

LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

London, Feb. 5.

I WAS very much surprized to read in p. 21, an attack upon the young Clergy, from so respectable a Correspondent as the Rector of Abbots Roding; an attack not only illiberal, but in *one instance* utterly false. I have a very extensive acquaintance among the Clergy of this Metropolis, and for some years have officiated in many Churches and Chapels in it, and am at the present moment an Assistant at one of the most respectable and fashionable Chapels at the West end of the Town. In only *one instance* did I ever hear the Preacher alter the Lord's Prayer, by substituting *who* for *which*; and that occurred, not in reading the Liturgy, but only in the Prayer previous to the Sermon. With respect to the alteration of the Ten Commandments, his accusation is utterly false. I defy him to point out one single instance, where the officiating Minister has ever dared to alter the Commandments, by reading "Thou oughtest not to commit Adultery," instead of "Thou shalt not." I am sure your Readers, and the community at large, would feel extremely obliged to the "old-fashioned Parson" to name the Church or Chapel where such an offence was committed, that the Delinquent may be punished, as he would amply deserve; and as he has affixed his name, he is bound to mention when and where such an occurrence took place: but I am positive no such thing ever happened in the Established Church.

Residing in such an obscure place as Abbots Roding, and officiating in a Country Church, it is impossible he can ever know, but by report, how

Divine

Divine Service is performed in London, but when a Divine of the Establishment publicly attacks such a respectable body as the London Clergy, he ought to be very guarded in his expressions, and be certain that what he advances is nothing but the truth.

CLERICUS LONDINENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Feb. 1.*
SURE I am that your liberal Reviewer of the two "JONAHs" (see p. 44.) never meant to pay an unmeaning compliment, or to act uncourteously; and yet, Sir, I fear he has been unwittingly guilty of the former procedure towards Mrs. Smedley; and of the latter, towards Mrs. Bellamy. Start not, my dear Sir! The fact seems really to be as I have briefly stated. Both J. W. Bellamy and Edw. Smedley, jun. wrote for the Seatonian Prize; and, alas! both Gentlemen have since obtained Prizes at the altar of Hymen*. Be the *Prize-Poems* what they may, the *Prize-Ladies* are equally respectable; and I persuade myself Mrs. S. does not exult in the apparent preference to Mrs. B. assigned by your Reviewer.

Yours, &c.

PASQUIN.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 19.*
PHILLO-LIB. declares (p. 29) that in my letter to you, printed in the Magazine for December last, I had "*thought fit totally to mistake his meaning*;" that, in consequence, he had little to do with the major part of what I had written; and he proceeds to illustrate these assertions by referring his former remarks to *re-prints of old works*.

Your Readers, however, upon turning to his own letter (vol. LXXXV. Part II. p. 303.) and to the Cover of your Magazine for August 1815, will perceive that it was not a *re-print*, but a *proposed new publication*, which called forth his animadversions; *An original Treatise on Decorative Printing, by Mr. Wm. Savage, printer*; a book which clearly falls into that class, the sale of which must necessarily be very limited.

The remedy proposed by your other Correspondent (LXXXV. ii. 406.) for the supposed evil of printing small impressions, &c. &c. equally

points out the proprietors and publishers of *new works* to have been the objects of attack. That remedy is, to *lay the copy-right open*; but all copy-right in the re-prints of old works, especially of black-letter books, has long since expired; of some of them above two centuries; and therefore cannot now be *laid open*.

I feel persuaded that the view of the question submitted by me to the attention of your Readers, will carry conviction to the mind of every person connected with the publication of books, and to most persons who are really and sincerely the lovers and friends of Literature; and who, of course, equally desire its conservation and the prosperity of all its servants. If any such persons have had different views, it must have been owing to the want of a more accurate knowledge of the facts: but I can on no account believe that any persons will join PHILLO-LIB. in his expressions of exultation at the thought, that men who may have adventured capital for the increase of the public stock of books should, through an error in judgment, fail in acquiring profit, as the reward of their enterprizes; or, as he tauntingly says, find it a "losing speculation."

I am now quite willing to let the merits of this *modern Bibliomania* rest on the truth of these two propositions: 1st, That every man has a right to do what he will with his own; and 2d, That the services of *all* who labour intentionally to augment the general stock of useful books, should be thankfully received, in whatever way, or under *whatever limitations*, the parties may see fit to afford them.

In conceding the first of these, which certainly is the main proposition, your Correspondent appears to me to have fallen into a virtual recantation of his former strictures: and with respect to the latter, I will briefly remark, that the man who prints for sale, as Mr. Savage is doing, 350 copies of a new, and, it is presumed, a good work, though he certainly does not in appearance intend to benefit the world in the same degree as another man who would print 1000; yet, should the latter adventurer have been ultimately compelled to waste two-thirds of his impression for want of customers (a condition or contingency by no means to be put out

* We were certainly not aware of Mr. Bellamy's second Prize. EDIT.

out of sight in this argument), in that case, the final benefit to Literature from the exertions of the two adventurers would be about equal; and in any case, the publisher of the smaller impression is, and ought to be considered, a *benefactor to Literature to the amount of his impression*, just as a man who gives a guinea to any public charity is as really a friend in kind, though not in degree, as he who gives 100.

If PHILO-LIB. is not yet fully converted, I recommend him to read the fable of the schism amongst the members; by which he will understand that it by no means promotes the activity or strength of the body, for the hands to say to the eyes, the feet, or any inferior members, “We have no need of ye!”

Allow me, Mr. Urban, in conclusion, to add, that I have not the honour to possess the least personal knowledge of your Correspondent; but the signature adopted by him could not fail to strike me as one which imported something; and I accidentally associated it in my own mind with certain persons who are often to be found in the haunts of Literature, where I have occasionally contemplated them, and think I have

not inaccurately described their features. I cannot, therefore, have the least objection to his knowing me, or fear any distinguishing mark he may fix upon me. I rely upon the discrimination and firmness of Mr. Urban, for all needful protection from attacks too personal*; and in that confidence subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. T. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

I should seem strange that Nisbet's Heraldry, published in 1742, Edmondson's Heraldry, published in 1780, and several other works relating to the subject, do not contain or allude to the additional Statute of the Order of the Thistle, made and ordained by King George I. 17 Feb. 1714–15, by which it is declared, that the Thistle in the middle of the Star to be wore on the Coat or Cloak, be Green, heightened with Gold, upon a field of Gold, and that the Circle round the Thistle and Field be Green, and the Motto in letters of Gold.—If H. C. B. in your last volume, Part II. p. 496, had been apprized of this additional Statute, he would not, I am sure, have referred to the former one, now of none effect.

Yours, &c.

CARDUS.

Mr. URBAN,

January 24.

I HAVE lately read with great pleasure a small Tract, printed in 1550, with the following Title:

A Spir^{it}
tual and most pre-
cious perle, teachinge all men to love &
imbrace y^e crosse as a most sweete
and necessarye change unto the
soule: what comfort is to be taken
thereof where and howe bothe
consolation and aide in al ma-
ner of afflictions is to bee
sought: and agayne howe
all men should behaue
themselves therein,
according to the
Word of God.

This Tract is popularly considered to have been the production of the Lord Protector or Somerset; but is, I believe, a Translation from the German of Wormelerus, the Preface only having been written by that potent, but ill-fated Prince.—The work is now become extremely scarce; and I beg leave to suggest, that a re-print would be highly acceptable to many lovers of our early Literature. It is

indeed truly deserving of preservation from the wreck of Time, not only on account of its intrinsic merit, breathing, as it does, the pure spirit of Christianity, equally removed from fanaticism and bigotry; but from its connexion with the Noble Prefacer, to whom it is said to have afforded consolation in the season of his disgrace and imprisonment.

Yours, &c.

QUESTOR.

* Our allusion (in LXXXV. ii. 520.) was to a Letter not printed. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *St. Mary-le-bone,*
Feb. 12.

THAT your pages are often found to contain the most salutary hints and useful suggestions, will be readily acknowledged by all who, like myself, have been constant readers of your *Miscellany*. But that they have also occasionally been the source of hasty conjectures and unfounded censure, will, I presume, not be denied by you, Sir, who cannot be considered responsible for the truth and accuracy of every statement that is sent to you; and who insert them in your Magazine, solely with the view that they should receive confirmation from some other Correspondent, if the substance be true, or challenge contradiction, if it prove to be false.

I am far from insinuating that in any case your Magazine is made a channel for wilful misinformation. But really, Sir, I cannot help picturing to my imagination many worthy Gentlemen, professing themselves your occasional Correspondents, who, in their rides or walks in and about the Metropolis, contrive, with an ingenuity altogether their own, always to encounter some stumbling-block of offence; and, upon their return home, having no other vent for their indignation, transmit to you their angry effusions for immediate insertion, perfectly indifferent whether a few individuals, or a whole community, be the objects of their hasty censure.

In this class, I cannot help including a Correspondent who, in your last Number, signs himself "A Friend to the Poor;" and whose object appears to be to animadvert, with a degree of severity which would have been perfectly just had it been well-founded, upon the conduct of the guardians and directors of the poor of this parish. He presents them to the indignation of your numerous readers, as causing, or permitting the bodies of the deceased poor, to be conveyed from their workhouse to the New Burial-ground of St. John's Chapel, in a manner the most slovenly and indecent. He more particularly censures the vehicle in which they are removed, coarsely comparing it with a butcher's cart carrying carcasses to market. The truth is, that the caravan, if your Correspondent

will not call it a hearse, resembles the latter as nearly as possible. It is painted black, and drawn by a horse of the same appropriate colour. When it is thus seen, slowly moving along, followed by the relatives, — if there be any, — of the deceased, and escorted by men — themselves paupers of the workhouse, whose business it is to bear the bodies from the caravan to the graves; I cannot conceive that any one can possibly mistake the nature and use of such a conveyance, though it may want many of the decorations which usually accompany a funeral procession. When it is within sight, the bell is immediately tolled; the corpse, if not decidedly offensive, is borne into the middle aisle of the Chapel, and placed on trussels, and there, as well as at the grave, the usual service of the Church is read, precisely as it is over any other of the numerous dead, who, almost daily, find their last asylum in that extensive ground.

That some distinction must always take place, in this world at least, between the rich and the poor, no one requires to be told; and no where is that distinction more strikingly observable, than at the interment of the dead. But for this seemingly-partial distribution, who shall be responsible? Can it be expected, that the guardians and directors of an establishment, containing within its walls 1000 or 1200 poor, can be at the same expence for each burial, which an individual, even in the most moderate circumstances, is made to incur at the funeral of a relative? What can they pretend to, more than the *decent* interment of their dead? And this term, in opposition to your Correspondent, I do not hesitate to apply to the manner in which the poor of this parish are taken to the New Ground. I need only request your Correspondent to make his inquiries as to the custom which prevails in other populous and extensive parishes; and I think he will find that no where are the poor more decently interred than the poor of St. Mary-le-bone.

With the remainder of your Correspondent's declamatory epistle, in which he inveighs so loftily against high steeples and splendid porticoes, I have, Sir, nothing to do. I merely observe, that this is the first time I ever heard the magnificence of Churches

130 Mary-le-bone new Church. — Death by Spring Guns. [Feb.

Churches censured, except by those who profess to be unfriendly to all regular establishments. Even the simplicity of the first ages of Christianity did not extend to religious edifices; and Nations have since lived with each other, in the grandeur and beauty of these pious offerings; a custom too, by no means confined to Cathedrals in Cities, as our many superb Parochial Churches, in London and elsewhere, abundantly prove. The want of a Church in this place has been long deeply and universally felt. When, therefore, the Vestry, in compliance with a desire so loudly and generally expressed, determined upon the erection of a new and much larger structure, they were surely not only justified, but ought to be commended, in rendering it every way, as far as human means could make it, suited to the Deity, to whose worship it is to be consecrated, and consistent with the size, the splendour, and the respectability, of the Parish.

By F. M. TO TOWN.

Mr. URBAN

Jan. 29.

ALTHOUGH the annexed Case a "Legal Opinion" thereon, have already appeared in some of the public Newspapers; I hope they will not be refused admittance into the Gentleman's Magazine, as they are relative to a subject of great consequence.

"CASE.

"During the absence of the Coroner for the Liberty of Bury St. Edmund's, an Inquisition was required to be taken in his district, upon the body of a person who had been shot by treading on a spring-gun: And a professional Gentleman attended for him.

"The Jury returned a verdict, that the deceased was accidentally shot by a spring-gun, placed upon grounds upon which he had trespassed; and the circumstances disclosed by evidence were, that the deceased, with two other men, had been out on the 1st of October, 1815, between twelve and one o'clock at night, upon grounds belonging to a Mr. Bliss, upon the bank of which the gun had been placed; that the deceased having stepped upon the wire of the gun, had received its contents, which occasioned his instant death; that the gun had been placed upon the bank of a warren, as a protection against rabbit-stealers. That notices had been

put up near the grounds, and it did not appear that there was any footpath near the place where the accident happened. It appeared possible, however, that a person missing his way in the open country surrounding the place in question, might have wandered to the spot where the gun was placed; but, the night being moon-light, it was not likely that this was the case with the deceased. One of the companions of the deceased swore, that their intent was to steal turnips: the other person who was with the deceased has absconded.

"The Jury felt satisfied that, as the deceased was in pursuit of an illegal act, they were not called upon to make any farther presentment; but, much difference of opinion having prevailed amongst the County Magistrates, and others, as to the legality of placing instruments of death for the protection of game, or other property, in uninclosed places:

"Your opinion is therefore requested; Whether it were lawful to place this spring gun, and the verdict of the Jury properly found, under the circumstances;

Whether a fresh Inquisition ought now to be taken; and in that case, what verdict ought the Jury to give; and by what rules would the Law distinguish between murder and manslaughter, or any less offence, with reference to a death occasioned by the means described in this case, and against whom, if either of such verdicts could be given, if it could be proved that the master ordered his servant to set the spring-gun, where the servant might think proper, without specifying any particular place, or should a verdict lie against both?"

"OPINION.

"I am of opinion, that it was not lawful to place this spring-gun. The verdict of the Jury is not, in my judgment, correct. The Inquisition is certainly irregular: having been taken before a person who had no legal authority to act. If the gentleman who took it acted under the authority, either express or implied, of the Coroner, I think that the Coroner cannot take another Inquisition unless required by the Court of King's Bench, because must be considered as having taken an Inquisition, though in an irregular manner. And I presume it was taken in his name, and would therefore, upon the face of it, appear to be regular. I think that the verdict of the Jury should have been murder, both against the servant who placed the gun, and the master who ordered him to place it.

If the master and servant had been standing on the spot, and had found these persons trespassing, it would have been murder in them to have shot one of them. I think it no less so, that they have placed this deadly weapon where it was likely to kill a trespasser, and might have killed a person who unintentionally trespassed.

J. GURNEY.

"*Serjeant's Inn, Oct. 12, 1815.*"

The foregoing extracts are from a late Publication, entitled "*Observations on the Question, whether Death, occasioned by a Spring-gun, set for the preservation of Game, be Wilful Murder.*" ("*Ipswich.*")—And are the same, nearly word for word, I imagine, as the accounts in the public Newspapers. Some years ago, a letter appeared in your Miscellany (LXXVI. p. 1018) on the subject of the legality of *Men-traps*, to which I believe there has not been any answer given. Mr. Gurney's *Opinion*, above copied, is in some degree satisfactory as to those horrid engines of destruction, as well as spring-guns.

P. S. There is wanting in the above account the name or name of the party who requested the *Opinion*.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 26.

I BEG leave to offer to the Corporation of London, and other Public Bodies, some hints concerning taking notes in short-hand, at trials and on other occasions.

I believe it is very seldom that the whole trials are, if taken in short-hand, ever written out from the notes; and there is reason to imagine, that the original notes are not preserved, but are destroyed, which appears to me to be a circumstance which is to be lamented. The practice of writing short-hand is at present confined, comparatively speaking, to very few persons; and these persons probably write very different kinds of short-hand, so that the notes of one of them may be perfectly unintelligible to the others. I wish to see one kind of this sort of writing established for the City of London, which should be so fixed that all the trials at the Old Bailey and elsewhere should be written in it. I therefore suggest that those best qualified for the purpose should adopt what may appear the best sort of this species of writing,

or form one, more preferable than any at present invented. When this desirable object shall be obtained, I recommend that the *alphabet* and *other characters*, if the *alphabet* alone thought sufficient, should be cut in marble, and placed in *Guild Hall* as a standard for short-hand. The marble might be headed thus: CITY SHORT-HAND, or with words to that effect. I do not wish to see many *characters* introduced for particular words, but should propose contractions of words to them, as C (in short-hand) for Court; Pr for Prisoner, and so forth. The Arabic numerals, now in use, might be cut on the proposed marble tablet: they being, in my opinion, preferable to using other characters; indeed they are in some respects a kind of short-hand.

One thing more I will suggest, and then conclude; which is, that the notes taken at trials by the short-writers should be preserved, as records of consequence.

INSTANT READER.

Specimen of a new Nomenclature for Meteorological Science. THOMAS FORSTER, F. L. S. *Hill's Soc. Nat. Sci. Phil.* &c.

THE habit of the English writers of borrowing from other tongues the greatest part of their technical words, especially those which are used for the Sciences, is one of the causes why Natural History is not so much known to the generality of the people here, as it seems to be in many of the Northern Countries. This fact was brought into view to me, when I asked several Artists, who were about to travel over Wales and other mountainous lands, to watch for and to sketch the changes of the different forms of the clouds which took place in such places, in order to compare them with those which are common in flat countries. They told me that they could never remember the technical terms, which were made up of Latin or Greek words, which they did not understand, and wished that none could be given to Meteorological Phenomena, which are formed out of our own tongue. Struck by this remark, I made the following Name-list, which I shall go on with hereafter for other appearances. Meanwhile, those who will do me the

the favour to make remarks, or to take sketches of the clouds, &c. can make use of the following terms :

CURL-CLOUD. The old name in Latin by Mr. Howard, is *Cirrus*, a curl; *Cirrus* and curl being the diminutive.

STACKEN-CLOUD, or *Cumulus*, from the verb to stack, to heap up.

FALL-CLOUD, or *Stratus*; being the falling, or subsidence of watery particles in the evening!

SUNDER CLOUD, or *Cirrocumulus*, is a sundered cloud, made up of separated orbs. The characteristic of this cloud being the gathering together into a bed, of little clouds, yet so far asunder as not to touch.

WANE-CLOUD, or *Cirrostratus*; from the waning or subsiding state of this cloud in all its forms.

TWAIN-CLOUD, or *Cumulostratus*; made often by the twining or uniting of two clouds together.

RAIN-CLOUD, or *Nimbus*, speaks for itself. So we can have *Storm-cloud*, *Thunder-cloud*, &c.

MOON-RING, or *Halo*; a ring including an area around the Moon.

SUN RING, the same about the Sun, Solar Halo.

MOON-BURR, a fleecy or confused burr about the Moon. The old name is *Corona*. So we have *Sunburr*, *Double Moon-ring*, *Threefold Moon-ring*, *coloured Sun-ring*, &c.

MOCK SUN, or *Parhelion*.

MOCK-MOON, or *Paraselen*.

MOON-CROWN: this may answer to the Halo Discoides of my Nomenclature.

RAINBOW, retains its old name instead of *Iris*.

RAIN-RAY, the *Radii divergenses* of my Name-list.

CONE-RAY, the *Radus pyramidalis* of the same.

SHOOT-FLAME, or shooting, or falling star, instead of meteor. Thus we can have *White-tailed*, *Shoot-flame*, &c. instead of *Caudate Meteor*.

WISP-FLAME, or *Ignis fatuus*.

POLE STREAMER, or Northern-light. The Aurora being *Australis*, as well as *Borealis*.

BLOOMEN-FLAME, the electric flame seen about flowers, particularly the evening primrose, described in my Res. Atm. Phæn. &c.

As I intend to publish a more complete Nomenclature for Meteorological Science in the course of a short time, I have merely made this specimen, intended to be inserted in some of the Periodical Journals.

For explanation of the Phenomena for those who are unacquainted with

them, I refer to my "Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena," in which I have given Plates explanatory of the clouds, in many of their various forms. Any information on meteorological subjects with which my friends will honour me, will be thankfully received, as I am collecting materials for future publication.

T. FORSTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

IN your last volume, p. 216, is an inquiry respecting the Family of *Sweetapple*; and, being willing to throw what little light is in my power on the subject, as I feel interested in the genealogy of this family, I transcribe the following extract from the *Biographia Britannica*:

"He" (that is, Lewis Atterbury) "married the daughter of Mr. John Bedingfield: of this marriage came three sons and a daughter. The first and second died in their infancy. The third son, named Bedingfield Atterbury, was born the 2th of Jan. 1692, and after a school education at Westminster, was sent to Christ Church, in Oxford, and matriculated the 9th of April 1713; he commenced M. A. the 20th of Jan. 1718, and took Deacon's orders. He was a sober, modest, and ingenious young Gentleman, but died of the small pox Dec. 27, 1718. Dr. Atterbury's daughter, named after her mother Penelope, was born 1699, June 15, married Mr. George Sweetapple, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, brewer; and died in August 1725, leaving one daughter, who lived to inherit her grandfather's fortune, but died about seven months after him, the 3d of June, 1732, in the eleventh year of her age. Mrs. Atterbury, the mother, died May 1, 1723."

According to Stowe, John Sweetapple, Goldsmith, was Sheriff of London in 1695; and, Oldmixon says, was then knighted. I also find his name amongst the list of Benefactors to the Church of St. Edmund, in Lombard-street. I may further add, that one of that name married a Robert Stacy, of London, and had children; but cannot trace when she was born or married; she had, however, a daughter, born in 1654. I have heard a traditionary account that she was nearly related to John Sweetapple; but whether a sister or, not I cannot prove, although there appears nothing contrary to chronology in the supposition.

S. P.

WUL.

WULFRUNA'S Grant to the Monastery of HAMTON.
(Concluded from p. 21.)

AND now, on the affirmative side, to shew ~~what was~~ the place given : on comparing her enumerated places with the Domesday-lands of her Church, and those also of Sansón Clericus subjoined to them, (to which should, correctly, have been added, in the list of heads, a^{Tr}a Presbyteror^m de Totenhale, and a^{Tr}a Cloricor^m de Pancriz), all under one title, "VII. Terra Clericor' de Handone," the respective lists may be set against each other as below. Note, of the first of the Domesday articles, namely I hide, seemingly in Hantone itself, Sansón appears the superior lord, from whom the Clerici immediately held it ; and he afterwards ~~gained~~ ^{received} from the Crown all the rest of the Handone Church estate ; and, being ~~hop~~ ^{Abbot} of Worcester, gave it to the Priory there.

Wulfruna.
Earnleie.

Domesday.
Ernlege.
Alia Ernlege.
Biscopesberic.
Cote.

Totenhale stands here, among the other places under this title VII. But it is immediately added, "H' t'ra n' ptin' ad Hantone, sed e' elemosina regis ad eccl'am ejd' villæ. De ead' elemosina h'nt p'ri de Totenhale 1 hd' in Bilrebroch."

Eswieh.	Haswic.
Bilsetnatun }	Wodnesfelde.
Wodnesfeld* }	Winenhale.
Weoleshale. N. B.	N. B. Peleshale.
Oeguntun.	Iltohe.
Hiltun.	Hocuntune.
Hagenthorndun.	Hargedone.
Kinwaldestun.	Chenwardestone.

"Has II t'ras tenuit S' Maria de Hantone T. R. E." Hence it may be inferred that the "Ipsi" heading this item, and also the two next of Haltone and Ferdestan, in Mr. Shaw's print, should be "Ipse."

Other Hyltun.	Haltone.
Feotherstan.	Ferdestan.

Pancriz and Geneshale are added (like Totenhale and Bilrebroch above), but with these express words, "ten' ix clerci de Rege."

* One Boundary description.

Pelshall, a straggling, though extensive village, so far from striking instantly like Walshall, might not even be known to Dugdale, and "Peleshale," we see, filling up to a near exactness that place in the Hamton lands of Domesday, which in Wulfruna's grant is occupied by "Weoleshale," being to this day a Chapelry within Wolverhampton parish ; and the Dean of that Collegiate Church (Shaw II. 61.) Lord of Pelshall Manor ; the preponderating inclination of my judgment is for the supposition that this was the name, either written or intended, in the autograph instrument copied in the Monasticon. I have not as yet, though

my local knowledge thereabouts is not small, met with either Peles- "ford" on the one hand, or Weles- or Wals- "ford" on the other, as a name for any passage over the small streams of that vicinity.

Whatever weight may be assigned to the above opinions and conjectures, there are still reasons for wishing a more exact search in the Windor autograph. The grant enumerates twelve places : but the immediately succeeding boundaries (which make some alteration of the order) do not even name, in the print, two of them, Willenhale and the first Hiltun. This, after the above-seen causes of suspicion, is enough to throw

throw some doubt. Another circumstance is, the Translator's rendering several expressions, which are really proper-names, into common Latin appellatives, without initial capitals, which thus fail to catch the reader's eye, and are nearly lost as bound-marks: e. g. the last word of the Kin-waldestune description, instead of being simply copied in Roman characters, "Kalfre-Heie," "Calf-Heath," a large waste, well known to all South Staffordshire men, stands thus, "vitulorum septum."

I add to the above remarks, that my turning of pages in this quest has occasioned me to find a second quarrel against the present *Monasticon* for another wrong introduction of the identical *Walshall*. The case here, however, is not of a mis-reading, but of a mis-conjecture only. In vol. I. p. 268. "Walesho," explained "*Walshall* in com. Staff. *fortasse*," I can have no doubt is Wales, a Yorkshire township, but to be seen in the limb of the modern map of Derbyshire, where it makes one in a circle of the ten or eleven places named together, and which are bequeathed to Morcare; of which places the second and seventh appear to be Hackinthorpe and Mossbrough, close to "Beyghton and Ekinton." "Moriglune," the last of them, I find not in the Index *Villariorum* or elsewhere; "Mortun," in this quarter of Derbyshire, being afterwards bequeathed in its proper spelling: it may, however, be observed, that the hundred of Morleston (once probably an existing village, and possibly indeed Morleston, or Moriglune, was the same with Morley, a head-name "Morleia" appearing, once at least, like a hundred-title in the Domesday) cum Litchurch approaches, at its Northern extremity, several of the townships in this will of Wulfrie's, and contains others of them within its bounds. It is not unlikely "pyller-leage," one of the appurtenants to "Mortun," has been mis-read, and means Pilsley; though it may also be Willersley, near Matlock.

Q. Whether "Langanford" (so written in Lord Uxbridge's parchment, though printed Laganford) and "Styrclenge," named next after some towns in the West of Staffordshire, be not Longford and Stirchley in the adjoining Shropshire; or, pos-

sibly, Longford and Shirley, near together in Derbyshire. "Halen, Remesleage, Sciplea," I take to be Shirley, near together in Derbyshire; (though this Shirley guess does not at all satisfy myself, if "Styrclenge" be the true reading.) "Halen; Remesleage, Sciplea," I take to be Hales-Owen (the Halam of Domesday, written "Hala," and put in "Wirecestre," Romsley in Hales-Owen parish (in that division of it which at this day makes a part of Shropshire), and Shipley in the adjoining Worcester-shire parish of Bromsgrove. There are Sheriff-Hales, part in Stafford, and part in Shropshire, Ramsley, and Shipley, both in the latter county: but these two last-named are not in the Shropshire Domesday, nor do they lie very near to each other. I had supposed Wulfrie's three places in question to be Hallam, and Shipley, nearly adjacent in Derbyshire, and Ramsley (or Romeley, not named in Domesday), which, though considerably Northward from them, is in the vicinity of Morcare's circle of townships, till my friend Mr. Hamper, at Birmingham, made me notice in Domesday the successive places "Ramesleage, Rigge, Sciplei," all in the "Terra Rogeri Comititis," (Rigge, I take it clearly, being Ridge-acre in Hales-Owen, and all the three set down in "Warwickshire," to which indeed both Romsley, Ridge-acre, and Shipley are near, the two first of them much nearer than they are to the body of the County of Salop, in which they are now included;) and then finding that Hales-Owen also was one of Earl Roger's possessions, the circumstance of all being in the same hands so soon after Wulfrie's time decides my judgment that his "Halen, Remesleage, Sciplea," were the towns in this quarter, and not those in Derbyshire. "Westune and Burhtun," from their neighbours Sharnford and Wigston, I conclude to be Weston in Arden, and Burton Hastings, Warwickshire: to suppose Burhton the same with Byrtone, with which this bequest in terms sets out as the seat of the Monastery, is to suppose great tautology.

I conclude, by mentioning, that I am quite unapprized how far you have proceeded in publication; if, therefore, I am too late, accept, Sir, the will for the deed.

S. P. W.
Mr.

MR. URRAN, Jan. 19.
THE communication between England and the Continent having till lately been for a long series of years interrupted, it has happened that many eminent and highly-esteemed works of Science and Literature, published in Germany, have been hitherto unseen, and unknown even by name, in this country.

Of these there is one of peculiar interest to England, which well deserves to be in every public library, and in the hands of every Civil and Military Engineer in the country; *viz.*

“Hydraulic Architecture, theoretical and practical, by C. F. Chevalier de Wiebeking, Privy Counsellor to H. M. the King of Bavaria, and General Director of the Department of Bridges and Roads in Bavaria. A new Edition, corrected and enlarged. Three vols. in 4to. with 146 Plates, in large folio.”

The celebrated Author, esteemed the best practical Engineer throughout Germany, takes a view of the whole of Hydraulic Architecture under the following divisions:

1. Art of conducting Rivers. 2. Art of securing Sea-coasts. 3. Construction and preservation of Sea-dykes.
4. Construction of Harbours; containing a most complete description of all the great Harbours of Europe.
5. Art of Draining. 6. Machines used for the construction of works of Engineering. 7. Construction of Locks and Weirs. 8. Canals and Art of improving inland Navigation.
9. Artificial Inundations for the defence of Fortresses. 10. Construction of Bridges, containing a detailed description of Bridges with arches of wood, invented by the Author.
11. Construction of artificial Roads and Highways.

This perfect and only work of its kind treats on all these subjects in the fullest and clearest manner, and shews the Author to be a man of considerable attainments in Science as well as great practical experience; and his arguments and statements are supported and explained by well-chosen examples, taken from the great works executed by himself or other eminent Engineers on the Continent.

In this Work will be found likewise a very complete account of the Embankment and Sea-dykes in Holland, with ingenious proposals for their

improvement, as well as descriptions of almost all the great works of Engineering in Germany, France, Holland, and Italy, countries which the Author has visited several times, for the purpose of giving to the publick the most complete account of the present state of the art of Engineering as practised on the Continent. The vast number of plates, giving plans and elevations of almost all these great works, makes the whole useful and intelligible even to those who are not acquainted with the German language.

But the most interesting and novel part of this Work is, the satisfactory and minute description therein given of Bridges, constructed with arches of timber of a very considerable span, upon a principle invented by the Chevalier de Wiebeking. Among the plans of many bridges, thus constructed with the most complete success, is that of Bamberg, having an arch of wood of 220 feet span. There is also given a plan of a bridge of a still greater span than this, *viz.* nearly 300 feet, proposed to be erected over the rapid river of Isar at Munich. By this invention, the Chevalier has constructed in Bavaria many bridges of arches of wood, which are only rivaled by those of cast-iron erected in England.

The account of this meritorious and important invention is published in French, in a separate volume, entitled:

“*Traité contenant une partie essentielle de la Science de construire les Ponts, avec une description de la nouvelle méthode economique de construire les Ponts à arches de charpente, par C. F. de Wiebeking, etc. avec 17 planches.* Munich 1810, 4to. les planches gr. folio.”

A. SCHLICHTEGROLL.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CCVIII.

Progress of Architecture in England in the Reign of ANGELO.

(Continued from p. 39.)

BLENHEIM-HOUSE in continuation. Plate V. Front towards the Gardens. Bears the five divisions, the breaks of which do not advance much from the general line. In the centre the salon, a flight of steps like the main front conducts to a portico also, having Corinthian columns and

and pilasters; double height of doors and windows: not any pediment, but over the entablature a grand pedestal sustaining an equestrian statue of the victorious Marlborough, trampling on some prostrate foe: a lion and eagle act as supporters. Behind this subject, a vast accumulation (to mask the chimneys) of grounds and pilasters, edged with scrolls, and terminating in a large ornamented ball. The second divisions, left and right, are run out similar to main front, with Corinthian columns and pilasters; circular-headed windows in two stories, entablature, and in lieu of a balustrade, a continued pedestal, with breaks, on which trophies and balls. There being no repetition of the sweeping augmentation, lines of windows in two stories succeed. First story, heads of the windows semi-circular; second ditto, square-headed; entablature and balustrade, in centre of this latter particular, scrolls with angels holding a vase. The third divisions, left and right, are in repetition from those in main front. Windows in ground story diversified, some being circular with masks, others square, with rustics, &c. Although the ground lines of this front vary from those of the main ditto, still the principal dispose of the upright is carried on with the same noble and superb idea, combining much novelty in certain decorations, so well contrived to keep architectural interest alive, and raised on that changeful tide of new design, ever marking the hand of genius, here so fortunately displayed.

Plate VI. East front, or one of the flank elevations of the main building. Five divisions are again conspicuous; in the centre a circular projection, rising from basement to second story, sided with one tier of windows, Doric pilasters between them; entablature, on which statues, trophies, &c. Second division, left and right, two stories of windows; first story, circular-headed; second ditto, square; general balustrade over these divisions. As a grand central finish, another accumulation of grounds, pilasters, perforated arches masking the chimneys. Third divisions, left and right, are still in repetition of those in the other fronts. Windows in ground story are mostly square, with segmented heads and key-stones, the others en-

tirely circular. In this front no other departure is visible from the prime assemblage of splendour, than a necessary diminution in point of decoration, which such an inferior portion of the house necessarily demands.

Taking the entire mass of buildings, there is an air of grandeur, unity of parts, just proportions, and a beautiful admixture of enrichments not to be surpassed. It may be allowed a luxuriance of thought predominates, but not any thing wild or extravagant. It is indeed Sir John seated in professional state, full of composure, dignity, and innate worth, the true criterion of a great Master; a master, who, in this, his Blenheim, has produced one of the finest specimens of the art since the sixteenth century.

It is our purpose this Spring, as already observed, to survey the whole pile, note down what essential difference prevails between the plates and the real works themselves, and present to view the finishings of the interior in technical detail, to those interested in such pursuits, for their admiration and applause.

AN ARCHITECT.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

PHILO MARSHUS says, "As I consider the rising generation of Students in Divinity deeply interested in the continuation of Dr. H. Marsh's Lectures in Divinity being published, I should be glad to be informed, whether the Doctor when he delivered his last Course assigned any reason, or whether it is conjectured, why he has not followed up the publication of the three first Parts, by the succeeding ones when delivered, as such seemed to be his intention at the first.

A. B. would be glad to be informed if any Paraphrase on the Old Testament has ever been published in the manner of Locke on the New Testament. He has got an edition of Patrick's Commentary, but that contains only notes; and every edition lately published contains only notes. If no Paraphrase has ever been published, he recommends some learned writer to undertake a Paraphrase on the Old Testament!

P. 14. a. For 1717, read 1617; and for Bowles, read Bolles, or Bollys, as probably it was antiently written. Antony Monday, the Continuator of Stow, and I suppose the City Poet Laureat, and Panegyrist of all the Mayors, is, as Mr. Urban well knows, a name familiar to the readers of the old History of London. E.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

12. *A Concise History of the City and Suburbs of Worcester. A new Edition, with Additions.* 12mo. pp. 175. Printed by and for T. Eaton, Worcester.

THIS is one of the most satisfactory Local Guides that has fallen under our consideration; comprehending, in a very small compass, a succinct and accurate description of all that is most worthy of observation in the antient and highly respectable City of Worcester. The first Edition of it was published in 1808.

"Animated," says the Editor, "by past approbation, announced by the rapid sale of the preceding Edition, the Editor is again stimulated to reprint this concise History, with corrections and additions; which he trusts will be found fully to answer the inquiries of the Traveller, and the purpose of general information; being compiled from the most authentic sources, the greatest part newly arranged, and the subject extended under almost every head, as also much original information given.—To be corrected in errors which unavoidably may have been committed; or to be informed of fresh incident by the learned or scientific, will be thankfully accepted."

After this modest Introduction, we need only say, that the Reader will here find a good Topographical account of the City, accompanied by a neat North-East View, and a correct Ground-plan; with Views of the Guildhall, Market-place, and the Cathedral (with a separate Plan of it).

Various Trades and Manufactures, the numerous Schools and Hospitals, the beautiful Cathedral, the several Parish Churches, and other places of public worship, the Canal, the public walks, and social amusements, are all appropriately described; and anecdotes related of Eminent Persons, natives of, or long resident in or near Worcester.

The Compiler has judiciously availed himself of the more ample publications of Dr. Thomas, Dr. Nash, and Mr. Valentine Green; and has super-added much new and valuable information. We have much satisfaction in transcribing a few tributes to departed worth.

"Near the East end of the South aisle of the nave, on a white oval tablet,
GENT. MAG. February, 1816.

fixed on a grey marble slab, nearly square, as its ground, is the following very classical inscription, by Dr. Parr:



† YACOBUS • IOHNSTONE • IVN.
QVI • IN • HAC • VRBE • PER • IX • ANNOS
ARTEM • MEDICAM • EXERCVIT
ET • DVN • AEGRIS • IN • CARCERE • INCLVSIS
OPEM • FERREBAT
FEBRIS • IBI • SAEVIENTIS • CONTAGIONE
CORREPTVS
DECESSIT • XVII • KALEND • SEPT.
ANNO • CHRISTI • M • D • CC • LXXXIII
AETAT • SVAE • XXX
IACOBVS • IOHNSTONE • M • R.
PL • B • M • F • C.

"Under the great East window, in the Lady Chapel, on the North side, is an elegant plain monument, to the memory of the venerable Dr. Hurd, the last deceased Bishop of this See; consisting of a neatly-designed pedestal, and a sarcophagus surmounted with a mitre and crozier, in alto-relievo, all of white marble; backed with a pyramid, of dove marble, terminated like a Pointed Gothic arch; the whole resting on a black marble plinth, surrounded with a border of the same, and inclosed with iron railing. On the front of the sarcophagus is this inscription:

M. E.
RICHARDI HURD, S. T. P.
EPISCOPI VIGORNENSIS PER ANNOS
• PERE XXVII
QUI OBIT XXVIII MAII MDCCCVIII
ÆTATIS SUE LXXXVIII.

On the table of the pedestal, in basso-relievo, a cross, with the initials I. N. R. I. on a label;—a glory above, and the motto

ΕΚ ΠΙΣΤΕΩΣ

below, metaphorically infer, that *Through faith in the Cross of Christ we rise to glory.*

"Perhaps a better eulogy on the virtues of this most excellent Prelate could not be conceived, than that pronounced by his worthy Dean (Onslow), in a Sermon preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 12th of June, when the choir was completely hung with superfine black cloth and escutcheons. From St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, chap. xiii. 12: 'For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known;' the Very Rev. Preacher feelingly expatiated on the uncertainty of this life; and then, adverting to the mournful scene before

before him, dwelt on the eminent qualities of the deceased Prelate, particularly his exemplary moderation in the pastoral exercise of his Episcopal functions, in language perhaps never more pathetically expressed; concluding with the words of St. Peter, in his second Epistle: 'And besides this, giving all diligence, he added to his faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity.'

"On a neat white marble tablet, having a crest and a device over, affixed to the South wall of the aisle of the nave, near the tomb of Judge Littleton, is the following classical inscription:

IACOB. JOHNSTONE
QVI. PER. ANNOS. LI
IN. AGRO. VIGORNIENSI
ARTEM. MEDICAM. PERITISSIME
EXERCUIT
MAGNAM. INGENII. ET. DOCTRINAE
FAMAM
SCRIPTIS. SVIS. ATQVE. ETIAM
INVENTIS
ASSECVTVS. EST. VIXIT. ANN. LXXII
DECESSIT. IV. CAL. MAI. MDCCII
QVINQVE. LIBERI
EIVS. SVPERSTITES. PATRI. DE. SE.
OPTIME
MERITO. H. M. F. CC

"On the other side of the tomb of Judge Littleton, on a similar tablet of white marble, is this inscription:

"JOHANNES CLIFTON, Decano Capitulique Vigorniensis & Consiliis, amplissimus Ingenii Dotibus gaudens, Justitiâ, Fide, Benevolentia, Necessitudine nulli securus, Vitæ æternæ potitus est, Octobris die XII, Anno Salutis MDCCVII. Ætatis LIX.

"Maria et Jana, filie carissimæ, immaturâ Morte correptæ, revixerunt; illa Augusti die XIII. Anno Salut. MDCCCV. hæc Octobris VIII. MDCCXIX.

"Against the same wall, near to the entrance into the cloister, is a monument of white marble, containing the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS JAMES, Doctor in Divinity, heretofore Fellow and Tutor of King's College in Cambridge, sixteen years Head Master of Rugby School, in the county of Warwick, and afterwards Prebendary of this Church: a sincere disciple of Christ, with all the meekness and humility of his Master; and guileless, if ever such there were among the Sons of Men. He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one, without the smallest spark of scholastic pride or acrimony; and with what zeal,

labour, and felicity, he dealt out the treasures of his learning for the benefit of the rising Generation, the present age knows and acknowledges, and succeeding ages will feel with gratitude; while so singular was the attachment, the veneration, and filial love of his Scholars for their Master, their Friend, and their Parent, as hardly obtained belief but from those who witnessed it. Strict himself in the exercise of every duty, yet compassionate to the failings of others, he held that virtue the most sacred, which is indeed of all the most comprehensive, the Love of Human Kind. Having at his Church of Harvington, on Sunday, the 23d day of Sept. 1804, exemplarily discharged the duties of his pastoral office, at midnight, on a sudden call of his Master, scarcely wakened from the restless sleep of this world, he slept in peace everlasting, aged 55 years. This memorial of his virtues was erected by his widow, ARABELLA JAMES."

We shall now give an article or two of Biography.

"JOHN WALL, M. D. a man of fine genius and inestimable worth. His account of the Malvern Waters was a great inducement to company to resort to that delightful situation; and to his knowledge of experimental chemistry, the Worcester China Manufactories are much indebted for the great improvements made in their materials. He also excelled in the art of painting. Dr. Warton, speaking of his capital picture of Brutus condemning his Sons, writes thus: 'This subject has been well executed by Dr. Wall, of Worcester, whose fine genius for history painting would make us regret that his time is employed in another profession, were it not for the interest of mankind that he is so employed.' He died in 1776."

"JAMES JOHNSTONE, Jun. M. D. was an eminent Physician in Worcester, whose knowledge of medicine, correct application, diligence, and success, gave him a large share of medical practice in the City and County; for he displayed that happy sagacity and discernment, that energy, tempered with prudence, in his practice, which alone belongs to the rare character of a Physician of genius; and a little before his death, he was looked up to as one who would soon arrive at the head of his profession. His abilities and knowledge were great and extensive, his manners remarkably cheerful and pleasing, and his vigour of body seemed to promise a longer life; but being called upon by the Magistrates of the County to visit the prisons, where many laboured under the gaol-fever, he nobly

nobly attentive to his duty, but negligent of his own safety, went into the cells and dungeons full of pestilential contagion, and restored health to the miserable sufferers; but his own invaluable life fell a sacrifice to the exertion. He was seized with the dire contagion, and fully persuaded that the event would be fatal, he was conveyed to his father's house in Kidderminster, to receive from him the last attentions of parental skill and affection. Every medical effort proving ineffectual, he died a greatly-lamented victim, in the discharge of one of the most dangerous duties of his profession, August 16th, 1783, in the 30th year of his age.—His thesis on the Angina Maligna, and the English translation, published in 1779, were considered as masterpieces, and recommended to the attention of physicians by Dr. Cullen: the late Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Rowley, and others, likewise bestowed much commendation upon it."

13. Britton's *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.*

(Concluded from p. 58.)

"THE interior of the Church, though not so grand, picturesque, and diversified as many other Cathedrals, possesses several elegant parts and interesting objects. The uniformity of style and surface render it rather monotonous; but the character of simplicity, unity, and harmony that prevails, pleases the eye, and gratifies the mind."

We could with pleasure accompany our Author in his survey of the interior; but, having already indulged in such copious citations, we must content ourselves with observing, that the same plan is pursued which was adopted in treating of the exterior.

The seventh and last Chapter is dedicated to an "Account of the Monuments, and Anecdotes of some of the Persons to whose memory they are raised."

"The sculpture and architectural forms which belong to the Chantry Chapels and old Monuments of this Cathedral, are entitled to distinct consideration; and the greater part of the effigies, as illustrative of the progressive state of the art of sculpture, and style of costume of different ages, demand faithful representations, and a particular description."

The most ancient tombs, nearly 40 in number, are individually particularized, and minutely detailed, with conjectural criticism on those which

are uninscribed, and whose traditional appropriations are therefore often dubious or unfounded. A brief enumeration of the modern monuments succeeds.

Mr. B.'s diction is flowing and polished, and the general disposition of his materials systematic and perspicuous; but the explanatory remarks on the ground-plan, which terminate the 6th, and "the measurements and references to Prints not already described," with observations on modern repairs of the Cathedral, at the close of the last Chapter, would have been incorporated with much more propriety in the body of the narrative.

The extent, jurisdiction, and officers of the Diocese are still more misplaced, and should certainly have been introduced in the History of the See.

An Index of three very useful Lists is appended to the volume. The 1st is a "chronological List of the Bishops, with contemporary Deans, Kings, and Popes." We confess we do not perceive the utility of continuing the Popes beyond the Reformation, as they have subsequently had no connexion with, or controul over, the British Prelacy. The 2d is a copious and valuable "List of Books, Essays, and Prints, that have been published relating to Salisbury Cathedral;" also a "List of engraved Portraits of its Bishops;" "subjoined to gratify the Bibliographer, the critical Antiquary, and the Illustrator, as well as to shew, at one view, the sources whence the preceding pages have been derived." The last, but not least important, is the accompanying "List of Prints."

On the superlative merits of the embellishments given in the early portions of the work, our sentiments were fully and strongly expressed in a former Number*; and the whole now constitute a brilliant series of the most exquisitely finished engravings. The truth of Nature is never violated by metreticulous graces, nor identity of representation obscured by distorted perspective: indeed neither the objects delineated, nor the Artists, require such factitious aids; the pencil of Mackenzie seems formed for the burin of Le Keux, and their united efforts have created a new era in this department of the art.

We cordially wish Mr. B. health and patronage adequate to the completion of his splendid and elaborate undertaking. We know not his motives for commencing the series with Salisbury; but we are inclined to regret the selection, as its precision of date and uniformity of style allowed little or no scope to that discrimination which he has evinced in his previous publications; and which almost any other Cathedral would have summoned in its utmost latitude of exercise.

Unfettered by the slavish adoption of any favourite hypothesis, our Author's Antiquarian researches are pursued with a single eye to the attainment of truth: no gratuitous assumptions are ever substituted for legitimate conclusions; his expensive personal surveys, and laborious investigations, instead of being rendered subservient to pre-conceived system, are directed to the more practical and useful purposes of rational inference and patient deduction. Mr. B. has been uniformly distinguished for taste and liberality in his graphic embellishments; and we are persuaded, that to him, more than to any other individual, we are indebted for a rapidly progressive improvement in the pictorial delineations of our Architectural Antiquities. An anxious solicitude after an unattained, but not unattainable degree of perfection, characterized, and has at length crowned, his exertions; and, in having drawn from obscurity the latent talents of many of our rising Artists, he has evinced himself not only a benefactor to Science, but to his Country.

14. *A Popular Description of St. Paul's Cathedral: including a Brief History of the Old and New Cathedral; Explanations of the Monumental Designs; and other interesting Particulars.* 8vo. Nichols, Son, & Bentley. Rivingtons.

THIS is, in every sense of the word, an elegant little publication; containing a concise, but satisfactory and well-written description of this magnificent Cathedral; with a correct account of the several National Monuments which are placed in it, and copies of the inscriptions.

"The descriptions of the Monuments by Mr. Bacon, senior and junior, and Mr. Charles Manning, were liberally

communicated by Mr. Bacon, junior. For those by Mr. Flaxman, Mr. Rossi, and Mr. Westmacott, the Editor is indebted to the respective Artists."

The monuments are those of John Howard; Dr. Johnson, Sir William Jones, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Captain Burgess, Captain Faulknor, Major General Dundas, Captain Westcott, Captains Morse and Riou, Lord Rodney, Earl Howe, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir John Moore, Marquis Cornwallis, Capt. Miller, Capt. G. N. Hardinge, Major-generals Crauford and Mackinnon, Maj.-gen. Mackenzie and Brig.-gen. Langworth, Capt. Duff, and Capt. John Cooke. Those of Lord Nelson and Lord Collingwood are not yet opened for public inspection.

A neat Ground-plan of the Church is prefixed, with references to the situations of the principal Monuments.

Among the various elaborate and expensive works which have been published, illustrative of this magnificent structure, there is none which compresses, in a portable form, the information required by every casual visitor, for whom this *Épitome* is expressly adapted.

15. *Speeches delivered to Queen Elizabeth, on her Visit to Giles Lord Chandos, at Sudeley Castle, in 1592: with a Portrait of Giles, 3d Lord Chandos, and an Introduction by Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. M. & M. P. Highly ornamented with Wood-Engravings. Printed at the private Press of Lee Priory, in Kent, 1815. 4to.*

MORE than sixty years ago, the late ingenious Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, established at his beautiful villa of Strawberry Hill a private press; at which were printed the *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, the *Anecdotes of Painting*, and many curious tracts, and pieces of poetry, highly acceptable to Collectors and men of taste. These were much sought after, and bore an extravagant price during his life, although the number of copies of many of them was by no means very limited. Some of these works were handsomely printed; and the *Lucan*, in particular, was a splendid book: but the beauty of the typography did not appear to be among the first objects of Lord Orford's care. On these accounts the *Private Press* of LEE PRIORY, (a place

(a place Gothicised in the finest taste of James Wyatt, and much admired by Lord Orford, who was the particular friend of Mr. Barrett, the late possessor, in whose time, and by whose love of the Arts, those elegant alterations were made in the ancient mansion)—on these accounts we venture to pronounce that *this Press* differs from that of Strawberry Hill. Not only is the number of copies of any work printed here strictly limited to one hundred, including the eleven copies claimed by the Universities under the late very severe and oppressive Copyright Bill; but frequently does not exceed eighty copies; and sometimes not more than sixty. So at least it is uniformly asserted in the announcements annexed to these works; and we are confident, on the authority of the quarter whence it comes, that the assertion may be depended on. This, however, is a point of minor value. The typographical beauty of the *Lee, Priory* books must strike every one who has skill or taste in the art of Printing. Mr. Warwick, brought up in London, under Bensley, while the magnificent Bible of Macklin was printing, and afterwards well known as a most eminent pressman in the Capital, has not ceased to put forth his utmost strength, labour, and skill, in this favourite private concern. It would swell this article too much to give a list of the works printed at this press: in our last we have inserted a full account of the Poem of *BERTHAM*. Some of the other pieces are re-prints, interesting to the Literary Antiquary, not merely from the scarcity of the originals, but from their intrinsic merit; such as Sir Walter Raleigh's Poems; Nicholas Breton's Poems; Occasional Poems of Wm. Browne, the pastoral Poet; and Greene's Groat's-worth of Wit. Another class of them consists of modern originals; such as *The Sylvan Wanderer*, by Sir E. B.; and *Dunluce Castle*, a Poem, by his friend Mr. Quilliam (the author of *Monthermer*, of which we have so lately given a criticism).

The work, of which the title stands at the head of this article, is perhaps the *chef d'œuvre* of this press in typographical beauty. The clearness and brilliancy of the press-work; the arrangement of the title-pages; and the number and beauty of the wood-cuts,

with the admirable manner in which the impressions of them are taken, will necessarily attract and delight the lover of the Arts. We shall presently say something more of the nature of the designs, as connected with the literary matter of the work.

In touching on the subject of these pages, and the manner in which it is handled, we cannot allow ourselves to say all, or the greater part, of the suggestions they raise in us. The old Tract, containing the *Speeches at Sudeley*, has been before re-printed by Mr. Nichols, in his very curious and ample volumes of *The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*. It is here again re-printed from the original (which is a most rare tract), compared with the text in Mr. Nichols's work. To this the Editor has prefixed a very long *Introduction*, of which a considerable portion of the materials of the first part is drawn from the scattered and abundant information of Mr. Nichols's volumes. It contains a very useful digested list of the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, visited at different periods of her long reign by Queen Elizabeth. It then proceeds to give a short History of Sudeley Castle: and here the principal matter consists in a brief memoir of the Noble family who owned the Castle when the Queen honoured it by her visit in 1592: and this is chiefly confined to the head line, before the honours went to the collateral and Ducal branch of Wilton: a branch to whom Sudeley never devolved. In this brief memoir, drawn with that intermixture of reflection and sentiment so unusual in the meagre pages of genealogical deduction, a few particulars are inserted not hitherto known. But the Author evidently puts a bridle upon himself, lest he should be drawn into egotisms, or expose himself to the charge of ostentation and vanity. These are points on which he is clearly sore; and perhaps indignant: he is sometimes plaintive; and we wish that the hard and sarcastic may not call him querulous. We doubt if it becomes the truly elevated spirit of a man of talent and honourable ambition, to be otherwise than indifferent whether he sits in the House of Lords, or House of Commons: and, if he really feels his right to be just and incontrovertible, not to look down with haughty contempt on any busy

busy intriguer, who may have usurped a place from whence he has been excluded. We would encourage that dignity of mind, which considers all other distinctions as trifling, compared with genius and intellectual power: which will not suffer the insults or encroachments of mere wealth, or mere rank and honours; which, when despoiled of castles and territories and emoluments, suffers not itself to sink in its own estimation; or to be sneered by stupid and empty pride out of the tasks it has to fulfil; and the lead and dictation it is qualified to take. Without the wish to cavil, or the inclination to censure, and with a due love of all the refinements, and even all the idlenesses of Literature and the Arts, we yet seriously doubt if Sir E. B.'s time might not be better employed than in these amusements, however elegant; mixed as they seem to be with some of those feelings which enervate the heart, and draw it away from the more vigorous occupations suited to one, who has shewn that he can take a part in the business of Legislation; and think for himself, and prove that he cannot be driven from the strong hold he has taken, on a subject mainly affecting the happiness of one-third of the population of his country, in spite of prejudice and interest, and cold adherence to the most palpable and crying abuses, merely because they have long existed. We refer to some of the provisions of the *Poor Laws*: particularly the present system of *Removals*. The task is Herculean; and he must not expect to perform all, or even half that he attempts. But, if he performs a fourth of it, or much less than that, he will earn a more glorious and unfading wreath than titles or coronets can confer. We are sure that these are the feelings and reflections of his own more sober and enlightened moments. We are sure, there are times when he throws away from him in scorn all employments but those high tasks, to which the better part of his faculties can alone be worthily bound: when he no longer values the blood of Egerton, and Stanley, and Clifford, except so far as it has produced men of talent or of virtue; and thinks it can give no pretension to himself, unless it has brought with it mental vigour, and noble and dignified am-

bition. A severe censor of the human character cannot always refrain from remarks on the inequalities of the most accomplished minds: it is not without regret that he too often sees them throw away much of their precious time on trifles, which, however innocent, seem only justifiable in minor talents. At the same time he must recollect, that the opportunity for the exercise and display of the higher faculties does not always occur: an adverse succession of events; malice, sorrow, ill fortune, intrigue, ill health, may all, or any of them, blight or suppress them. When this happens, whatever innocently beguiles the tedium of life may not only be endured, but be praise-worthy. We well know the variety of the duties allotted to different persons in the human drama. It is only in the shade, and warmed and protected by an artificial stimulus or shield, that the disappointed mind will sometimes put forth even a sickly blossom. It has often been questioned how far the application of the higher kind of talent (that which is fitted for the best purposes of Literature,) to the practical part of politics is advisable.

There is a noble passage of Milton, cited by T. Warton, in his Preface to the Great Poet's Juvenile Poems, on this subject: whose authority seems there to be in favour of the negative: and it has been said, that Burke would have done better to have confined his resplendent genius to the closet and the pen. But surely this opinion, as to Burke at least, is grossly erroneous. Those luminous writings, which will instruct and delight the world to the latest posterity, could only have sprung out of the active part he took in public affairs. It might have been better for Sir E. B.'s happiness, as well as his fame, if Fortune had thrown him early in the career of public life, instead of wasting so many years in the minor concerns of Bibliography, Genealogy, and Antiquities; which men of a drier cast, and less fervid intellect, might have performed equally well. At the same time, we must not be so unjust as to let it be supposed that these have been his only literary occupations. Our last Review, which gives an account of *Bertram*, will prove otherwise; and *The Illuminator*, and various prose compositions, moral and

biographical, will speak to the same effect.

We have alluded to the designs of the wood-engravings of the present publication. The Vignette at the bottom of the Advertisement, which represents workmen in the act of diverting the corpse of an ancient stream, with a castle on a hill in the distance, is beautiful. The design of the arms of George and William, 6th and 7th Lords Chandos, is exquisite; and the original mottos at the bottom of this, and several of the other wood-engravings (executed by Nesbit, Branstons, White, &c.), add much to their interest, written as they are, *con amore*, on subjects which naturally warm the Editor's imagination and enthusiasm. The portrait of Giles, third Lord Chandos, who entertained the Queen at Sudeley, (and died 1594) from an original at Woburne, is curious, and a valuable addition to the Grapner Collectors. It is well engraved by Stow.

126. *Remarks, &c. &c. on The Safe Conveyance and Preservation of Gunpowder.* By James Walker, Inventor of the improved Patent Copper Barrels for the effectual Preservation of Gunpowder and Cartridges in His Majesty's Royal Navy, &c. &c. sm. 8vo. pp. 107. Darling.

THE object which the Publisher of these Remarks professes to have in view is of a nature so momentous, that we recommend it to the serious attention of those whom it more immediately concerns, to examine very minutely its pretensions.

"The capture of the British ships of war by those of the Americans, has been attributed by some to their ships being so superior in size; by others, to their having a greater number of men; and by many, to their guns being of a larger calibre; but the possibility of the American Gunpowder being more effective than that with which the British ships were defended, appears to have escaped all who have written on those events. The total destruction of the *Guerrero*, *Java*, and *Peacock*, while the American ships were so little injured; as well as the capture of the *Macedonian*, *Boxer*, and *Dominica*; are subjects, notwithstanding the victories obtained by the *Shannon* and *Pelican* by boarding, that demand serious consideration. These remarks are therefore written to shew, that the British Gunpowder, although extremely well manufactured, is so soon deteriorated, as to leave no doubt that

the ascendancy gained by the Americans is to be attributed, in a very great degree, to its defective state; and to the American Powder being newly made, better preserved, and more immediately used, than that with which the British fought. So long ago the year 1791, a Copper Machine was invented by Lieut.-General Sir William Congreve, to contain loose Gunpowder; but it was found to be of no use, and was laid by until 1810; it was then opposed to the Improved Patent Copper Barrels, which were invented to hold Cartridges of every calibre, ready filled for action; and again laid by until 1813, when its utility was considered by a Committee of Naval and Military Officers, and reported by them of no benefit to the Service.—The accompanying Letters and Certificates from Officers in his Majesty's Navy, and others, are a striking proof that a remedy has been long wanted, and that it is at length found in the Improved Patent Copper Powder Barrels."

The Testimonials are respectable.

17. *Hints on the Laws and Customs of Ancient and Modern Nations, respecting Marriage, Marriage Ceremonies, Encouragements to Marriage, Divorce, Adultery, Polygamy, Purchase of Wives, Celibacy, Parental Authority and Obligations, Filial Obligations, Descent of Property, Dower, Libels, Scandal, Punishment of Crimes and Offences against Morality, Extravagance, Gaming, Lying, Duelling, Luxury, Chastity, Rape, Seduction, Fornication, Prostitution, Perjury, Theft, Treason, Usury, Guardianship, Debtors, Taxation, &c. &c. &c. With a Sketch of the Condition of Women among all Nations.* By a Gentleman of the Middle Temple. 12mo. pp. 124. Sherwood and Co.

AFTER this ample bill of fare, the Author says,

"Whether he is blameable or not, in making the 'million' acquainted with those facts and circumstances, the knowledge of which, from their being scattered through a variety of volumes, may be considered as the peculiar privilege of the scholar and recluse, he does not take upon himself to determine. This he sincerely hopes: that by their publication he will not have contributed to the disparagement of virtue and morality; and in this hope he is strengthened, from a persuasion that a knowledge of the gradations by which mankind, from a state of vice and barbarism, became civilized and enlightened, can produce no ill effect even upon the most squeamish."

118. *A Manual of Latin Grammar; intended to combine the antient Plan of Grammatical Institution, originally enjoined by Royal Authority, with the Advantages of Modern Improvement: to which are prefixed some Preliminary Hints and Observations on the Methods of commencing and pursuing Classical Learning, in Schools and by private Study.* By John Ewe Smith, D.D. 12mo. pp. 104. Gale, Curtis, & Fegher.

THIS "Manual," in which "great and successful pains have been taken to secure typographical accuracy," begins with a very curious history of its predecessors:

"In the reign of King Henry VIII. a *Latin Grammar*, with an *English Introduction*, or *Accidence*, was composed by William Lily, Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, and other distinguished scholars; and was enjoined by the authority of the learned but arbitrary Sovereign, to be 'only and every where taught, for the use of learners,' throughout his realm. The exquisite knowledge, care, and accuracy, manifested in that well-known work, must appear to every unprejudiced person. But within the last 150 years, the venerable 'Common Grammar' has been assailed by many objections and cavils; and an innumerable host of new Grammars and Introductions have been forced upon the public attention. The captivating promises of the novel plans have procured to some of them an extensive adoption; that uniformity of grammatical institution, the beneficial effects of which our ancestors so justly appreciated, has long been exploded; and the consequence has been, a lamentable weakness and deficiency in the classical learning acquired at a great proportion of our schools and private seminaries. It would be absurd to expect that the antient Grammar should be restored to its dominant authority. The circumstances, also, of the present time, present so many additional objects as essential to a course of liberal education, that only a small proportion of those to whom an acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages is highly desirable, can devote so much time as is usually necessary for laying the foundation deep and firm in Lily's Grammar. The child who begins Latin, under competent tuition, at the age of six or seven, possesses this desirable opportunity; but few, I fear, whose initiation is later, can be so considered. Yet, in the wide and still extending diffusion of knowledge, which is the happiness of our age and nation, a vast body of young persons may and ought to ac-

quire a respectable competency of classical learning, who have not enjoyed this very early advantage: and this numerous class, from even a stronger necessity than can be pleaded for antient erudition, ought also to lay a foundation for mathematical and physical science, natural history, some modern languages, and the requisites for commercial life, within the period ordinarily allotted to what is called a good education. There is another class eminently entitled to respect, and to every possible encouragement; a class of young persons, smitten with the unconquerable love of learning, parsimonious of the scanty leisure to be redeemed from sleep and business, cherishing the happiness of mental culture, and pursuing the honour of future usefulness. These are relying, by their own silent efforts, or by such casual assistance as they can procure, to supply the defects of a neglected education, and to secure, if possible, some portion of the rich provisions which the best Greek and Roman writers afford, for informing, strengthening, and elevating the mind. Others, enjoying the beauties of English Literature, lament their exclusion from the pure models of taste in the Greek and Roman authors; though they look back on six or seven years of *professed* classical education; but which has proved an useless sacrifice of time, and a cruel mockery of hope, principally because it was not founded upon a solid and accurate grammatical institution. Such persons might, in general, lay the foundation anew, and build successfully upon it, without any very extraordinary efforts, if they would persevere upon a steady plan of self-improvement.—Of the modern Latin Grammars, some of the most popular, however excellent in many respects, appear to me to have failed in felicity of order, in perspicuity, or in sufficient comprehensiveness: others seem to have erred by an unnecessary departure from the arrangement and the terms which the custom of ages has established, and without the habit of which, critical works and the conversation of scholars must appear strange, or even obscure. The *Eton Grammar* is extensively adopted in private and public schools. It is an abridgement from Lily, and I must confess my opinion that it is inferior in usefulness to the original*. The high tone of erudition and classical taste which is sustained at Eton College, has probably been attributed to the use of this ele-

* "Some late editions of the Eton Grammar have a very valuable appendage of English notes."

mentary book, and so may have promoted its implicit adoption; but that effect is more rationally to be ascribed to the eminent talents of the Masters of that Royal Foundation, and to the knowledge, accuracy, and classical purity, which have become traditional among the Scholars. Ruddiman's *Rudiments*, the popular Grammar in Scotland, is a book of great excellence; but most unaccountably and unfortunately, it takes not the slightest notice of Prosody.

"On the basis of Ruddiman, the late Dr. Adam of Edinburgh, whose indefatigable life was always directed to pure usefulness, constructed his *Latin and English Grammar*; a work which will seldom fail to afford the learner whatever information he may need. Its pages, however, are so crowded, and the portions requisite to be committed to memory are so intermixed with comment, that the attention of a child is overwhelmed, and his recollection obscured. Dr. Adam's Grammar is not adapted for the purpose of initiating learners, so much as for pupils whose attainments and whose judgment are considerably advanced: to such it cannot be too much recommended.

"After the opinions which I have ventured thus to express, it may seem both inconsistent and presumptuous to present myself to the publick as the compiler of another Latin Grammar. To the candid reader, therefore, I submit an account of the design, the plan, and the application of this little volume."

For these, we refer the Reader to the "Manual" itself.

19. *Elémens de la Grammaire Française. A Grammar of the French Language, compiled from the best Authorities, on a new Plan: designed to prepare the Learner for conversing in French; and calculated to abridge the Time usually spent in acquiring that Accomplishment.* By Ph. Le Breton, M. A. late of Exeter College, Oxford; and Master of the Academy in Poland. 8 rect. 12mo. pp. 95. Law and Whittaker.

20. *French Pronunciation alphabetically exhibited: with Spelling Vocabularyes, and New Fables, French and English.* By C. Gros. 12mo. pp. 105.

TWO interesting little volumes, well adapted for the instruction of those for whose use they appear to have been attentively compiled.

GENL MAG. February, 1816.

21. *Exercises in the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms, and Synonyms, of the Spanish Language.* By L. J. A. M'Henry, a Native of Spain, Author of an improved Spanish Grammar, designed especially for Self-instructors. 12mo. pp. 124. M. Woodward and Co. *

A VERY proper companion to the Spanish Grammar of this ingenious Author, which we have already noticed in vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 154.

22. *A Key to Gregory's Arithmetick. adapted to the First, and to a prepared Second Edition of that Work: containing Answers to the Questions, with the Stating to each Example in which Proportion is concerned; and the Work at length to those Examples which are long, or on the least tedious. To which is affixed, A Compendium of Logarithmic Arithmetick: being a plain and succinct Explanation of the Nature, Construction, and Use of Logarithms; deduced entirely from the Principles of Common Arithmetick.* By the Author of the Arithmetick. 12mo. pp. 128. Longman and Co. *

"IN consequence of the novel system introduced into the Introduction to Arithmetick, (reviewed in our volume LXXXIV. Part I. p. 162.) the Teacher is generally enabled to ascertain the accuracy of the various results by a momentary inspection, without a scrutinizing examination of the working; and though it cannot be controverted, that the plan adopted in that Treatise renders the reference to a Key less necessary than in any other book on the subject ever published; yet the utility of a Key for occasional reference, particularly in large Schools, is obvious to all who are experienced in the teaching of Arithmetick."

23. *A Compendium of Logarithmic Arithmetick: being a plain and succinct Explanation of the Nature, Construction, and Use of Logarithms; deduced entirely from the Principles of Common Arithmetick.* By George Gregory, of the Free Grammar School, Repton. 12mo. pp. 26. Longman and Co.

"THIS short Treatise (the Author hopes) will be sanctioned by Instructors; the general principles and rules being greatly familiarized, and comprized in a small compass; and the methods of operation illustrated in so plain a manner, as to be easily comprehended by the young Student."

24. *Travels at Home, and Voyages by the Fire side, for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young Persons. Second Edition. 5 vols. Longman & Co.*

THE combination of the agreeable with the useful, in the business of Education, has been practised with greater skill and success during the present age, than at any former period. So various have been the books of instruction written on this principle, that there hardly seemed any demand for another; and yet, in the present instance, a *desideratum* has been supplied, which, in all former attempts of the same kind, had been lost sight of. The plan of "Travels at Home" is novel. Several fictitious accounts of Travels have indeed appeared, for the instruction of young persons; but until now there has been no work so constructed (with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Pennant's "Outlines of the Globe,") that "the Reader, not pretending to be abroad, may commence and finish his Travels himself, by the fire-side." The manner of using this interesting compendium is very obvious. It is supposed that suitable maps (and globes where they can be had) are spread on the table, and some one takes the lead in performing the journey or voyage to be perused. In a series of dialogues, the Author conducts us successively over the four quarters of the world, and enlivens his geographical instructions by concise digressions on natural and civil history, and striking characteristics of the various nations of the earth. These instructions may be extended at the discretion of the person who is competent to take the lead, as above stated, and who, using these Travels as a text-book, may call forth from his own memory a fund of rational amusement, in addition to what the work itself is calculated to afford.

25. *Memoirs of William Stevens, Esq. Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 187.*

THESE "Memoirs" are written *con amore* by an eminent Barrister, who has very recently and deservedly been elevated to the Judicial Bench. The First Edition, which was only printed for private dispersion, did not come under our observation; but of the worthy Gentleman whose placid

life is here recorded, an ample account, communicated by his present very excellent Biographer, was printed in our vol. LXXVII. p. 173.

The present Edition is dedicated to "the Right Rev. John Skinner, Senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland."

"In offering the Memoirs of William Stevens to the public observation," says the Author, "many reasons concur to induce me to do so, under the auspices of your most respectable name. The long and intimate friendship which subsisted between you and the excellent person whose life is now recorded, well enables you to judge whether he was not, both in his principles, and in the habits of his life, fully entitled to that high eulogium, which, throughout this work, I have thought it due to truth to bestow upon his character; namely, that of the sincere and consistent Christian.—Another reason for inscribing this Work to you is, that it is my intention to dedicate the whole *produce* arising from its sale, to the Fund established for the relief of some of the Members of that pure, but depressed, portion of the Christian Church, over which, as its Senior Bishop, you have so long and so ably presided. — But above all other reasons, I have taken the liberty of dedicating this little work to you, as it affords me an opportunity of publicly declaring, how much your name and character are revered by all who have had the pleasure of knowing you so long, and so well as I have; believing, as I do, that you are surpassed by no man of your own order, in soundness of doctrine, or in sanctity of life. It is, therefore, with sentiments of the highest respect and veneration, that I subscribe myself, Right Reverend Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant,

JAMES ALLAN PARK,

[King's Counsel.]"

"WILLIAM STEVENS was born in the Parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, March 2, 1732. His father was a tradesman, residing in that parish, and certainly much inferior in station to the mother of Mr. Stevens, who was the sister of the Rev. Samuel Horne, rector of Orlam, near Maidstone, in the county of Kent, and aunt of the amiable, pious, and exemplary Dr. George Horne, afterwards Lord Bishop of Norwich. The father of Mr. Stevens died when he and a sister, the only issue of the marriage, were infants; and the loss of a father, which, generally speaking, is the greatest earthly misfortune that can happen to a child, probably laid the foundation of that intimacy between the two cousins, Dr. Horne

Horne and Mr. Stevens, which led to the most beneficial consequences in their future lives: for, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Stevens removed with her children to Maidstone, in order to be near her brother's family. Nearly of the same age, Mr. Stevens not being quite a year and a half younger than his cousin George Horne, they passed their early years at the same school, at Maidstone, under the Rev. Deodatus Bye, a gentleman reported to have been of good principles, and well learned in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and there formed that strong attachment, which probably arose from a congeniality of temper and disposition, which ever afterwards distinguished them, and which led to the same studies, though the walk of life in which those eminent persons moved, was so extremely different. In Mr. Jones's Life of Bishop Horne, it is related of Mr. Stevens, though his name be not mentioned, that Mr. Bye had said, that William Stevens never did any thing which he wished him not to have done. When the lad was told of this, he honestly observed upon it, that he had done many things which his master never heard of. This is a proof at once of the early report of Mr. Stevens's good character, from him who was competent to make it; and of his integrity and arduousness—qualities which never forsook him. When he was little more than fifteen, George Horne was sent to University College, Oxford, to prepare himself for entering into holy orders in that Church, which he afterwards so faithfully served by his matchless writings, and adorned by his exemplary life: and Mr. Stevens was at the same period, being only fourteen, namely, in August, 1746, placed out as an apprentice with Mr. Hookham, No. 62, Old Broad-street, an eminent wholesale hosier, and a most respectable man: and in that house, he from that time lived and died."

Referring to the article in our vol. LXXVII. for further particulars in the Life of Mr. Stevens, we shall content ourselves with extracting a few of the many pleasing traits in his character, as delineated by Mr. Justice Park.

After an admirable letter to the

widow of his friend Dr. Randolph, the physician, who died in 1765, we find an earlier letter to the daughter of that lady, full of vivacity and playfulness.

"He had been commissioned by the young lady to buy a share of a lottery ticket; and thus gives an account how he had executed his commission."

"Nov. 6, 1753.

"I have been particularly careful to execute your commands, and herewith you receive, *all one as there*, a draft upon my banker for 10,000*l.*, the damage, as we say, is 3*l.* 8*s.* and it is hardly to be expected but it will be 3*l.* 8*s.* damage, for this Lottery, like *Ben Jonson's Alchemist*, with a promise of increasing the sum, *annihilates* the whole. However, I wish you all success; and as your gold is now converted to paper, I wish you may meet with that *Philosopher's stone*, that shall again *transmute* the paper to gold. This is an excessive bad Lottery, and a man need have great interest with the Commissioners to get a prize; for, you know, there are eleven blanks to a prize: but *if* for three or four pounds, one could come to any degree of certainty as to the 10,000*l.* I should be tempted to have a ticket myself; else I cannot afford it."

"During the whole of his life, Mr. Stevens dedicated much time to study, to intercourse with learned men, to the most noble and disinterested acts of beneficence and charity, and to continued and regular devotion. Of his studies I have already given some account, as far as his knowledge of languages was concerned; and I have said, but I proceed to prove, that he was a deep theologian. He was well read in the writings of the Fathers of the Church of the three first centuries: he had twice read through Dr. Thomas Jackson's *Body of Divinity*, in three large folios; a divine, for whose writings Bishop Horne always expressed the highest respect, and which he has frequently resorted to, both as authority and example, in his own matchless writings. The works of Bishops Andrew, Jeremy Taylor, and Dean Hicke, these fathers of our Church, those masters in the great art of holy living, those giants in religious knowledge, as our most excellent Sovereign has justly called

* Father of Mr. Deodatus Bye, a man of sterling worth and unaffected modesty, who for several years carried on the profession of a Printer, in St. John's Square, with great reputation; his principal employment being to multiply successive Editions of the Religious Tracts circulated by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Happy in his own tranquil mind, and satisfied with a moderate independence, he has for some time exchanged the fatigues of business for the enjoyment of domestic ease, and, in a green old age, has fixed his residence at Peckham.

them,

them*, were quite familiar to Mr. Stevens; and there was hardly a writer of modern days, at all celebrated for orthodox opinions, soundness of principle, or purity of conduct, who was unknown to him. In History, particularly that of our own Country, he was extremely well informed; and as the society in which he mingled led him to hear much of literary controversy, and of the productions of the press, so he was not an inattentive hearer; but both profited by the discourse, and generally applied himself diligently to read the publications which had been the subject of discussion. Of the opinion which was entertained of him as a theologian, I cannot give a better proof than that declared by the very learned Dr. Douglas, late Bishop of Salisbury. When this Prelate preached before the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; a meeting which Mr. Stevens constantly attended, and of which society, in his latter years, he was one of the auditors; when the other Bishops were thanking his Lordship for his discourse, Mr. Stevens humbly, but politely, offered his tribute of thanks; the Bishop expressed himself much gratified, and turning to the other Prelates, said, 'Here is a man, who, though not a Bishop, yet would have been thought worthy of that character in the first and purest ages of the Christian Church.' And upon a similar occasion, Bishop Horsley, who was not given to flattery, said, 'Mr. Stevens, a compliment from you upon such a subject is of no inconsiderable value.'

For his charities, which were almost numberless, we refer to the "Memoirs" throughout.

In some of his Letters he mentions a circumstance which is thus explained:

"By his *man William*, this worthy man meant *himself*, for he never had any other attendant. Without the least particle of vanity, he never would have a servant, for two reasons; first, because he disliked the trouble of it; and next, because he was desirous of reducing his personal expenses within as narrow a compass as possible, that he might have the more to give away. He had many jokes about his *man William*, using to say, *he had no more faults than himself*."

A well-drawn character of his friend

Thos. Calverley, esq. is copied by Mr. Park from our vol. LXVII. p. 894.

The publications of Mr. Stevens have been enumerated in our former account of him; but on one of them, an "Essay on the Church," his Biographer observes,

"The above work was published evidently with a view to counteract their designs, about the time when some of the Clergy of this Kingdom had taken a most singular and unaccountable step with respect to their subscription of the thirty-nine Articles of Religion. Certain Clergymen of the Church of England, and certain members of the two professions of Civil Law and Physick, met at a tavern in the Strand, called the Feathers Tavern, (and thence this meeting was denominated the Feathers Tavern Meeting), and prepared a Petition to Parliament, praying to be relieved from subscription of the Articles which all of them had subscribed; and having, by advertisement in the newspapers, invited all who thought themselves aggrieved in this respect, to join them in endeavouring to obtain redress, I am sorry to say the Petition was signed by about 200 Clergymen.—The Petition was rejected by a very great majority; many Members of the Opposition joining with Administration in the rejection. The numbers for rejecting were, 217; for receiving the Petition, 71: and I never have read or heard, that any of the actually benefited Clergy who signed the Petition, and whose scruples had arisen after they had accepted the preferment, resigned their charge, in consequence of their Petition being rejected, except the Rev. Theophilus Lindsay; who, by afterwards opening an Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street, and composing a new Liturgy for the use of his congregation, shewed, that his objection went, not to the subscription merely, but to the fundamental doctrines of the Church of England."

"In 1800, Mr. Stevens published, under the name of AIN, the Hebrew word for *Nobody*, 'A Review of the Review of a New Prelate to the Second Edition of Mr. Jones's Life of Bishop Horne.' And he also afterwards published a Postscript to the Review of the Review.—The last literary work in which he engaged was an uniform edition of the works of Mr. Jones, of Nayland, in 12 volumes 8vo; to which he prefixed a life of that faithful and venerable servant of God (en-

* "The King, who was extremely well read on all these subjects, one day conversing with a young Divine, asked if he was acquainted with the writings of Andrewes, Taylor, Hicke, and other Divines of that age; the young man answered, he had employed himself in reading the Divines of more modern times: his Majesty smartly answered, 'There were giants in those days.'"

larged from a sketch previously published by him in the Anti-Jacobin Review), composed in such a style of artless and pathetic religious eloquence, as did no less honour to the deceased, than to the head and heart of the affectionate writer. Mr. Jones was well worthy of such a Biographer; for he was a man, who, by constant unwearied diligence, had attained unto a perfection in all the learned languages, by the help of which, and his unremitting studies, he had made the subtilty of all the Arts easy and familiar to himself; and who is described by the great Bishop Horsley, in a charge to his Clergy, in 1800, soon after Mr. Jones's decease, 'as a faithful servant of God, of whom he could speak both from his personal knowledge and from his writings. He was (said Bishop Horsley) a man of quick penetration, of extensive learning, and the soundest piety; and had, beyond any other man he ever knew, the talent of writing upon the deepest subjects to the plainest understanding.'—Mr. Stevens was a great admirer, as every reader of true taste ever must be, of the biographical works of the truly eminent Isaac Walton; and I am quite sure that he had greatly profited by the frequent perusal of his inimitable writings: for no man can read the beautiful Life of Mr. Jones, and not see a striking resemblance between it and those Lives which were written by Isaac Walton. The same sweet simplicity of sentiment, the same natural eloquence, the same unaffected language, the same vivid descriptions, similar allusions to the most striking passages in Scripture, shine out in every page. The comparison may, with great propriety, be extended further: Isaac Walton and Mr. Stevens were both tradesmen; they were both men of reading, and personally acquired learning; of considerable theological knowledge — well versed in that book, which is the only legitimate source of all theology, the Bible. Both were the companions and friends of the most eminent Prelates and Divines that adorned the Church of England; both were profound masters in the *art of holy living*, and of the same cheerfulness of disposition; thus proving, by their faith and practice, that true Religion had in each of them had her perfect work.

Both of them wrote at an advanced period of life; and, considering that Mr. Stevens was arrived at the 70th year of his age, his Life of Mr. Jones is a work of great intellectual ability; and he may justly be denominated the Isaac Walton of the 18th Century."

For the present we must take leave of this very pleasing "Memoir."

26. *Institutes of Christian Perfection, of Macarius the Egyptian, called the Great. Translated from the Greek, by Granville Penn, Esq. small 8vo. pp. 230. Murray.*

WHEN men of distinguished rank in life, and of eminence as Scholars, condescend to diffuse their acquisitions for the public benefit, they are most justly entitled to the only meed they can receive—the grateful thanks of the literary publick; and such we heartily join in offering to Mr. Penn.

"It is highly expedient, that we should from time to time throw back our view to that early period of the Church, when the Apostolical spirit still survived within it, and when the religion of Christ still preserved in the world its primitive complexion, energy, and character. By such retrospects to what Christianity originally was, we maintain a perpetual evidence of what it really is, in principle and operation; and at the same time, we secure to ourselves a far safer criterion for determining its quality, than any that we can derive, in this late period of time, from the judgments of private men. — With this design, *'the Epistle to Clement'* was presented to the English Reader about three years ago; and the reception it met with seemed to justify the judgment with which it was brought forward. A Journal of long celebrity has not hesitated to pronounce, that 'it is in fact more truly evangelical than any thing which in modern days passes under the name of *'Evangelism'*; and with that impression the translation was undertaken †. — With the same design, this Treatise of Macarius, on *Christian Perfection*, is now offered; the production of a Father, whose sanctity and virtues were distinguished in the Greek or Eastern Church early in the fourth cen-

* Monthly Review, May 1815, p. 110.

† "I think it right to apprise the Reader, that, in translating that Epistle, I gave it to Paulinus of Nola, upon the judgment of Erasmus, followed by Cave; but having lately obtained from Paris the last and best edition of the works of Paulinus, published at Paris, in 1685, by Le Brun des Marettes, which I was unable to procure during the war, I find that learned Editor is constrained to agree with F. Sachin, the biographer of Paulinus, in refusing to this Father the honour of that excellent production."

ture. Of the general character of his works, the Reader may take the first impression from the authority of the learned Mosheim: 'If the growth and perfection of a science,' says that judicious Historian, 'were to be estimated by the multitude of writers it produces, that of morals must have flourished greatly at this time; for the number of those was very considerable who applied themselves to that excellent study. But MACARIUS, an Egyptian Monk, undoubtedly deserves the first rank among the practical writers of this time; as his works displayed, some few things excepted, *the brightest and most lovely portraiture of sanctity and virtue.*' "

Our Readers will be gratified by some account of the life of this pious Father.

"St. Macarius, surnamed the Egyptian, to distinguish him from his eminent contemporary and colleague, Macarius the Alexandrian; and afterwards called *the Great*, to distinguish him among those in the Church who also bore the name of Macarius (and of whom Fabricius enumerates upwards of fifty), was born in the province of Thebais, in the Upper Egypt, in the year of Christ 301, during the reign of the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian. Of his family and infancy we have no certain accounts. The early and determined bias of his mind to a pure philosophy, and to the sublime precepts and prospects of the Gospel, prompted him, when young, to repair to the deserts of the Lower Egypt, and there to place himself under the spiritual instruction of the great St. Anthony; the friend of St. Athanasius, and founder of the religious retirements of Egypt; whose pious history has been so much corrupted and debased.—It was to this school that Macarius repaired; and so great was the proficiency of the disciple, that he was soon distinguished therein by the characteristic appellation of *παλαιότρομος*, or the aged youth. His entrance into manhood found the Church at the beginning of the troubles and distractions caused by the promulgation and wide diffusion of the errors of Arius; which gave occasion for convoking the first General Council of the Church, at Nice in Bithynia, in A.D. 325, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Constantine, and when Macarius was in his twenty-fourth year. At the age of forty, he was ordained *presbyter*, or priest; and established himself in the solitudes of Scetis or Nitria, beyond the Western branch of the Nile, surrounded by a confraternity, who sought, under his conduct, the same freedom from the

tyranny of Arianism (which was then become predominant in the Empire), and the same peaceful and celestial prospects, with himself.—Here their time was passed in offices of devotion and charity, in Apostolical progresses and instructions, and in labours and works of different kinds; and with a constancy and sanctity so exemplary and notorious, that some imagined the prediction of the Prophet—'*the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose*'—to have been literally fulfilled in the solitudes of Egypt. And Sulpitius Severus, the Latin historian of the Church, who was but little junior to Macarius, was led by his own experience to exclaim, 'While I have life and sense I will extol the Monks of Egypt, honour their Anchores, and admire their Hermits:' an eulogy entitled to the greater attention, since the same Historian has not been backward to expose the abuses of other Monastic societies.—Yet Mr. Gibbon has taken upon himself to affirm, without producing or seeking any evidence, that the school of Antony 'was inspired by a *savage enthusiasm*, which represented man as a criminal, and God as a Tyrant.' Whether the truth in this matter lies with Sozomen, or with Mr. Gibbon, is a point which will be best determined by the following Treatise; since it is the work of one, who was a distinguished and an early disciple in that School, and afterwards an illustrious teacher and example in the same. For, as the school of Socrates is best known by the writings of its most distinguished disciples, so will that of Antony be best known by this surviving document of his own school; and as no one who is much solicitous for truth will take his idea of Socrates from the farce of Aristophanes, when he can obtain the testimony of Plato and Xenophon, so neither will he take his notion of Antony from the fictions of Monastic fabulists, when he can command this evidence of Macarius.—Upon the death of Athanasius, in A.D. 373, the authority which his venerable name had always in some degree maintained, even over his adversaries, was at once extinguished; and the mandate of the Emperor Valens having confirmed Lucius, the Arian, in the Episcopal chair of Alexandria, the fury of persecution immediately burst forth upon the orthodox Christians of Egypt. Lucius, gaining to his views the Governor of Egypt, and perverting the tenor of an Imperial edict, carried a military force into the solitudes; and after indulging his vindictive bigotry against the unresisting recluses, by every mode of violence and cruelty, he banished

nished Macarius and his brethren to a remote and desolate island of Egypt (probably Tabenne in Thebais), where he left them to endure all the sufferings which his malignity had designed for them. Their constancy, however, baffled every effort of the Episcopal tyrant to gain them to his creed; and Lucius, beginning to fear lest his brutal conduct towards those venerated persons should excite disturbances in Alexandria, which he might not be able to resist, to quell, suffered them to return from their exile, and to resume their former stations, from which he had expelled them. Macarius reinstated himself in Nitria, where he was visited by St. Jerom in A. D. 386, and where, at length, he closed his evangelical course in serenity and peace, in A. D. 391, and in the 91st year of his age."

Thus much for the good old Father. The Translator now speaks:

"In presenting a work of such a character to the Christian Reader, the object of which is to teach *Christian Perfection*, I cannot but feel it very necessary, that I should accompany it with some apology, for the boldness, not to say presumption, of my undertaking. And since I can devise none more suitable to the occasion than that with which Tertullian has introduced his Discourse "*de Patientia*," a virtue in which that eminent Father was sensible he did not excel; I shall without scruple adopt it: 'Confiteor ad Dominum meum, satis temere me, si non etiam impudenter, *de Perfectione Christianâ* componere ausum, cui præstandæ idoneus omnino non sim; quando oportet demonstrationem et commendationem alicujus rei adortos, ipsos prius in administratione ejus rei deprehendi, et constantiam commendendi propriæ conversationis auctoritate dirigere, ne dicta factis deficientibus erubescant.—Itaque velut solatium erit disputare super eo quod frui non datur, vice languentium, qui cum vacent a sanitate, de bonis ejus tacere non norunt.' I am especially desirous to disclaim all idea of offering this Tract in any capacity of a *teacher* of its sublime matter; and to declare, that I do so merely as a very humble *instrument* for conveying to the English reader a production, which has been too long withheld from him. The original work fell into my hands by one of those happy coincidences to which we unthankfully give the name of chance; and the perception of its excellence presently awakened an imperious sense of duty, to impart what I had found to be so valuable: especially, as I could discern no prospect of the

same office being undertaken by a more worthy hand.—To give a general view of the age of Macarius, and of the Ecclesiastical personages and events by which it was distinguished, a Chronological Table is annexed; to which I have subjoined a General View of the Correspondence subsisting between these Institutes and the Homilies."

To say merely that the Translation is elegant, would scarcely be doing justice to Mr. Penn—unless we add that it is also a faithful transcript of the mind of an early Father of the Church.

27. *A Selection from Bishop Horne's Commentary on The Psalms.* By Lindley Murray, Author of an English Grammar, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 347. Longman and Co.

THERE are few of our Readers who have not, with the present Selector, "perused with pleasure," and we hope "with profit," Bp. Horne's very excellent Commentary on the Psalms. To those who do not possess that valuable Work, or who do not choose to purchase two large octavo volumes, this "Selection" will be a very acceptable present.

"Dr. Horne's Commentary will be recommended to many Readers, by the very interesting account which he has given of the pleasure and profit he derived from it, during the many years that he was employed in the work. And the Editor does not know how he could better conclude his Preface, than by reciting, in the Author's words, the paragraph which contains this pleasing account. 'And now (says Dr. Horne), could the Author flatter himself, that any one would take half the pleasure in reading the following Exposition, which he has taken in writing it, he would not fear the loss of his labour. The employment detached him from the bustle and hurry of life, the din of politics, and the noise of Folly: Vanity and Vexation flew away for a season, Care and Disquietude came not near his dwelling. He arose, fresh as the morning, to his task; the silence of the night invited him to pursue it; and he can truly say, that food and rest were not preferred before it. Every Psalm improved infinitely upon his acquaintance with it, and no one gave him uneasiness but the last; for then he grieved that his work was done. Happier hours than those which have been spent in these meditations on the Songs of Sion, he never expects to see in this world. Very pleasantly

santly did they pass, and moved smoothly and swiftly along: for, when thus engaged, he counted no time. They are gone: but they have left a relish and a fragrance upon the mind, and the remembrance of them is sweet."

We recommend both the "Selection," and the original "Commentary."

28. *Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints and Biliary Disorders in general; and on those Derangements of that important Organ, and of its immediate or intimate Concretions, which most sensibly influence the Biliary Secretion; with Practical Deductions, drawn from a close and constant Attention to this Subject in various Climates; connected by an appropriate and successful Mode of Treatment. The whole illustrated and confirmed by an extensive Selection of Cases, demonstrating the many serious and fatal Consequences which too often arise from a mistaken View of the primary Seat of Disease. The Second Edition, considerably enlarged, and additional Cases. By John Faithorn, formerly Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's Service. 8vo. pp. 160. Longman and Co.*

THE Author of this interesting Volume has, in the present Edition, we observe, besides additional Cases, illustrative of the principles advanced, added a Chapter on Gall-stones and Biliary Concretions, as a cause of Jaundice; with other important remarks and practical observations. It appears to us, on the whole, devoid of technicality, so that the subjects may be comprehended by the general Reader; which certainly much enhances the value of the Work.

29. *Dictionnaire des Girouettes, ou nos Contemporains peints d'après eux-mêmes. A Londres, chez Bossange & Masson.*

A MOST curious and well-contrived book, printed last year in Paris, and which has run through several editions, extremely useful to Critics, Editors, Orators, and all who may have a wish to discover the principles of the quincunx men who have figured during the French Revolution up to this time. The Reader will be much entertained, if, among others, he look at the names of Berthier, David, Constant Benjamin, Chénier, Chateaubriant, Carnot, Cambasères, Boissy d'Anglas, Barbé de Mar-

bois, Augereau, Denon, Francis De Neufschatel, Giraud, Joui, Martinville, &c. &c. &c.

30. *The Ready Writer, whereby more may be written in Forty Minutes, than in One Hour by any other System of Short-Hand hitherto published. By the New Method laid down in this Book (which is more easy and legible than any other), and without the Assistance of a Teacher, any Person who can but tolerably write his Name in common Writing, may, with the greatest Ease and Certainty, take down from the Speaker's Mouth, any Sermon, Speech, Trial, Play, &c. Word by Word, and may likewise read it distinctly at any Distance of Time after it is written. Invented and Perfected by James Henry Lewis, of Ebley, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. small 8vo. pp. 106.*

THE Title so fully describes the nature of this Work, that it is unnecessary to enter on its particular merits.—In thanking the Prince Regent, to whom it is by permission dedicated, Mr. Lewis, with grateful propriety, says,

"It is impossible not to reflect on the happiness of a people, whose Chief Magistrate lends a willing ear to the petitions of his humblest subjects, and extends his patronage to every branch of Science and of Letters that may conduce to the improvement of the National character, and to the purposes of general utility."

A Second Address is thus worded:

"To the Masters of Academies, Schools, and other Seminaries of Learning; to the Students in Law, Physick, and Divinity, at Universities; to Writing-Masters, Clerks, and Penmen of every description;

"This new and improved system of Short-Hand, which has not only received the unbounded applause of the most celebrated Masters of the Art, but has also been recommended by them as the most perfect system ever presented to the publick (being founded on Nature, Grammar, and true Philosophy, and upon principles applicable to the European languages), is, with the utmost gratitude and respect, humbly submitted to them for their patronage, by their most obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES LEWIS."

A Preface of some length laments that the Art was not known to the Ancients; and descants very ably on its

its utility in the present improved state of Stenography. One short extract from it shall be given :

"Huet, Bishop of Avranches, relates an experiment, by which he demonstrated to the Dauphin of France the possibility of writing the Iliad on two small pieces of vellum ; and there is now exhibited in the Library of Venice, a small picture of the Venus de Medici, which, when examined by the microscope, is discovered to be Ovid's Art of Love, written fairly out in the Roman character. We have all seen the Lord's Prayer in the compass of a sixpence. Such *minutiae*, however, are more to be regarded for their curiosity than their utility, and are the production of profitless and disproportionate exertion."

And another, from an introductory portion of the book :

"Having selected, in books on various subjects, diverse paragraphs, as clear of the principal idea of those books as any I could find, consisting of near *sixty thousand letters*, I enumerated the repetitions of each of them, and wrote them down, and thereby made the following table of the number of times each letter was repeated in sixty thousand.

a .. 4250	j .. 340	s .. 4960
b .. 962	k .. 569	t .. 4851
c .. 1646	l .. 2320	u .. 2000
d .. 2304	m .. 1766	v .. 759
e .. 6489	n .. 3908	w .. 1230
f .. 2024	o .. 3970	x .. 208
g .. 1225	p .. 989	y .. 1204
h .. 3420	q .. 337	z .. 102"
i .. 4200	r .. 3180	

"To prevent the publick being imposed upon by any spurious Edition of this Book, it is published as the Act of Parliament directs ; and every genuine

copy of it numbered, signed, and sealed by the Author's own hand and seal."

Our copy is numbered "6366."

A Poem is prefixed, on "The Excellence and Utility of Short-Hand," which we recommend to Mr. Lewis to withdraw from future Editions. It is too much like the Prologue of the Player King in Hamlet :

"For us and for our Tragedy,
Thus stooping to your clemency,
We beg your hearing patiently."

Thus Mr. Lewis :

"Reader, in few words to desery,
This art's exceeding excellency,
Hereby as much more writ may be,
In margin, as in page you see :
And what at large takes up a day,
May in an hour be writ this way.
Its usefulness can scarce be told,
It is so very manifold." &c. &c.

These doggrel lines, however, detract not from the real merit of "The Ready Writer."

31. *Du Congrès de Vienne. Par M. De Pradt. A Londres, chez Bossange, &c.*

THIS book has been suppressed in France by authority ; and we are sorry for it ; since of all the politicians of the day, M. De Pradt is, without question, at the head of those who pretend to know the principles upon which are founded the Laws of Nations. He is a great enthusiast, and writes with elegance and perspicuity.

32. *The Congress of Vienna.*

SINCE the preceding article was written, an English Translation has been published.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"In the pleasures arising from our internal sense of harmony, there is no prior uneasiness necessary, in order to our tasting them in their full perfection ; neither is the enjoyment of them attended either with tanguor or disgust. It is their peculiar and essential property, to divest the soul of every unquiet passion, to pour in upon the mind a silent and serene joy, beyond the power of words to express, and to fix the heart in a rational, benevolent, and happy tranquillity." AVISON *.

2. *Thorough-Bass simplified, or the whole Practice of Thorough Bass laid open to the meanest Capacity ; exemplified by short and easy Rules, tending to explain the Nature and Origin of all the Chords and Figures used in this Science, with Exercises applicable to each Rule, extracted from the Compositions of Han-*

del, Corelli, Geminiani, Tartini, Sacchini, &c. By Joseph Arfe, Gentleman of Majesty's Chapels Royal, and late Organist of the Cathedral of Salisbury. pp. 56. 10s. 6d. Preston.

TEACHERS of Thorough-bass, who are content with Rameau's theory

* An Essay on Musical Expression, by Charles Avison, organist in Newcastle. first Edition, 1751 ; second, 1753 ; third, 1775 : a German translation 1775, Leipsig. GENT. MAG. February, 1816. of

of harmony, or who care little about the nice distinctions of mathematical theorists, will find Mr. C.'s book an useful assistant. It somewhat resembles in plan the superficial treatise of Pasquini, a new edition of which we have noticed in a former volume; but Mr. C.'s rules are less empirical, and his examples for practice are, on every account, greatly preferable. It possesses, however, the common fault of initiatory books on the subject—that of employing technical terms which should have been previously explained. The fault is the more important, because the instructions are avowedly intended for amateurs. Almost the only part of his work that has the slightest pretensions to novelty, the fruit of more than forty years' experience in teaching Thorough-bass, will be found in the following extract:

'The old rule given to Thorough-bass players is, that the right hand should be kept, as much as possible, in one position; but, if an agreeable and elegant melody can be gained by sometimes moving the right hand not more than a fourth, I see no reason why such a liberty should not be taken; for although harmony may produce a learned composition, yet without good melody it would soon cloy the ear, and 'leave the heart in cold indifference.' " p. 11.

He derives all concords from the triad, and all discords from a chord of the seventh, considering the super-tonic of the key as the fundamental bass or root of the subdominant discord. "In order to find the fundamental bass of a discord, Rameau directs us to take the uppermost of two notes bound together in dissonance, and place it at the bottom of the harmony (chord); then will that note be the fundamental bass. This ingenious remark, if we were always sure to find the dissonant notes together, would make an admirable rule; but this is not the case; therefore, to form this into a more general rule, observe, that when the discordant notes are separated, the under note will then be the fundamental." We perfectly agree with this Author in strenuously recommending the greatest possible simplicity in Thorough-bass signatures. He uses the word *phrase*, in musick, to mean any succession of chords terminated by a cadence. p. 54. The explanatory

part of the work is remarkably scanty; its principal merit lies in the judicious selection of the exercises for the learner's practice.

4. *Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane; a favourite Scottish Song: written by R. Tannahill; composed and dedicated to his friend James M'Farlan, by R. A. Smith. 1s. 6d. Steven, Glasgow.*

THIS must needs be a great favourite, for the copy before us is of the Fourth Edition. It is certainly a pretty simple air, bearing some resemblance in character to "Langolee."

5. *The King of Sweden's Grand March, for the Pianoforte; composed and dedicated to his Majesty, by M. Holst. pp. 6. 2s. 6d. Goulding and Co.*

THIS Composer has produced a number of pleasing trifles for young pianoforte players, and few more pleasing than the present. It consists of a short slow march, followed by a lively rondo, in the major key of E flat, which modulates into the major of B flat, and the minor of C natural.

6. *"O Woman!" a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte: the Poetry from Marmion. Composed and inscribed to Miss C. S. Spencer, by Thos. Forbes Walmisley, Organist of St. Martin's. 2s. pp. 4. Chappell & Co.*

THERE is great truth in all this Canzonet,—words and musick. We recommend Mr. W.'s part as "a skilful distribution of sweet sounds," adapted to fix the hearer's attention, and to enforce the Poet's meaning.

7. *"All Alone;" a Canzonet; the Words by H. K. White: composed and inscribed to Miss H. Stanhope, by G. Kiallmark. 1s. 6d. Goulding.*

ALMOST every good passage in this song is a close copy, or absolutely borrowed, from the songs of Dr. Clarke. The *minore* part, on page 2, is the best part for which we can give credit to the Author.

Philharmonic Society's Concerts, Monday, Feb. 26, and on alternate Mondays. Professional Society's Concerts, February 5, March 19, April 18 and 22, May 6 and 20.

Dr. Crotch's Lectures at the Surrey Institution began Feb. 20.

Concert of Antient Musick, (1st) February 29.

Cambridge. On the 20th of January, one hundred and twenty-eight Gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following obtained Academical honours:

Wranglers.—Dr Jacob, Caius Coll.; Whewell, Trin.; Higman, Trin.; Graham, Christ's; Cape, Trin.; Ebdon, Caius; Tattershall, Queen's; Twopenny, John's; Hamilton, Trin.; Sheepshanks, Trin.; Tasker, Pemb.; Snurke, John's; Lee, John's; Turnbull, Caius; Blunt, John's; Stevenson, Trin.; Ker, Trin.; Powell, John's; McNiven, Trin.

Senior Optimes.—Dr Weller, East Coll.; Hardy, Pemb.; Atlay, John's; Elliott, Trin.; Stoddart, Clare; Jeaffreson, Pemb.; Paynter, Trin.; Hudson, Peter's; Ellis, Peter's; Bradney, Trin.; Wollaston, Trin.; Lawson, Magd.; Haggitt, Clare; Bushby, John's; Torriano, Clare.

Junior Optimes.—Dr Starr, Trin.; Paley, Magd.; Penny, Emm.; Pinder, Caius; Edwards, Christ's; Sims, Pemb.; Myers, Jesus; Wilson, Christ's; Clayton, John's; Hayne, Sidney; Luxmore, John's; Bull, Pemb.; Rayne, John's; Tyas, Trin. Coll.

The subjects for the Members' Prizes for this year are, for the Senior Bachelors, *Hieroglyphicorum Origo et Natura*.—Middle Bachelors: *Utrum Civitatis plus utilitatis an incommodi afferant Leges, quæ privatorum hominum sumptibus modum imponunt*.

Dr. Smith's annual Prizes of 25l. each, to the two best Proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. EDW. JACOB, of Caius Coll. and Mr. WM. WHEWELL, of Trinity Coll. the first and second Wranglers.

Nearly ready for Publication:

Parts XVII. and XVIII. of "*Biblia Hebraica*," by Mr. BOOTHROYD; who has also in the press, "*Reflections on the authorized Version of the Scriptures, Reasoning for attempting its Improvement, and a Specimen of such an Attempt*."

A Second Edition of "*The New Devout Communicant*." The flattering reception given to this little manual having rendered it necessary to re-publish it, a slight alteration has been made in the title, to distinguish it more fully from other Treatises on the subject.

An Abridgment of the late Mr. ROBINSON's "*Scripture Characters*," for the use of Young People and of Schools. By the Rév. Mr. Cox, of Hackney.

An Inquiry into the Causes of Agricultural Distress. By W. JACOB, Esq. F.R.S.

A Review of the present Ruined Condition of the Landed and Agricultural Interests, &c. By R. PRYSTON, Esq. M.P.

Travels in Europe and Africa; by Col. KEATINGE. Comprising a Journey through France, Spain, and Portugal, to Morocco; also a Second Journey through France in 1814; in which a particular Comparison is drawn between the present and former State of that Country and its Inhabitants. 4to. with 34 Engravings, from Drawings by the Author.

Journal of a Ten Years' Residence at Tripoli in Africa, from the Original Correspondence in the possession of the Family of the late RICHARD TULLY, Esq. the British Consul.

A Translation of the celebrated Work of M. DE PRADT, entitled "*The Congress of Vienna*."

BOYCE'S Second Usurpation of Buonaparte; or, a History of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of the Revolution in France in 1815, particularly comprizing a minute Account of the Victory of Waterloo, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Collection of Facts and Opinions relative to the Burning of Widows with the Dead Bodies of their Husbands, and to other destructive Customs prevalent in British India: respectfully submitted to the Consideration of Government, as requiring their humane Interference. By WILLIAM JOHNS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; and late Acting Surgeon at Serampore, Bengal.

EURIPIDES' *Alcestis* Burlesqued. By Issachar Stycke, Gent.

Amusements in Retirement; or, the Influence of Literature, Science, and the Liberal Arts, on the Conduct and Happiness of Private Life. By the Author of "*The Philosophy of Nature*."

No. I. of "*Popular Pastimes*;" being picturesque Coloured Representations of the Customs and Amusements of Great Britain in Ancient and Modern Times, accompanied with Historical Descriptions." To be continued Monthly, till completed in one volume.

A Translation of Madame DE GENLIS' new Historical Novel, entitled "*Jane of France*."

Moscow; a Poem. By Mrs. HENRY ROLLS, Authoress of "*Sacred Sketches*." Sherborne Castle, and other Juvenile Poems. By G. M. BUTT; written at the early age of 17.

A School Edition of Juvenal, with English Notes (the objectionable passages omitted). By the Rev. W. WILSON, M.A. of St. Beer School.

La Langue Hébraïque Restituée, et le véritable sens des Mots Hébreux rétabli et prouvé par leur analyse radicale. Par M.

M. FABRE D'OLIVET. This work embraces, 1. An introductory Dissertation on the Origin of Speech, the Study of the Languages that illustrate it, and the Object contemplated by the Author.— 2. An Hebrew Grammar, founded on new principles, and made subservient to the general study of Languages.— 3. A Series of Hebrew Roots, contemplated under new principles, and destined to facilitate the Acquisition of the Language, and the science of Etymology.— 4. A preliminary Discourse.— 5. A Translation into French of the Ten-First Chapters of the Sepher, containing the Cosmogony of Moses. This Translation, which is intended to illustrate the principles laid down in the Work, is preceded by a literal Version, French and English, together with the Original Hebrew Text, in modern characters, and accompanied by grammatical and critical Notes, where the signification of each word is proved by its radical analysis, and its analogy with the corresponding Samaritan, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, or Greek word. In two vols. 4to.

Preparing for Publication :

The Rev. ROBERT UVEDALE's "Lexicographical Chart of the Hebrew Language," and also a Book containing a Description, &c. The Work has been examined, and highly approved of, by the late Rev. Professor Carlyle, of Cambridge, and is dedicated, by permission, to the Bishop of Durham. See the *Advertisement on our Cover for this Month.*

Useful Knowledge; or a familiar and explanatory Account of the various Productions, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal, which are chiefly employed for the use of Man. By the Rev. WILLIAM BINGLEY, F. L. S.

A New Edition, with considerable Additions, of the Principles of Fluxions. By the Rev. W. DEALTRY, B. D. F. R. S.

A Translation of a Selection of the Letters of Gaugamelli (Pope Clement XIV.) By Mr. C. J. METCALFE.

An Essay on the Being of God, and his Attributes of Infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness; stating and refuting the Objections to his Wisdom and Goodness from Reason and Revelation, and drawing the most useful Practical Influence from the whole subject (to which Burnett's First Prize of 1200*l.* was adjudged Aug. 4, 1815). A Biographical Sketch of Mr. Burnett's Life is prefixed. By W. L. BROWN, D. D. Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Considerations on the Revival of Popery in Europe, and the Character and Influence of Secular Establishments of Religion. By Dr. STYLES.

The Principle of Population, as affected by the Progress of Society, with a View to Moral and Political Consequences. By Mr. JOHN WEYLAND, Jun.

The Literati are likely to be highly interested with an original, antient, and complete manuscript of the *PENTATEUCH*, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Sams, of Darlington, Durham. This original copy is of leather; it is in two volumes, about two feet wide, and measures 169 feet long! It was recently procured from the Continent; and is believed to be from 14 to 1500 years old; and, in any case, is the oldest copy of the Law extant. There is reason to believe it has been above 800 years in one Jewish family on the Continent.

The interesting Grecian Sculptures discovered in the Temple of Apollo, in Phygalia, by Mr. COCKERELL and other Artists, and which have been bought by the British Government, and at length arrived in London, and deposited in the British Museum, where they are now arranging from the drawings of Mr. Cockerell, taken on the spot. They contain an hundred figures in *alto relievo*, above two feet high, forming two complete subjects of combats, viz. between the *Centaurs* and *Lapithæ*, and between the *Amazons* and *Heleneans*. They are believed to be the only examples extant of entire subjects of the admirable school of PHIDIAS; and exhibit the sublimity of poetic imagination, united with all the boldness and power of execution, resulting from extensive practice in the greatest school of antiquity. The energy and force displayed in the action of the figures is wonderful, and the variety and unity in the composition shew how far the Arts must have been carried in the refined age of Pericles; and will be a most valuable addition to the studies of British Artists.

The following valuable Libraries will speedily be offered to the publick:—The Miscellaneous and Numismatic Library of the late Rev. JOHN CALDER, D. D.—The Classical and Historical Library of the late THOMAS NEWNHAM, Esq.—The Second Part of the Library of the late Dr. LETTSOM, with his entire Museum.—A superlatively splendid and extensive Library consigned from the Continent, containing most of the *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, all the beautiful Volumes printed by Bodoni, the Works of the Foreign Academies complete, the fine Publications printed by order of Buonaparte, the whole of Cassini's Charts, &c. &c. Report says, that the latter magnificent Library was collected by the celebrated TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

PROLOGUS ad ANDRIAM. 1815.

HAC nocte uostros qui revisistis Lares,
 Notique notis interestis lusibus,
 Salvete—Vobis quas habemus maximas
 Agimus lubenter, quasque oportet, gratias.
 Neque hoc mirum vos salutandos modo
 Esse arbitramur nomine, quod Comœdiæ
 Terentianæ semper strenuissimos
 Scholæque nostræ noverimus vindices,
 Sed quod sciamus Disciplinæ Publicæ,
 Et Disciplinæ vindices Britannicæ.
 Hoc aded ex hâc re nobis in mentem
 venit—

Audimus hodie terras hinc quamplurimis
 Studium incessisse commigrandi in ex-
 teras,

Atque hâc præsertim facere id velle gratiâ
 Quasi alibi magis educentur liberi.
 At, O beatæ eorum nomen Patriæ,
 Quisnam iste tandem morbus? Idcirco
 est opum

Tantumque fuscum sanguinis fortissimi,
 Tantoque idcirco Gallicos exercitus
 Siveque Pestem profligavit in solo
 Totius Orbis pariter et terræ suæ
 Arthurus ille pacis et belli Arbitrator,
 Ux mox Penates fastidirent Patrios,
 Patriosque cultus Britones dediscerent?
 Suisque Patres inviderent liberi
 Moresque habitusque et indolem Britan-
 nicam?

Tantùm sermo Gallicus videbitur,
 Italique cantus et pæres Ioniæ
 Motus choreæ, proh pudor! Germanicæ,
 Ut prisca Virtus nostra, Pietasque et Fides,
 Levitate tandem atque impietate Gallicâ
 Sophiâque permutandæ sint Germanicâ?

Sed nunc ad rem nostram quod pertinet
 magis—

Vos, O Patroni, quis, opinor, Patria
 Et quâ fuistis ipsi iannutriti prius
 Paterna nondum sordet Instituto,
 Vestræ precamur ut memores Pueritiæ,
 Hâc nocte saltem plaudere haud grave-
 mini
 Vel Disciplinæ nostræ vel Comœdiæ.

Translation.

PATRONS and friends! whom annual
 kindness calls [wells,
 To view these scenes within our antient
 Receive our thanks, here formally pro-
 fess'd, [press'd;
 Yet felt by us more warmly than ex-
 Nor do we only hail your patronage,
 A pillar of support to this our stage;
 But, thus encourag'd, we maintain those
 rules, [Schools.
 Which raise the fame of Britain's Public
 And yet we daily see how many roam,
 Regardless of their Country and their home,

And vainly hope to find in distant lands
 Those joys which Britain's self alone com-
 mands;

Who think 'twere best to rear their infant
 brood [good.
 'Midst French ideas of what's great and
 Britons, be candid, and confess, your shame;
 Return, and here support your Country's
 fame!

Have we for this in war so bravely stood,
 Our coffers drain'd of gold, our veins of
 blood?

Did WELLINGTON for this, in bloody field,
 Unsheath that sword which he alone
 could wield,

To crush the Hydra, who again unfurl'd
 The flag which bade defiance to the world?
 For this did British valour 'stablish peace,
 That British loyalty with war might cease—
 That English manners might be scorn'd,
 to assume [tune
 French affectation clothed in French song
 That sies might grudge to see their coun-
 trymen tread [sped?
 Those paths by which themselves to glory
 What though by foreign travel they may
 teach [speech

The fancied beauties of a Frenchman's
 Or learn, with gliding feet and warbling
 throats,
 Germania's waltzes, or Italia's notes,
 'T must not be said that Britons have ex-
 chang'd [rang'd,
 Those fields of virtue where their fathers
 To plunge with German sophists in ro-
 mance,

And ape the levities of fallen France.

Then, Patrons, who with honest pride
 recoil

At vice, though nurtur'd in a foreign soil,
 Rejoic'd within your Country's home to rest,
 Contented to be Britons, and be blest,
 Who still can deign to view this annual
 scene, [been,
 Where you in former times yourselves have
 Recal your feelings when on this same
 stage, [nag.
 And grant us your applause and patro-

The SKULL and the CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER.
A true Story.

By MISS FORDEN.

JOHN JONES was one whom Travellers
 fear,

• Returning from some foreign land,
 With goods that British laws severe
 Condemn, and claim as contraband.
 Keen was his eye, his brow austere,
 His mind was searching, cool, and clear,
 'Twas said that he was ever known,
 To make his Country's weal his own;

Nor

Nor gold nor friendship e'er could buy
 One wink of his unwearied eye.
 The Smuggler still, with look advance,
 Saw ruin in his angry glance;
 But most he aw'd the trembling sinner,
 Who call'd him at the hour of dinner.

Once at this hour, with hearts elate,
 A small but social circle met,
 That still, to hail the opening year,
 Partook his hospitable cheer;
 Still prais'd his own and his wife's care,
 And Britain's old substantial fare;
 And to their King and Country pour'd
 The choicest ale that grac'd the board.

Already plac'd was every guest,
 A blessing ask'd upon the feast,
 And eye and nose, alike replete,
 Gave earnest of the future treat.
 Say! Reader, were it not amiss
 To leave untouched a feast like this?
 But duty will not brook delay,

A vessel anchors in the bay:
 Th' unwelcome call poor Jones attends,
 And quits his dinner and his friends.

But, as he went,—'tis said, before
 So dark a frown he never wore;
 And often when his feet sunk low,
 In dingy beds of melting snow,
 Or when unwelcome Auster shook

Full in his face his sleety wings,
 A longer, swifter stride he took,

His button'd coat more closely brings,
 And thought how warmer, snugger, drier,
 A seat beside his social fire.

His Christmas log was blazing there,
 There too the feast he might not spare.

With stately mien, and brow of gloom,
 He reach'd a cold and dismal room.

Alas! those mas-y chests portend
 His toils will have no speedy end.

Scarce he returns the Traveller's bow,
 Nor asks him whence he came, or how;

And while his myrmidon unlocks

With eager zeal the largest box,
 He fix'd upon his face a look,
 Which none could like, and few would
 brook.

"Great luggage, Sir; but much I hope,
 'Twill give my power but little scope:

This chest of books seems pretty full—
 But what is this? ye gods, a Skull!!!"—

He paus'd, and terror and surprise
 Were mix'd in his dilated eyes;

Surprise at what he saw, and fear
 Of what strange thing might next appear.

The wily Traveller, who drew
 A prosperous omen from his eye,

Fail'd not the advantage to pursue,
 And, drawing sear, made this reply—

"You seem surpriz'd—I wonder how—
 I thought that none could travel now

Without a Skull, a thing so new,
 So curious and so useful too——"

"Your pardon, Sir—a single word—
 A head is useful while 'tis full,

But sure till now I never heard,
 Of profit from an empty skull."

With much of stoic hardihood,
 Our Traveller this remark withstood,
 Though this same skull was now the case
 Of ribbands, stockings, silk, and lace.

Things that indeed, as some have said,
 Too often fill the living head.

"'Tis true, Sir," was our friend's reply—
 "This Skull to the unpractic'd eye

Appears but little to impart,
 That cheers the mind, or glads the heart;

But, if this monitor can teach,
 More certainly than act or speech,

The tempers, passions, and pursuits,
 Of men, of monkeys, and of brutes,

Point out the proud, the kind, the just,
 And whom to shun, and whom to trust,

No book in yonder chests, the wise
 Will more peruse, or dearer prize;

And much I hope, Sir, by your pleasure,
 No law deprives me of my treasure.

Nay! if my art can truly shew
 Your temper painted on your brow,

I speak to one sedate and staid,
 By sordid interest never away'd;

In all his acts upright and true,
 And something of a scholar too:

A man to whom I fain would shew,
 The little that I chance to know."

'Tis said, that Vanity has part,
 Howe'er disguised, in every heart;

That oft she prompts the deeds which
 Fame,

For Honour, Justice, Truth, would claim;
 Points out the paths by man pursued,

And spurs to evil or to good.
 Howe'er this be, John Jones's breast

Some little vanity possess'd,
 Pleas'd to be thought a man of learning,

Of prudence, honour, and discerning,
 And, doubly charm'd with all he hears,

He strokes his chin, and rocks his ears,
 While eager curiosity

Sate gaping in his ear and eye.
 A pinch of snuff the Traveller took,

Then spoke, Jones said, as from a book,
 "That men have souls, Sir, was, you know,

A point decided long ago.
 And sure Mohammed was to blame,

For doubting ladies had the same.
 But where this soul is situate

Is still an object of debate.
 Pythagoras, Haller, Galen, Plato,

Yield for its ample space the brain;
 While to the *Corpora striata*

Sage Willis would its rage restrain;
 And some more sensual minds debate it

To many a mean ignoble part;
 Van Helmont, Aristotle, place it

One in the stomach, one the heart.
 Wharton, Schellhammer, both opine

'Tis in the marrow of the spine,
 Boutehoe, Laucisi, are secure

It lurks in the great commissure;
 Herophilus believes it lies

Snug in the brain's warm cavities;
 While Drelinacourt will gravely tell 'em,
 Its seat is in the Cerebellum.

And

And German Soemmering dares maintain

'Tis in the vapour of the brain,
From which his learned friends presume
He thought it but an idle fume,
And some believe, with Matthew Prior,
That from our toes ascending higher,
Thro' every part successive led,
In age it settles in the head.
Some, with Descartes, it takes command
Imperial in the Pineal gland.
But lately, Sir, my hand dissected
A Skull Dame Nature had neglected;
And to my wonder, by this light,
The Pineal gland was wanting quite *!
Yet none, while living, e'er could find
The skull devoid of sense or mind.
But, Sir, a Sage of Northern climes,
The grace and glory of the times,
Has to our German Savans shewn,
That not one narrow gland alone
Contains the soul, whose parts are spread
O'er the whole region of the head,—
That all its separate nerves dispense
Some separate passion, taste, or sense.
'Twere long your patience to detain
On all the structure of the brain,
On Pineal gland most central,
And Hemisphere and Ventricle,
On Pia and on *Dura Mater*,
And glands secreting lymph or water.”—

Meanwhile two men the cords unbound
Our Traveller's second chest around;
Unheeding they of augh he'd tell 'em,
Of *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*,
Broke in—“ We're ready, Sir—'tis late,
You know how many travellers wait.”
“ Well, well I come—here, that will do”—
“ Why, Sir, you've not half look'd it
thro'.”—
“ Enough. Here, Thomas, cord this
chest,
Nor call me till you've op'd the rest.”

“ Well Sir—we see thro' bone and
skin,
The form of all that lurks within:
The skull by every nerve impress'd,
Now prominent, and now depress'd,
Shews those that work, and those that rest. }
Whatever is the world of mind,
Enobles, dignifies mankind,
Finds on the topmost height a throne,
Or bolder swell the frontal bone,
And this full well great Phidias knew,
When gods or godlike men he drew.
Here Piety and Wisdom sit,
With Metaphysics, Rhetoric, Wit;
Here Constancy, a striking feature—
In front the organ of Good-nature;
Behind does Loftiness reside,
And Prudence dictates from the side.

* This circumstance is not a poetical
embellishment; it was observed about two
years since by an eminent physician in
dissecting the human head.

The organs, Sir, of Comprehension,
Investigation, and Retention,
(Of which in you I see no want is)
Lurk in the middle of *os frontis*.
Arithmetic and Avarice lie
About the region of the eye.
Thence Taste our erring palates guides,
And Music reigns, and Theft presides,
And Memory teaches to retain
Forms, places, languages, and men.
The organ of Address is near,
But Friendship skulks behind the ear.
While cruel Slaughter sits alone,
Fix'd on the parietal bone.
Above, are Pride and Vanity,
In front, the nerves of Mimicry.
The little brain, or tree of life,
Behind—contains the seeds of Strife.
This organ that you see above,
To Fighting leads, and this to Love;
In short, Sir, from my words 'tis plain,
'Tis not the Mind that rules the Brain:
But, tho' to rebel strife inclin'd,
The Brain imperial rules the Mind.
In vain we try to train a youth
To virtue, honesty, and truth,
If Nature's stronger hand reveal
The powerful nerve “ that bids him steal,”
(No matter where his choice may fall,
A thought, a lady, or a shawl.)
In vain may duty curb the mind,
Or walls confine, indentures bind:
Alas! those goggle eyes inherit,
And prompt, too soon, the rambling spirit.
In short, Sir, every class and nation
May spare the pains of education,
Convince they only can succeed
Where Instinct and their Organ lead.
We know, whate'er, of every kind,
Affects the Brain, affects the Mind.
No wonder a severe contusion
Should put our thoughts in strange con-
fusion;
Some nerves are left, unhurt, unchang'd,
While some are injur'd, or derang'd.
Whene'er the Cranium shews imprint
One organ far above the rest,
We justly dread, lest irritation
Should make it lose subordination,
And that which, under Genius' name,
Had led the way to power and fame,
Should break from Reason's friendly chain,
And rule despotic o'er the Brain.
So near, in spite of all our pride,
‘ Great wit to madness is allied.’
But, Sir, too long I make you wait,
The chests are open, and 'tis late.”

John Jones's stomach confirmation
Gave to this fast asseveration.
So in the chests, with sapient stare,
He pokes his fingers, here and there;
‘ And tho' at last he knew no more
Of what they cover'd, than before,
Forthwith he ventures to pronounce,
That nought which British laws denounce
The Traveller's massy trunks conceal,
And asks him to partake his meal.

From

From the Fifth Satire of PERSIUS.

HAST thou been taught to chuse the life upright?
 Canst thou distinguish Truth's directive light?
 That no deceitful tongue may cheat thine ear,
 Or make the base alloy like gold appear?
 Virtue, and Vice, which last the wise discard,
 Dost thou according to desert regard?

Be mod'rate in thy wishes; frugal, kind;
 Thy purse now open; now with prudence bind;
 For money thrust in mud ne'er meanly peep,
 And gape not after wealth's delusive heap:
 When thou shalt truly say, this path I tread,
 By these sagacious precepts I am led;
 Then may'st thou Freedom, and sound Judgment claim, [great aim.
 The Prætors, and high Jove, assisting thy

THOMAS PARTRIDGE.

A S O N G,

Written for the Day, on which was celebrated the Foundation of the College of the London Institution:

By EDWARD, LORD THURLOW.

AURORA awakes at the feet of great Jove,
 And fills her rich lamp with the looks of his Jove,
 The Hymn of the Morning flies forth to the gate,
 Where the Winds' balmy Offspring their Mistress await,
 Through portals of amber, on clouds of the light,
 They have flown, they have vanquish'd the dampness of Night,
 And Nature, accordant, attests the fine birth,
 Love and glory in heaven! and praise on the earth!

Wherever the Angel of Morning may fly,
 On what streams, on what mountains, may glaze her pure eye,
 No Country like Britain can burn in her ray,
 No City like London her beauty display,
 The glory of Nature! delight of the World!—
 By the hand of Aurora let light be still hurl'd,
 But, where'er it may flow, it shall never attest
 Such a mural-crown'd Queen, as the Queen of the West!

Nor e'er, till fulfilling her duty of love,
 Without travel she lives in the bosom of Jove,
 Shall Aurora pour forth from her prodigal urn
 The stream of bright Amber, that makes the World burn,
 With more pleasure, more ardour, more love, than to-day,
 When the stone of this peerless Foundation we lay,
 And establish a Temple, that, born for all time,
 Shall deliver to ages our bounty sublime!

O my Lords, my Compatriots*, from Heaven it came,
 The spark, that awaken'd this beautiful flame!
 Which shall burn in pure glory, and blaze, till the Day,
 Its fountain withheld, shall at last fade away,
 Till Nature dissolve—but not then shall dissolve
 The grace of those thoughts, that this day you revolve,
 When, embracing all truth, like the Angels, you glow,
 And by Science create a new Heaven below †!

O, with grace be it spoken! and pour out the wine
 To the founders, that model'd this Temple divine;
 And pour out a vineyard, to wish it a date,
 That may smile at the mortal successions of Fate,
 But, founded by Heaven, by Heaven it stands,
 An Example of Honour to all foreign lands,
 And in Thunder and Bacchus this sentence be hurl'd,—
 No DATE, IT SHALL HAVE, BUT THE DATE OF THE WORLD!

THURLOW, *Londonensis.**Brussels.*

* The Right Honourable Samuel Birch, Lord Mayor, and Lord Carrington, with many distinguished persons, were present.

† It may be fit to say, that, notwithstanding the expressions in this stanza, the Author has not the honour to be a member of this noble Institution.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 1.

The House met at two, when the Royal Commissioners sent for the House of Commons. The Speaker having come into the House of Lords, attended by the Members of the Commons, the Lord Chancellor read the Prince Regent's Speech, as follows:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had the greatest satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of peace throughout Europe.

"The splendid and decisive successes obtained by His Majesty's arms, and those of his Allies, had led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment of the authority of his Most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time His Royal Highness's most earnest endeavour to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

"In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to expect that many difficulties would occur; but the Prince Regent trusts it will be found, that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

"To the intimate union, which has happily subsisted between the Allied Powers, the Nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance, from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of Peace.

"The Prince Regent has directed copies of the several Treaties and Conventions which have been concluded to be laid before you.

"The extraordinary situation in which the Powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French Revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the Allies to adopt precautionary measures, which they consider as indispensable necessary for the general security.

"As His Royal Highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction

of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the present year to be laid before you.

"His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition.

"The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination.

"The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and His Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part to concur in such measures of economy, as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The negotiations which the Prince Regent announced to you, at the end of the last session of parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a Commercial arrangement between this Country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders, that a copy of the Treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you; and he confidently trusts, that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

"The Prince Regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the Island of Ceylon, and on the Continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

"Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honourable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

"The operations in India have led to an armistice which gives reason to hope that a Peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of world.

"At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military

tary renown of the British Nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that under Providence he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of His Majesty's people.

"It will be the Prince Regent's constant endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this Country has acquired amongst the Nations of the world : and his Royal Highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in Peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our Country."

Lord Churchill, Lord Granville (Leveson Gower), Lord Harris, Lord Melbourne, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Alford, and Lord Grimsthorpe, by an additional title, were introduced ; after which the House adjourned. At five the House was resumed, and the Prince Regent's Speech was read.

The Marquis of Huntly briefly touched upon the different topics of the Speech ; and concluded with moving an Address, which was, as usual, an echo to it.

The Address was seconded by Lord Calthorpe.

Lord Grenville expressed his unqualified concurrence in the Address ; and trusted it would receive the unanimous approbation of the House. He rejoiced that the

war, in which we had been unwillingly involved, had terminated in a success unexampled in the annals of the world ; and that peace had been restored in a way the most likely to ensure its continuance—the re-establishment of that Government in France which by commotion had been overthrown, and by violence was excluded. He trusted that the details of the arrangements with Foreign Powers, when submitted to the House, would be found equally satisfactory with the sentiments expressed in the Speech.

The Marquis of Lansdowne cordially approved of the Address, as far as it congratulated the Throne upon the splendid success with which our Arms had been crowned, and the overthrow of Buonaparte. As to the advantages since obtained, and the prospects before us, internal and external, he must wait for that detailed information which Ministers would no doubt afford, before he could express his opinion. He trusted that the allusion in the Speech

to economy might be considered as a pledge on the part of Ministers, by every practicable retrenchment in the expenditure, to restore the comfort and happiness of the people, by relieving them from the pressure of taxation which they had so long sustained.

The Earl of Liverpool considered the Address as by no means pledging the House to any opinions whatever, on any subject which might afterwards be brought before it. It was a simple Address of congratulation on the Peace. He had no difficulty in stating to the Noble Lords opposite, that the Prince Regent's servants would be ready to discuss the subjects of our pecuniary arrangements, not only generally, but on the points in detail, to shew they had applied their judgments, as far as they could, to our extensive situation ; and to shew that their wish was to support such a system of economy as would be consistent with our security, and our rank among nations.

Lord Holland agreed to the Address, so far as it congratulated the Throne upon the successful valour of our army, and upon the restoration of peace with America. He could not agree in congratulating the Prince Regent on the way in which the family of the Bourbons had been placed on the throne of France. He was apprehensive that we were still only in a state of armed truce, which was worse than a state of open war.

Lord Grosvenor approved of the Speech and Address ; and congratulated the House and the Country on the declaration of the Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool), that the strictest attention was to be paid to National economy.

The Address was then agreed to, *nem. diss.*

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker having read the Prince Regent's Speech, Sir Thomas Acland, after dwelling at some length on the important events of the last short but brilliant campaign, and the successful result of the recent negotiations, concluded with an Address in the usual form.

Mr. P. Methuen went over the same grounds, and observed that, notwithstanding the present depressed state of the agricultural interest, the result of the late contest was such, as ought to prevent our falling into gloomy despondency.

Mr. Brand did not mean to oppose the Address, but he considered it not full enough. He wished the House to pledge itself to an early inquiry into the present depressed state of the Country. When Ministers had entered into Treaties which would require the keeping up a large standing army, they ought not to have so long delayed the assembling of Parliament.

ment. He conceived, that the most rigid economy should be adopted, in order to relieve the people from the burdens they now laboured under. He then proposed an Amendment, shortly embracing the topics he had touched upon.

Lord *J. Russell* supported the Amendment. The people, to relish the return of Peace, must taste its comforts; the trophies and victories we had gained, would not enable the manufacturer to pay his taxes, nor the farmer to pay his rents. We had left France as powerful as she was in the reign of King William, and with the seeds of fresh wars in her bosom. It was rumoured, that Ministers had it in contemplation to propose a continuation of that oppressive tax the Income Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was happy to find the Address moved by Members of what was called the Opposition. As to the delay in meeting of Parliament, he would only observe, that the period for the exchange of the ratifications of the general Treaty of Peace did not expire until the 20th of January, and that from sixty to seventy other treaties and conventions had been subsequently signed. An earlier day, therefore, could not be fixed with propriety. Ministers had not been inattentive to the distresses of the community, and he never had passed a summer of so little leisure. He then entered into an explanation of the causes of the present distress of the agricultural interests of the country, which he said, had arisen from the circumstance of an exclusion from the Continent having, in the first instance, raised the price of commodities above their natural standard, and the opening of communications with Foreign Powers having reduced them to their natural level. The report, that Ministers intended to propose a *five per cent.* Income Tax was correct, and he was persuaded he should be able to prove that this was the most economical measure which could be proposed for the people.

Mr. *Brougham* thought it singular, that the Speech should mention commerce and manufactures as in a flourishing condition, when all agreed that the very reverse was the genuine picture of the country. He trusted that this subject would soon be brought under the consideration of the House. Among the 70 Treaties recently signed, he trusted there would be found one which would restrain Ferdinand of Spain from continuing that disgraceful traffick the Slave Trade—only exceeded in its diabolical consequences and qualities by that still worse system of tyranny which he was carrying on against those who by their bravery and exertions had replaced him on his Throne. The declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the Income Tax, would cause such an expres-

sion without doors as would induce those within, who had any constituents, to oppose the continuation of this most iniquitous and oppressive impost. He hoped, however, that the war-taxes, and particularly the extra duty upon malt, would be repealed—(Here Mr. Vansittart made a motion of dissent.) He then adverted to the extent of the public expenditure, and expressed his hopes, that at least Ministers would lose no time in adopting every possible system of retrenchment.

Lord *Milton* declared himself determined to oppose that system, which, it was apparent, Ministers intended to adopt.

Mr. *Preston* supported the Amendment.

Sir *S. Romilly* condemned Ministers for wavering in their policy regarding France according to the turn of events.

Lord *Castlereagh* deprecated the practice pursued by an Honourable Member (Mr. *Brougham*) of attacking Foreign Sovereigns in a place where they could not defend themselves. He expatiated upon the glorious and advantageous Peace which had been procured, one which had no parallel in our history. It was, however, accompanied with that partial and local distress which had been felt at the close of every war, and which must be now experienced in a greater degree, after an almost uninterrupted war of 23 or 24 years. Our foreign commerce he maintained was prosperous, the exports of 1815 having exceeded those of the preceding year by 5,300,000*l.* Though some stagnation was felt in our internal commerce, there was an increase of revenue to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* Upon the whole he saw no cause for despondency. Half the present Income Tax must be continued, or the Sinking Fund must be trencched upon, and that he conceived ought to remain inviolate.

Mr. *Coke*, of Norfolk, said he would resist, to his latest breath, any endeavour to continue the Property Tax.

Messrs. *Honner* and *Twiney* said, that economy ought to be practised in a certain quarter, and pervade every department of Government. They hoped to hear of no more increase of salaries or pensions this session.

Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Mr. *Elliot*, and Sir *S. Romilly*, spoke in favour of the Amendment, which was negatived: the numbers being 90 to 23.

Lord *Nugent* said he should, on Wednesday next, move a resolution of the House relative to keeping a standing army in France, and proroguing parliament for an unusual period during the negotiations for a Treaty of Peace.

• Feb. 2.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to certain questions respecting the Income

come Tax, said, that he thought he should certainly lay before the House a proposition to renew the Property Tax at five per cent.; he should not continue all the provisions in the existing law; but introduce certain modifications for the purpose of giving relief from pressure to some classes of society, but by no means to exempt any class of the community from contributing its fair proportion; on the contrary, the renewed tax would reach such as now escaped. As it would be considered the continuation of a war-tax, its duration would be limited to two or three years; and afterwards continued, or discontinued, as Parliament might think fit. It was his wish that for the present year, the whole of the Sinking Fund should be left in full operation for the reduction of the National Debt.

Feb. 5.

Lord Castlereagh warmly panegyrised the services rendered by the Navy during the early part of the war, and was desirous of bringing under the consideration of the House some means of commemorating it, by the erection of a Monument. In the early part of the war, and during the contest for superiority at sea, the British Navy distinguished itself by a series of actions unrivalled in the annals of history: at the battle of Trafalgar, the power of the Enemy on that element became annihilated. Subsequently, it might well be said of the British Navy, in the language of the great Roman—*Ubi triumphans non esse habiturus*. It could not triumph when there was no Enemy to encounter. The Army had not shone so early; but in the latter part of the war it had signalised its fame by services which, following those of the Navy, had overthrown the power of the Enemy—had removed that Enemy from the government of France, and had realised to us the enjoyment of Peace. His Lordship then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, requesting that a Monument might be erected to commemorate the victory gained by our Navy at Trafalgar, under Viscount Nelson.

Mr. Dundas thought the selection of the naval action of Trafalgar for commemoration invidious, while those obtained under Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan, were overlooked.

Sir M. W. Ridley suggested, that it might be more gratifying to the Army and Navy to have their achievements commemorated by one grand Monument.

Mr. Tierney thought it would be better to have the Monument voted to the commemoration of our Naval triumphs generally, than to have any victory whatever specifically mentioned. He was in favour of consolidating the achievements of the Army and Navy in one Monument; and

should therefore propose an address to the Throne that that monument should be a Church.

Messrs. Dundas and Banks deprecated the idea of erecting a Church, as being too expensive.

Mr. Forbes recommended that the surviving officers who had performed the achievements should be better rewarded. The inequality of the officers of the Navy and Army was lamentable and notorious. Many Naval officers had held the rank of Lieutenant for 20 and 25 years, without obtaining any advancement; and their pensions for loss of limbs were not advanced in case of promotion.

Lord Castlereagh's motion was then agreed to.

Two Monuments will therefore be erected: the Trafalgar one, to commemorate the services of the Navy, and the Waterloo one, that of the Army.

Feb. 6.

Mr. Law (nephew of Lord Ellenborough) expressed his surprise at some observations made by Mr. Bennett, respecting the King's Bench Prison.

Mr. Bennett declared, that nothing like its abuses was to be found in any prison in modern Europe; and he particularly objected to the Marshal extracting hundreds a-year from the prisoners, through tickets for rooms, &c.

Feb. 7.

Sir S. Romilly obtained leave to bring in a Bill making Freehold Estates liable to Simple Contract Debts.

Mr. Preston moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the grant of annuities subject to re-purchase, in order to put an end to improvident contracts and usurious interest.

Some conversation took place between Messrs. Brougham and Peel, respecting the late sinecure enjoyed by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, of Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland: the resolution of May, 1810, had recommended its abolition; and there being no existing interest, Mr. Brougham wished to know if it was intended to be abolished.—Mr. Peel said that some regulation would be made respecting it; against which Messrs. Brougham, Tierney, and others, protested.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 8.

The Marquis of Lansdowne inquired what communications had passed between the Allied Powers after the Treaty signed at Vienna on the 25th of March, relative to the establishment of a government in France, in the event of the success of their arms.

The Earl of Liverpool could not state what

what communications had passed; but, whilst he positively asserted there was no engagement entered into for imposing a Government upon the French people, he admitted that the understanding was, that his Most Christian Majesty should be restored to his throne. Upon another point, as to the communications had with the Provisional Government, his Lordship stated, that no negotiation was entered into with that Government; — and on the Marquis of Lansdowne observing that, as it was matter of notoriety that the Provisional Government offered to negotiate, it was to be understood that such offer was met by a refusal; Lord *Liverpool* assented.

The Duke of *Sussex* also asked a question respecting the Holy League, as a treaty has been termed between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, professing to be made upon the principles of Christianity, without stating any object.

The Earl of *Liverpool* admitted that a Treaty of that nature was signed at Paris.

Feb. 12.

Lord *Holland*, alluding to Lord Kinnaird, who had been sent out of France by the Government of that country, wished to know from Lord *Liverpool* if he had any objection to lay before the House, the correspondence which had passed between the French Government and the British Minister on that subject.

The Earl of *Liverpool* replied, that the French Government was not responsible to, any other Government for sending aliens out of its territories. The same right was exercised in this country, by virtue of the Alien Act. By refusing the documents in question, he wished it not to be inferred that any charge existed against Lord Kinnaird.

Lord *Holland* professed himself to be satisfied. [Lord Kinnaird appeared at the Bar, conversing with several members.]

Lord *Holland* observed, that, as the Treaty of 1814 must be considered as the new basis of the arrangements of Europe, and that the Treaty of Utrecht and the subsequent Treaties were superseded by it, he wished to know whether any stipulation had been made to prevent the branch of the Bourbons on the throne of France or Spain from succeeding to the throne of the other branch, on the failure of direct heirs; an object which had formerly cost this country an immense expenditure of blood and treasure.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the only matter he had to propose was the providing for the outstanding Exchequer Bills, to complete the provision for 12 millions and a half of Exchequer Bills, and

to provide for four millions and a half afterwards issued, and which were now nearly becoming due; and finally to call on the House to provide for the bills issued in consequence of the grants for 1815. He had no other immediate subject to which to call the attention of the House; but, as it was expected by some he should commence the consideration of the subject of Supply, by stating what he intended to propose as measures of finance, he should offer some statement of his views. Looking at the customs for the year ending 1815, they produced 11,590,000*l.*; for the year ending 1816, 10,487,000*l.* The House would, however, recollect the expiral of the war-taxes on tinnage, which produced 600,000*l.* or 700,000*l.* In 1814 the excise produced 25,145,000*l.* and for 1815, 26,562,000*l.* an increase of 1,400,000*l.* over the preceding year. No particular means operated last year, except what concerned licenses, &c. The stamp duties for 1814 produced 5,598,000*l.*: for 1815, 5,865,000*l.* A considerable increase in duty had no doubt taken place, but he could not just then ascertain accurately to what it had amounted. The post-office had produced for 1814, 1,450,000*l.*; for 1815, 1,548,000*l.* The assessed taxes produced in 1814, 6,400,000*l.*; but there was in the last year a diminution of about 200,000*l.* For 1814 the property-tax produced 14,200,000*l.*, and for 1815, 14,300,000*l.* making an increase of 100,000*l.* The land-tax for 1814 produced 1,059,000*l.*; in 1815 it was 1,179,000*l.* The total revenue for 1814 was 65,430,000*l.*: for 1815 there was an increase of about a million. He had great satisfaction in hoping that the branch of the revenue arising from the assessed taxes would continue to flourish, and might be safely reckoned upon. Of last year's grants there were 21,000,000*l.* due for past expenditure, and which formed no part of the supplies wanted for future exertions. By this means what was previously due had been all discharged. But on the 5th of Jan. last, the unfunded debt had been by these liberal grants still reduced by 21,000,000*l.* There was last year a reduction to the amount of 41,500,000*l.* Navy debts had also undergone a reduction of from 6,000,000*l.* to about 3,000,000*l.* If he looked to the amount of our manufactures exported, he found it, in the quarters ending October 10, 1814, 37,167,000*l.*: and at a similar date in 1815 the amount was 42,425,000*l.* The House would have time and opportunity to peruse and examine the particulars. He should, for the present, merely advert to one or two of them. Of cotton goods we exported, in 1814, to the value of 13,169,000*l.*; and in 1815, 15,372,000*l.* Of linens in 1814, 1,100,000*l.* and in 1815,

1815, 1,340,000*l.* Of woollens in 1814, 6,000,000*l.* odd, and in 1815, 8,074,000*l.* Having so recently exerted all the great sinews of our national strength, the House will be frequently this session called to the important consideration of our financial affairs. Of that situation he wished, as clearly as he could, to state his own general views. The greatest difficulties seemed to result from the low price of agricultural produce. The war—the restrained intercourse with the Continent, with the precariousness of the supplies of corn derived from thence—the constant purchases made by Government for the Army and Navy—and the occasional dread of a scarcity—all these had operated to raise the prices to a disproportionate height; but they had, at the same time, the effect of stimulating agricultural exertion. After the conclusion of the Peace in 1814, these causes no longer existed, and prices fell. Had Parliament interposed with the Corn Bill, or any other protecting measure, at an earlier period than last year, the distressing effects now so much felt, would not have taken place. But Parliament did not interpose until after the interests of agriculture had received a blow from which it did not recover. The country was now in a situation in which the fall of prices fell very severely on all those branches which supplied the agricultural interests. This was likely to continue until a diminution of demand should produce a diminution of price. A great variety of remedies for these inconveniences had been both publicly and privately suggested; but he did not then intend to dwell upon them. One honourable Gentleman had suggested, as one means of relief, the suspension of the Usury Acts. If he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) should feel ~~that the~~ present difficulties were likely to continue long, and if no other and better remedy offered, he should not treat that suggestion lightly. The remedies to which he now directed his attention, consisted in the diminution of taxes, and in a course of measures calculated to support public credit. The latter seemed at present the most important and pressing subject. If he might use a familiar, and perhaps rather vulgar illustration, he would suppose that every man in the country, great and small, should find a guinea in his pocket to-morrow morning. (*laughter.*) He knew it was a visionary supposition (*laugh*); but though this might amount to 15 millions, yet each person would have no more means of paying a debt of 10*l.* than at present. It would be a long time before these guineas could be collected together for useful operations. It would be different, if they could all be brought at once to the country banks; for then all might be accommodated, agriculture invigorated, manu-

factures assisted, and the distresses of the country might disappear. We could neither give any man a guinea, nor send the fifteen millions to the banks. But the wants of the country would require a large sum of money. The distresses of the country would not be in any material degree augmented by the taxes; but if we took a large sum in a mass by loan from the capital of the country, we might do much injury. Last year we had added 54 millions to our national debt, whilst this year, instead of being obliged to make any addition, we should be relieved to the extent of 14 millions. This sum applied in buying up Exchequer Bills, would contribute powerfully to assist the wants of the State. The relief which must result from this diminution of public expenditure would spread confidence in various channels, and remove the pressure that is at present felt by many classes of society. The House would see that advantage would be taken of our financial condition to reduce immediately the weight of taxation. The proposal which he had stated on a former occasion, to reduce the Property-tax from ten to five per cent. would produce a relief of seven millions. About four millions of this tax, which fall upon agriculture, will thus be taken off, making a moiety of the eight millions paid by the agricultural interest. In addition to this mitigation in favour of agriculture, he meant to propose the further relief of one million, arising from other sources of taxation, which the farming part of the community at present paid, making thus a reduction of their burdens to the amount of five millions. The class relieved comprehends those in schedule B, or the farmers. He meant to propose the remission entirely of the tax upon horses employed in agriculture. (*Hear, hear!*) Some other reduction might be made, but in what proportion, or of what nature, could not now be stated. What appeared to him to be as important, in our present situation, as immediate relief from particular taxes, were those means that might be employed for supporting and improving public credit. He would, therefore, in proposing the Ways and Means of the year, endeavour to abstain from any measure that had a tendency to press upon the money market: and he had much satisfaction in stating that he should not feel himself called upon to resort to a loan for carrying on the public service. If we could thus abstain from adding to our debts, which, in the course of three years had been augmented by the great sum of 142,000,000*l.* and in the last year alone by 54,000,000*l.* and if we could realize a saving of 4,000,000*l.* he could not, but congratulate the country upon our state and prospects. He (*Mr. Vanittart*) would now shortly state the principal heads of expenditure, and would

would begin with the Navy. The number of seamen which he would propose for manning the Navy would be 32,000. In the Peace that occurred after the contest with America, the number was sometimes 18,000, and sometimes 20,000. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses of this establishment he would estimate at 7 millions sterling. He did not think it necessary to enter further into details concerning the Navy; but he would be a little more particular with regard to the Army, as the subject would not come regularly before the House for some time. He begged gentlemen to bear in mind, that in our former estimates of the Peace establishment for the Army, the force kept up for Ireland was never included. On the present occasion, he would state the estimate for the whole empire. For Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, the number of troops proposed to be kept up would be 25,000 men; and for Ireland he likewise proposed 25,000 men. (*Hear, hear!*) There would be 3,000 required as a floating force for the relief of foreign garrisons, and for other inci-

dental purposes. The army to be employed in France, the Right Hon. Gentleman stated at 30,000. He then detailed the following numbers for our Colonies and foreign dependencies: for Gibraltar, Malta, and the other British garrisons in the Mediterranean, 11,000; for British America, including Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Bermudas, &c. 10,000; and for our West India colonies 13,000, including in this estimate 4,000 for Jamaica. Since the year 1792, we had increased our possessions in that quarter to a great extent, by adding several islands to our dominions; and this additional force would appear small in proportion to the number of garrisons to be maintained. The Cap. of Good Hope would require 3,000, and Ceylon 3,000 troops. The garrison of St. Helena might be stated at 1200—the force on the coast of Africa 1000—and of New South Wales 800. The total of the military force upon the British and Irish establishments would, according to these estimates, amount to 99,000 men.

(*To be continued.*)

TESTAMENT OF LOUIS XVI.

(*From the Moniteur.*) Paris, Jan. 19.

"In the name of the most Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, this day, the 25th of December 1792, I Louis the XVIth of the name, King of France, having been for more than four months imprisoned with my family in the Tower of the Temple at Paris, by those who were my subjects, and deprived of all communication whatsoever, even since the 11th instant, with my own family; moreover, being implicated in a trial of which it is impossible to foresee the issue, on account of the passions of men, and for which no pretext or means can be found in any existing law; having only God for the witness of my thoughts, and to whom I can address myself, I here declare, in his presence, my last Will and sentiments.

"I leave my soul to God, my Creator. I pray him to receive it in mercy, and not to judge it according to its deserts, but according to those of our Lord Jesus Christ, who offered himself a sacrifice to God his Father, for us men, however unworthy, and for me the most unworthy. I die in the union of our mother, the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church, who holds her powers by an uninterrupted succession from St. Peter, to whom Jesus Christ entrusted them. I firmly believe and acknowledge every thing contained in the commandments of God and the Church, the sacraments and mysteries, such as the Church teaches, and hath always taught them; I have never pretended to make myself a judge of the different modes of explaining the dogmas

which divide the Church of Jesus Christ, but I have conformed, and will always conform, if God grant me life, to the decisions which the higher Ecclesiastics of the Holy Catholic Church give, and shall give, conformably to the discipline of the Church followed since Jesus Christ. I lament, with all my heart, our brethren who may be in error, but I pretend not to judge them, and I love them no less in Jesus Christ, according to what Christian charity teaches us; I pray God to pardon me all my sins; I have endeavoured to know them scrupulously, to detest them, and to humble myself in his presence. Not being able to avail myself of the ministry of a Catholic Priest, I pray God to receive the confession which I have made, and, above all, my profound repentance for having put my name (though it was against my will) to acts which may be contrary to the discipline and belief of the Catholic Church, to which I have always remained sincerely united in heart; I pray God to accept of my firm resolution, if he grant me life, to make use as soon as I can of the ministry of a Catholic Priest to confess myself of all my sins, and to receive the sacrament of repentance; I request all those whom I may have offended through inadvertence, for I do not recollect having knowingly offended any one, or those to whom I may have given bad example or scandal, to forgive me the evil which they think I have done them.

"I entreat all charitable persons to join
their

their prayers with mine, to obtain of God the pardon of my sins.

"I forgive with all my heart, those who have made themselves my enemies without my having given them any cause; and I pray God to forgive them, as well as those who, through a false or mistaken zeal, have done me much evil.

"I recommend to God, my wife, my children, my sister, my brothers, and all those who are attached to me by the ties of blood, or in any other manner whatsoever. I pray God particularly to look with the eyes of mercy on my wife, my children, and my sister, who have long been the partners of my sufferings; to sustain them by his grace, if they should lose me; and as long as they shall remain in this perishable world. I recommend my children to my wife; I have never doubted her maternal tenderness for them. I recommend to her, above all, to make them good Christians, and honest members of society; to make them consider the grandeur of this world, if they are condemned to prove them, but as things dangerous and perishable, and to turn their views, towards the only and solid glory of eternity. I request my sister to continue her tenderness to my children, and to be a mother to them, if they should have the misfortune to lose their own.

"I entreat my wife to forgive me all the evils which she suffers on my account, and the uneasiness which I have caused her in the course of our union; as she may be assured, that I remember nothing against her, if she thinks she has any thing to reproach herself with.

"I earnestly recommend to my children, next to their duty to God, which they ought to prefer to every thing, to maintain mutual union, submission and obedience to their mother, and gratitude for all the cares which she inures for them, and in memory of me.

"I entreat them to consider my sister as a second mother. I recommend to my son, if he should have the misfortune to become King, to think that he owes himself entirely to the happiness of his fellow-citizens; that he ought to forget all hatred and resentment, and especially that which relates to the misfortunes and uneasiness which I experience; that he cannot promote the good of the people, but by reigning according to the laws; but, at the same time, that a King cannot make the laws respected, and do the good he wishes, but in proportion as he has the necessary authority; and that, without this, being fettered in his operations, and inspiring no respect, he is more injurious than useful. I recommend to my son to take care of all the persons who were attached to me, as far as his circumstances shall give him the means; to think that

this is a sacred debt which I have contracted to the children or relations of those who have died for me, and next, to those who are unfortunate on my account.

"I know that there are many persons of those who were attached to me, who have not conducted themselves towards me as they ought, and who have even shewn me ingratitude; but I forgive them (often, in the moment of trouble and effervescence, a man is not master of himself;) and I entreat my son, if he should have the opportunity, to remember only their misfortunes. I could wish to be able to testify my gratitude to those who have displayed a true and disinterested attachment to me. On the one hand, if I was sensibly affected by the ingratitude and disloyalty of persons to whom I had never shewn any thing but favours, to them, their relations, or friends; on the other, I have had the consolation of seeing the gratuitous attachment and interest which many persons have shewn to me. I entreat them to accept of my thanks; in the situation in which things still are, I should be afraid of bringing them into danger, if I were to speak more explicitly; but I recommend particularly to my son to seek all occasions of discovering them.

"I should, nevertheless, think that I calumniated the sentiments of the Nation, did I not openly recommend to my son MM. de Chamilly and Hu, whom their true attachment to me induced to shut themselves up with me in this mournful residence, and who were near being the unhappy victims of what they did. I also recommend to him Cleri, with whose attention I have reason to be satisfied since he has been with me. As it is he who has remained with me to the last, I request MM. of the Commune, to deliver him my clothes, my books, my watch, my purse, and the other little effects which have been deposited at the Council of the Commons.

"I also most willingly forgive those who guard me, the ill treatment and severity which they thought it their duty to make me suffer. I have found some feeling and compassionate souls; may they enjoy the tranquillity of heart, which ought to spring from their manner of thinking!

"I entreat MM. de Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze, to receive here my thanks; and the expression of my sensibility, for all the care and all the pains which they took for me.

"I conclude by declaring, before God, and ready to appear before him, that I reproach myself with none of the crimes which are alleged against me.

"Done in Duplicate at the Tower of the Temple, December 25, 1792.

(Signed) "LOUIS."
(True Copy) BAUDREIS, Municipal Officer.
ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

In the Paris papers of the 21st inst. the most interesting article relates to a document which has been brought forward after twenty-four years' concealment. It is the will, a letter, and some hair of the late Queen of France, and of Louis XVI. They were found among the papers of the Ex-Conventionalist, Courtois, who is lately dead; and have been recognized as genuine by all the Royal Family. How they came into Courtois's possession is not stated. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. and was afterwards member of the Council of Ancients and of the Tribunal. He was one of the richest proprietors in Paris.

The will of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, Archduchess of Austria, widow of Louis XVI. is dated from the Conciergerie, Sept. 5, 1793. That Princess designates, for the special executor of her intentions, the Abbé Edgeworth de Fimont. After prudent advice given to the King Louis-Charles her son, whom she recommends to the generous cares of Madame Elizabeth, she adds—"Though I would have wished the Princess Marie Theresa, my daughter, to marry an Archduke of Austria, her cousin by the maternal side; yet, as it was the wish of the late King my husband, that she should be united to the Duke of Angoulême, the son of the Count d'Artois (her uncle), I request my son (the King Louis-Charles) to fulfil this wish as soon as my daughter shall be in a state to accomplish it on her part."

Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, afterwards thanks Madame Elizabeth for the boundless friendship which she had shewn her, and for the generous care she had bestowed on the children of Louis XVI. "If my son," the Queen adds, "be destined to live on the throne, I request my sister to direct him, at least in the first measures of his administration. If he be condemned to pass in chains the mournful days of his childhood, and the still more bitter days of his youth, I claim from the goodness of my sister the assuaging of his sufferings."

It is impossible (says a Paris paper) to refrain from tears on reading this passage, which we have repeated as correctly as our recollection would permit. The feeling experienced could not be less profound, on seeing a Queen of France bequeathing by will the only property which then remained at her disposal;—to her unfortunate family, a lock of her hair and of the hair of her royal consort; to the Duke of Penthièvre the portrait of his daughter, the Princess Lamballe: to her

brother, the Emperor of Germany, the portrait of the Duchess of Mecklenburgh. She prays her sister, Madame Elizabeth, to accept, as a pledge of remembrance, a copy of the *Travels of the young Anacharsis*, which she had received from M. de Fimont. To that worthy Minister, as a testimony of her gratitude, she left only the trouble of executing, as well as possible her last will; adding these words—"Hearts formed like his need no other recompence."

The Queen closes her testament by thanking Madame Richard, the wife of the keeper of the prison, for the good conduct she had observed towards her, and Madame Harel, who had served her with zeal. To the one she gave a portfolio and two crayon drawings; to the other a purse with six louis. After making several other dispositions, which shew the greatness of her soul, she asks pardon of those around her for the trouble she had given them, and sincerely pardons her persecutors. Her last thought is for the happiness of France.

In a late Paris paper a remarkable article appeared, censuring in strong and pointed terms the proceedings of the Ultra-Royalist party in the Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of restoring to the Clergy the unsold property that formerly belonged to that body. Those proceedings, the Journalist says, have spread deep and general uneasiness. Should the project of restoring to the clergy the property in question be adopted by the Chamber, there will be a deficit of ninety millions in the budget of the present year. Measures of severity are threatened against such of the priesthood as married during the revolutionary times, and thus violated the well known discipline of the Catholic Church.

The Paris papers are chiefly occupied with debates in the Chamber of Deputies; but the discussions are tiresome in the extreme, vapid, and spiritless. Each Deputy who addresses the Chamber reads his speech; and, as they extend in general to the length of a pamphlet, not more than two or three of these drowsy lucubrations can be read in a day.

A Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been occupied in an important question regarding the law of elections. Instead of the existing old Conventional plan of one-fifth of the Members going out every year, it is proposed to resort to the English system of total renewal at the end of a certain number of years. Amongst other advantages which would arise from this change, it is observed, that a general appeal to the Nation, which with us takes place

place regularly every seven years at farthest, on the present French Conventional plan could never happen but in the event of an extraordinary dissolution. The Committee also proposed to raise the number of Deputies from 262 to about 400, assigning the very proper reason, "that the Chamber should preserve a proportion more equitable to the population of the kingdom, and should more easily become the organ of the general opinion of the Nation."

Private letters from the French capital draw a gloomy picture of the state of parties and of the public mind there.—The hatred and animosity between those who have been actively concerned in the Revolution, and the Royalists, become daily more marked and prominent. Arrests multiply, and the prisons are full of persons charged or suspected of crimes against the State.

Upwards of 40 tax gatherers have been removed in the department of the Aude; and more than 550 persons employed in the collection of the indirect taxes, as well in the central administration as the departments, have been recalled, for having manifested opinions unfavourable to Government.

In the Chamber of Deputies there seems to be a party particularly hostile to the public journals. In the Sitting on the 31st ult. M. Hyde de Neuville spoke against them with great bitterness; and another Member (M. Sauvage) moved, that every Journalist who should publish false intelligence should be fined 1,000 fr. about 40l. sterling. Nor did the loyal ebullition cease here, for upon its being remarked that the law had provided for such an offence, a M. Marcellus proposed that the Chamber should visit the Journalists with all the weight of its vengeance.

The shops and stalls, where newspapers used to be read in Paris, have been shut up by the French Government; but it is intimated that they may be expected to be re opened when the Prefect of Police shall think proper. This circumstance has the most forcible indication of alarm that has yet appeared on the part of the Government.—No less than thirty persons have been arrested for spreading false news at Rouen. Accounts from other parts of the kingdom evince a fermentation and disturbances of no ordinary extent.

The disturbances at Lyons prove to have been much more serious than they were first supposed to be. They had ramifications in Franche Comte and Burgundy. The 21st of January was the day fixed for a rising, and the tocsin was to be again the signal. By chance the plot was discovered, and the chiefs apprehended; but some of them made a desperate resistance.

General Meunier was killed. General Cangrange was arrested as he was hastening to Lyons. The church-bells are said to have been dismounted.

The English are said to be becoming more and more unpopular in France.

In the *Aristarque* French newspaper, a few days ago, there was a piece of satire; in which, under pretence of speaking of jugglers known in some cities of Europe, the four Allied Powers, England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, are characterized as swindlers and robbers; though the first rank in swindling is conferred upon England.

Lord Kinnaird, who had been charged with openly using language in Paris inimical to the Bourbons, on the 6th inst. received a notification from the Prefect of Police, that his Majesty required him to quit France without delay. He remonstrated, but without effect; and his Lordship has since arrived in London, and has published his case in a pamphlet.

A private letter from Paris mentions a declaration of M. De Cazes, the Minister of Police, that there have been but 311 persons arrested and confined for State offences in France; while Lord Kinnaird states the number at *nineteen thousand*!

Lavalette has been heard of on an ultimate destination, as is believed, to Turkey. He had certainly passed through Mannheim and Heidelberg towards Bavaria.

Nothing is now mentioned in the French journals respecting our countrymen charged with assisting Lavalette in his escape. So many impediments are thrown in the way, that it is now said the trial is not likely to come on before the middle of March.

Madame Lavalette was released from prison on the 23d ult. after giving bail as required by law.

It is not perfectly correct, that the circulation of English newspapers has been prohibited in France; but they are now subjected to a postage which amounts almost to a prohibition, namely, about five shillings on each paper.

The individuals who, by the recent law, are banished from France, are, by an arrangement made with Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to find their asylum in either of those States. Those who take Austrian protection are to reside in Moravia; those who desire to live under the Prussian Government are to abide in Silesia; and those who go to Russia are to live in the Crimea. Fouché, it is said, is to repair to Prague.

The widow of Marshal Ney has, it is said, received a letter from the Prince de Metternich, announcing to her that the Emperor of Austria had restored to her children

children the estates which the Marshal possessed in the territories that are now under the dominion of Austria; and offering herself and childreſ a residence in his States.

The French Bishops who spurned at Buonaparte's famous Concordat, and took refuge in London a few years since, have been restored to their Bishopricks.—Those, on the contrary, who subscribed to that instrument, have "generously given in their resignation:" in other words, they have been dismissed.

NETHERLANDS.

The Dutch papers state, that Cambaceres remains at Brussels, and has obtained permission to reside for some time in that city. There are, besides, at Brussels 15 or 16 French Generals and superior officers; some of whom are included in the King's Ordinance, and others have left France out of precaution.

The Duke of Wellington, it is said, intends to build a handsome chateau on the estate presented to him by the Government of the Netherlands.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King has condemned fifteen more Patriots to final banishment, &c. The sentences, all written by the hand of his Majesty, have been passed on cases, the greater number of which were not proved; and, among others, that of D. Manuel Perez Ramajo, one of the editors of a periodical paper called the *Conciso*; with respect to whom, the confession and charges were not completely gone through. If the persons banished or imprisoned are found in any place except that to which they are destined, they are to be immediately sent to the galleys; and if those sent to the galleys shall attempt to escape, they are, for such offence, to be condemned to death.

Ferdinand VII. lately made another change in his Ministry; turning out among others Don Pedro Cevallos; but the new men had scarcely taken their places, when the fickle Ferdinand wrote to Cevallos, stating, that, being doubtful of the reasons that had induced him to remove him from the department of Foreign Affairs, and well satisfied with his zeal, punctuality, and affection, he had determined to restore him to his offices, of which he directs him to take charge without delay.

In order to judge of the situation of Spain, it is enough to know, that in eight weeks, three different Ministers of Finance have been changed. And why? Because, there is no revenue; of course, no finances to administer; and the fault is unfortunately laid on the backs of the Ministers.

The Spanish Government, it is said, has demanded the restitution of West Florida from the United States.

Advices from Lisbon to the 3d inst. state, that on the 2d, the inhabitants of that capital were most seriously alarmed by two smart shocks of an earthquake, which were felt throughout the town. No real injury, however, ensued.

The Prince Regent of Portugal has issued a Decree, raising his Brazilian territories to the political rank of a Kingdom; and declaring his future title to be, that of "Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and the two Algarves, &c."

ITALY.

According to intelligence from Rome, King Charles the Fourth is about to return to his son, Ferdinand the Seventh.

The Venus de Medicis has made its solemn entry into Florence: it arrived on the 3d. The principal pictures of the Italian school, the chef-d'œuvres of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Guido, Salvator Rosa, Andre del Sarto, and Julio Romano, served for the escort. All the population went out to meet it.

A Society of learned Greeks have agreed to found a Lyceum at Athens, and to establish a museum. Many foreigners (including English) have engaged to furnish considerable sums for the establishment.

Corfu, Dec. 20.—"The first news of the re-establishment of the Republic of the Ionian Islands was received here with a joy that is not to be described. The happy consequences it will have for us, are beyond all calculation. Delivered from the vexations of our neighbours, every where protected by the triumphant flag of Great Britain against the rapine of the corsairs, our vessels will cover the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and bring us abundance and encouragement to industry; whilst our valuable productions ensure us a return, when once they can be sent without obstacle to all parts. Closely united by a common constitution given us by England, the blessings of freedom, prosperity, and industry, must soon elevate the inhabitants of this young State to a higher degree of intellectual and moral cultivation, which may extend from hence over the whole continent of Greece. A place of refuge for every Greek, who desires to enjoy in peace the property he has acquired abroad, or to withdraw himself from the oppression of the Turks—increasing in power and population, we shall be proud to display to Southern Europe the example and fruits of political and religious toleration, and thus to form a link of the chain to embrace the nations of the North and the South, and bring them near to each other."

GERMANY.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa lives very retired in the castle of Schoenbrunn, and seldom visits Vienna.

* Much

Much agitation prevails in Prussia and other German States, owing to the suppression of secret societies, which were first formed among the people to resist the tyranny of Buonaparte, but are now charged with propagating principles of a democratic tendency. The matter appears to absorb the attention of the people of a great part of the North of Germany.

The Rhenish Mercury, the boldest of the German Journals, has been repressed by the King of Prussia.

Fouché, who remains at Dresden, it is stated is negotiating for the purchase of estates in Bohemia, Silesia, and Poland.

RUSSIA.

There has lately appeared a remarkable Treaty, signed (not by the respective Ministers, as customary, but) by the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; announcing, that they consider their respective subjects as three branches of one great family, and themselves as the heads thereof; in consequence, they consider it their duty to act one towards the other with the greatest kindness and affection, aiding and assisting each other by every possible mode. In this Convention the Sovereigns of these countries declare that they take the principles and duties of the Christian Religion for the basis of their conduct and actions, as the only one on which the happiness of States and Nations can repose; at the same time they invite all other Powers to take part in their union; by which they flatter themselves with uniting all nations together as brethren, and founding the happiness of all mankind.—So remarkable a document has naturally excited general attention; and, it will be seen by our proceedings in Parliament, has been there made a topic of discussion. The following was the preamble to the publication of what may be termed the *Holy League* at St. Petersburg:—

“We by the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. Lereby make known—

“As we have seen from experience, and from the unhappy consequences that have resulted for the whole world, that the course of political relations in Europe between the Powers has not been founded on those true principles upon which the wisdom of God, in his revelations, has founded the peace and prosperity of nations:—We have con equently, in conjunction with their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, Francis the First, and the King of Prussia, Frederick William, proceeded to form an alliance between us (to which the other Christian Powers are invited to accede), in which we reciprocally engage, both between ourselves and in respect of our subjects, to adopt, as the sole means

to attain this end, the principle drawn from the words and doctrine of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who preaches not to live in enmity and hatred, but in peace and love. We hope and implore the blessing of the Most High; may this sacred union be confirmed between all the Powers for their general good, and (deterred by the union of all the rest) may no one dare to fall off from it! We accordingly subjoin a copy of this union, ordering it to be made generally known, and read in all the churches.

“St. Petersburg, on the day of the birth of our Saviour, Dec. 25, 1815.

“The original is signed by his Imperial Majesty's own hand,

“ALEXANDER.”

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The Jamaica and American papers which last arrived both concur in stating, that General Morillo, with the Royalist army, had on the 6th Dec. taken possession of Carthagens. The inhabitants had previously suffered so much from famine, that they were incapable of holding out any longer—5000 people are stated to have died of hunger. The independent army, after spiking the guns of the forts of Da Popa and St. Lazarus, got on board 15 schooners, and escaped. The inhabitants then sent a deputation to Morillo, inviting him to come and take possession, as they preferred being shot, to dying of hunger. Some of the accounts represent Morillo as being of a savage and cruel temper, delighting in shedding human blood. The surrender of Carthagens is a great blow to the cause of South American independence, and will greatly facilitate the re-establishment of Spanish oppression in that fertile quarter of the globe. Two of the schooners which escaped with the independent chiefs and army from Carthagens had arrived at Savannah, Ga. Mar.

The Royal Gazette of Hayti, on the 9th of November, presents a lamentable instance of the propensity of Nations to dissention. The newly-established communities of the Haytian race have scarcely attained a recognized existence before they engage in hostilities, and, without regard to their common interest, appear intent only on the destruction of each other. Christophe accuses Petion of treason to the Haytian race, in sending persons at the same time on missions to Louis XVIII. and Buonaparte; and of offering to the former the exclusive trade of the Island. The reply of Petion is not come to hand; but he is said to wish for a fair and liberal arrangement between France and Hayti, under the mediation of Great Britain; but always on the basis of Haytian independence.

MELAN.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECKS.

It is with pain we announce the loss of three Transports on the coast of Ireland, with many officers and men, part of the army from France, viz. the Seahorse, Lord Melville, and Boadicea.

The transport Seahorse, James Gibb master, sailed from the Downs, Jan. 26, for Ireland (for Waterford or Cork), with a large detachment of the 59th regiment on board. On the morning of the 30th ult. the vessel was driven into Tramore Bay by a desperate gale from the South. The severity of the weather had compelled her to cut her mizen-mast before she came within the Bay. On the forenoon of the day mentioned, she continued bearing off, with a view to get round Brownstown-head, and thus to reach the harbour in safety, but totally without effect. The foretop-mast fell, killed the mate, and broke the leg of one of the seamen. Two anchors were then thrown out, but these were dragged by the violence of the storm, and rendered totally unavailing. The vessel was then driven forward to within half a mile of the shore, in presence of hundreds of people, who could give the unhappy persons on-board no aid. It was low water at the time, which, on such a beach, rendered every chance of escape almost utterly hopeless. Most of them on-board then retired below, and resigned themselves to their impending and awful fate! The vessel struck upon the sands, about mid-day, between Tramore and the furthest end of the Rabbit-burrow, and in the course of a few minutes went entirely to pieces. Mr. Walsh, Coast Surveyor, with his accustomed humanity, the other Coast Officers, and Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hunt of Tramore, &c. used every effort to give assistance; but it was not within the compass of human power to prevent the sad catastrophe.

Total Lost.—Officers 59th regt. 12; soldiers 59th regt. 262; seamen, 14; passengers, 1; Officers' wives, 1; soldiers' wives, 30; Officers' children, 2; soldiers' children, 40—*Total, 365.*—*Total Saved*—Officers 59th regt. 4; soldiers 59th regt. 25; seamen, 5—*Total, 32.*—*Names of the Officers 59th regiment.*—Drowned—Major Douglas; Captain Macgregor; Lieutenants Veall, Geddes, R. Scott, Gillespie; Ensigns Ross, Hill; Adjutant Dent; Surgeon Hagan; Assistant Surgeon Lamb; Quarter-Master Baird, Mrs. Baird, and their two children.—*Saved*—Lieutenants Cowper, Harford, M'Pherson, M'Gregor, Seward; Mr. James Gibb, Master of the Seahorse.

Dublin, Feb. 2. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, the Transports Lord Melville and Boadicea were observed to be embayed between the Old Head of Kinsale and the

Seven Heads, the wind blowing a gale from the S. E. They used every exertion, and adopted every expedient, to weather the Old Head, in vain; the peril of their situation increased every moment, and towards dusk an account was brought to Kinsale, that the ship Lord Melville would in a short time be on shore, and that the brig Boadicea had dropped her anchors, in the hope of riding out the gale. On the receipt of this distressing communication, Collector Meade, with a decision and promptness equally creditable to him as a public officer and a man of humanity, ordered an Officer's party of the Limerick militia, under the directions of Mr. Pratt, the port-surveyor, to the Old Head, to afford every assistance and protection in their power to these unfortunate vessels. Mr. Spiller Newman, a respectable gentleman of Kinsale, who holds a revenue situation, generously volunteered his services, notwithstanding his labouring under indisposition; and although the scene of the apprehended calamity was altogether out of his district, and the range of his official duty, obeyed the call of humanity, and accompanied Mr. Pratt and the military to the Old Head. They had to cross the ferry of Kinsale, and then to march five or six miles through by-roads to get to the place of their destination. When they arrived, they found that the ship had been driven ashore among the rocks—that, shortly after she struck, her boat had been launched, and two officers' wives, with their servants, soldiers of the 59th regiment, a sergeant's wife and child of the 59th regiment, six of the crew, together with Capt. Radford of the 62d regiment (who was in a weak state of health), got into it, and made for the shore; but they had not reached half-way when the boat was swamped, and, with the exception of one sailor, all perished! All the rest of the people of the ship remained in her; at low water, in the course of the night, she was left nearly dry; and at about one or two o'clock they succeeded, under Providence, in getting safely to land. The ship Lord Melville had on-board detachments of the 59th and 62d Regiments bound for Cork.

At the commencement of the night, the brig Boadicea being at anchor, and further off shore, had, to all appearance, much greater chance of escape than the ship. She was distinctly seen by the revenue officers and military party, with a light at her top-mast, till after midnight. The light and vessel then disappeared altogether. It still blew a tremendous gale of wind right on the shore, the sea ran mountains high, the rain poured down in torrents, and the night was pitch-dark.

Under

Under these circumstances, the most gloomy apprehensions for the fate of the brig were entertained by the party from Kinsale. When the morning dawned, these apprehensions seemed but too well grounded, as the brig had disappeared altogether. However, after a diligent search for some time along the shore, her fragments were discovered among the rocks which lie between the two strands of Garretts-town, and where she had been driven after parting from her anchors in the night. Upon approaching the wreck, a most heart-rending scene of misery, desolation, and death, presented itself to the view. The vessel seemed to be a confused mass of timber, planks, and boards, broken to pieces, and intermixed with piles of dead bodies—men, women, and children! Near to the wreck was a rock somewhat elevated above the surface of the water, and upon this were seen about eighty or ninety poor human creatures, who had scrambled to it from the vessel, and were still alive. The people from the shore communicated to them, as well as they could, that their only chance of safety was in remaining where they were until low water; but, either through impatience of the misery of their situation, or from the impulse of despair, nearly 30 of them plunged into the sea, and endeavoured to gain the shore, but in vain, as most of them perished in the attempt. About 50 remained on the rock until low water, and were all saved.

*Official return of the men, &c. belonging to the 82d Regiment of Foot, lost by the wreck of the Boadicea transport, off Kinsale, Jan. 30:—*2 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 8 Serjeants, 158 rank and file, 15 women, and 16 children. Total lost, 196.—*Names of Officers lost:—*Lieutenant Davenport; Lieutenant Harding; Assistant Surgeon Scott, and his wife.—*Total embarked,* 283 men, including non-commissioned officers, and 3 men of the 35th regiment, two of whom were saved—7 Officers, including 1 Assistant Surgeon, 14 women, and 17 children.

“*Michelstown, Feb. 12.* A most melancholy event took place yesterday morning near this town. A farmer of respectability in the neighbourhood, whose daughter was married the previous night, invited a number of his friends, &c. to the wedding. After supper all the young people retired to a large barn to dance. There was a fire in the barn, as the night was cold; and, after they had been dancing for some time, they wished to have the fire extinguished, when one of the young men went into the dwelling-house for some water, and seeing a large jug full of water as he supposed (but it proved to be spirits), brought it into the barn, and

threw it on the fire. The barn immediately took fire, as it had no chimney; and before the door could be opened, a number of them were burned to ashes! and such as found their way out were miserably scorched. Sixteen have been already interred, and about twice that number are despaired of; among the latter number is the bride—the bridegroom is likely to recover.”—*Carik Advertiser.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 13. A fire broke out in *Moretum-hamslead*, about three A. M. which burnt down 13 dwelling-houses, besides a stable, brewhouse, wheelwright's workshop, and other out-houses, the currier's shop of Mr. Neck, &c. The fire commenced in a court opposite to the Dolphin Inn; and the street being narrow, communicated to the opposite side, and burnt down the stable and brewhouse belonging to that inn. One poor woman lost her life in the flames.

Jan. 25. The anniversary of the birth of Burns the poet was celebrated at *Edinburgh*. Upwards of one hundred admirers of the Bard were present. The chair was filled by Alex. Boswell, esq. of Auchinleck, supported by the Hon. Wm. Maule, M. P. Among the persons of rank who were present, were the Earl of Leven, the Hon. Captain Gordon, the Hon. Captain Napier, Mr. Forbes, M. P. &c. &c. And among those of literary eminence were Walter Scott, esq. Mr. Jeffrey, &c. Many appropriate toasts were given in the course of the evening; and the entertainment went off with the utmost hilarity and éclat. It was resolved that the meeting should be in future *triennial*.”

A coin bearing the image of Henry King of England, who first obtained the title of King of France, having on the obverse the inscription of *Villa Calesia*, was a few days ago turned up by the plough in the parish of *Glenholm* in Scotland.

Nearly 2000 students have been enrolled this session in the University of *Edinburgh*, exclusive of those attending the Theology, Hebrew, and Church History classes. The School of Sacred Musick at this time reckons more than 250 pupils. They are taught upon the German plan, viz. by means of a large black board, on which the master writes his lessons with chalk.

PLYMOUTH BREAK-WATER.

This great National work has at length surmounted all the obstacles opposed to its construction.—The order of the Prince Regent in Council, giving directions for commencing the work, was issued Jan. 23, 1811. The first stone was laid with every requisite ceremony on the Prince Regent's birth-day, Aug. 12, 1812; but the progress of the work did not advance for

for some months, 16,045 tons only having been deposited at the end of that year. On the 31st of March, 1813, the first masses of marble came dry at low water, spring tides; and at the end of that year, the quantity of marble deposited amounted to 187,240 tons. At the end of 1814, 426,723 tons had been deposited. During the winter of this year, and 1815, many severe gales blew directly into the Sound, as violently as any that had been ever felt; yet the Sound during that winter presented the unusual sight of about 40 sail of ships remaining at anchor in it, all of whom rode out the gales with great ease, and without damage. The Cat-water and its entrance were, during the same critical season, full of shipping, amounting to 150 sail; and yet, though the Break-water was not completed, scarcely any damage was done; and it was entirely owing to the small part of the Break-water which was made, that most of the ships both in the Sound and in Cat-water were not lost. On the Prince Regent's birth-day, 1815, making three years since the first stone was laid, 615,057 tons of marble had been deposited in blocks from half a ton to nine tons.—The extent of the marble quarries now open is nearly half a mile, in which range they are working with the aid of twenty-five cranes. The sight is truly sublime, and reflects great honour on the Admiralty, and on the individual whose mind can conduct so immense an undertaking, with so much economy and success. Fifty sail of vessels are employed in taking out the immense masses of marble, whose average cargoes amount to 50 tons; and the number of men employed on the service, under Mr. Whidbey, is 730.—The Breakwater stretches across the Shovel Rock; the length of the whole, when finished, will be 1700 yards; its base 100 yards, and ten yards in breadth at the top or finished part. The average depth is 35 feet at low water spring tides. It slopes very much to seaward, and but little within, and is opposed to an immense sea, which extends from the Azores Islands to the Channel. It will cover a secure anchorage in the Sound for about 50 sail of the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, Feb. 23.*—His Majesty has passed the last month in a general state of tranquillity, and in the enjoyment of good bodily health. His Majesty's disorder remains unaltered."

The marriage of the Princess Charlotte with the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg is now considered certain, and fully arranged. This Prince possesses the external advantages of a fine figure and good countenance, with the character of a brave soldier, and the manners of an accomplished

gentleman. He is the third son of the reigning Prince of Saxe-Cobourg; his military rank is only that of Captain in the Austrian service. He was in this country in the year 1814, at the period of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns; and was much admired and distinguished by all the Royal Family, with circumstances which, as soon as the views of the Dutch connexion were finally closed, pointed him out as the most fit person to be selected to be the husband of the Heiress of the Crown of Britain. He was accordingly invited to England, and the arrangements have gone forward progressively, to the satisfaction of all the illustrious parties concerned.

Sunday, Dec. 31.

A fire broke out this morning at the house of Mr. Mitchell, broker and appraiser, in Crown-street, Finsbury-square, which burnt so rapidly that the family had scarcely time to escape with their lives. No part of the property was saved.

Monday, Jan. 22.

Mr. Park appeared at the bar of the Court of Chancery, and took the usual oaths on being admitted a Serjeant at Law. He then presented, according to custom, two rings; to be delivered by the Lord Chancellor to their Majesties, bearing the motto "*Qui leges juraque servat.*" On the 24th he attended in the private room behind the Chancery Court; and, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Baron, and the Chief Justices, was sworn in as a Judge of the Common Pleas, at Westminster, to which Court he retired, and took his seat on the Bench.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

At an extraordinary General Meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in the Adelphi, for the election of a President, in the room of the late Duke of Norfolk; the Duke of Sussex was nominated by the Hon. W. Shirley, and seconded by D. Beaumont, esq.; and the Earl of Liverpool, by Mr. Holmes and Capt. Bagnal, late of the Marines. At the conclusion of the ballot, the numbers were:—for the Duke of Sussex, 180; the Earl of Liverpool, 24. The Duke of Sussex was consequently declared duly elected.—His Royal Highness has frequently assisted in the deliberations of the Society; and his leisure, talents, and love of the Arts, peculiarly qualify him for the situation.

Monday, Feb. 12.

This morning Charles Abbott, esq. appeared in the Court of Chancery, and was sworn in to the degree of Serjeant at Law; upon which occasion he requested the Lord Chancellor to present a ring to her Majesty, with the modest and appropriate motto "*Labore.*" He was afterwards sworn into office as one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS for the Year 1816.

Bedfordsh.—Hen. Brandreth, of Houghton Regis, esq.*Berk.*—Richard Powlett Wrighte Benyon, of Englefield, esq.*Buckinghamsh.*—Thomas Tyingham Bernard, of Nether Winchendon, esq.*Cambridgesh. & Huntingdonsh.*—John Whitby Quintin, of Hatley Saint George, esq.*Cheshire.*—Sam. Aldersey, of Aldersey, esq.*Cumberland.*—William Brown, of Tallantire-hall, esq.*Derbysh.*—John Peel, of the Pastures, esq.*Devonsh.*—Sir Arthur Chichester, of Youslton, bart.*Dorsetsh.*—John Herbert Browne, of Weymouth, esq.*Essex.*—Nicholas Pearce, of Loughton, esq.*Gloucestersh.*—Daniel John Niblett, of Harefield, esq.*Herefordsh.*—Kingsmill Evans, of the Hill, esq.*Herts.*—Daniel Giles, of Youngsbury, esq.*Kent.*—Alex. Evelyn, of Saint Clere, esq.*Leicestersh.*—Chas. Wm. Pochin, of Barkby, esq.*Lincolnshire.*—Nevile King, of Ashby, esq.*Monmouthshire.*—Sir Henry Protheroe, of Llantarnam Abbey, knt.*Norfolk.*—Sigismund Trafford Southwell, of Wroxham, esq.*Northamptonsh.*—Sir James Langham, of Cottisbrooke, bart.*Northumberland.*—Matthew Bell, of Wool-sington, esq.*Nottinghamsh.*—Sir Robt. Howe Bromley, of East Stoke, bart.*Oxfordsh.*—John Phillips, of Culham, esq.*Rutlandsh.*—John C. Gilson, of Berley, esq.*Shropshire.*—Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, of Stanley, bart.*Somersetsh.*—John Goodford, of Yeovil, esq.*Staffordsh.*—Jn. Smith, of Great Fenton, esq.*County of Southampton.*—John Morant, of Brokenhurst, esq.*Suffolk.*—Sir Charles Blois, of Cockfield-hall, bart.*Surrey.*—B. Barnard, of Ham-common, esq.*Sussex.*—John Ingram, of Rottingdean, esq.*Warwickshire.*—Wm. Holbeche, of Farnborough, esq.*Wiltsh.*—John Hussey, of New Sarum, esq.*Worcestersh.*—Joseph Lea, of the Hill, esq.*Yorkshire.*—Richard Oliver Gascoigne, of Parlington, esq.

WALES.

Caermathensh.—John Colby, of Pennywern, esq.*Pembrokesh.*—H. Mathias, of Fern-hill, esq.*Cardigansh.*—Thos. Lloyd, of Coedmore, esq.*Glamorgansh.*—Henry John Grant, of Gnoil Castle, esq.*Breconsh.*—Edw. Kendal, of Dany Park, esq.*Radnorsh.*—Sir Harford Jones, of Boultonbrook, bart.*Merioneth.*—Thomas Duckenfield Ashley, of Cwmlicoddiog, esq.*Carmarvonsh.*—T. Burrow, of Benarth, esq.*Anglesey.*—Robt. Bulkeley, of Gronant, esq.*Montgomerysh.*—Thomas Watkin Youde, of Cloughlan, esq.*Denbighshire.*—Edward Edwards, of Cerrig Llwydion, esq.*Flintsh.*—Geo. Boscawen, of Marford, esq.

Appointed by the Prince of Wales.

Cornwall.—Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, of Pencarrow.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. —1816.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	NORTHERN.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	Ld Ellenbro' B. Wood	L. C. Justice B. Richards	L. C. Baron J. Le Blanc	J. Bayley Abbott	B. Graham J. Park	J. Dallas J. Holroyd
Sat. Mar. 2.	Aylesbury	Northampt.				
Monday 4					Winchester	Reading
Wednesd. 6	Bedford					Oxford
Thursday 7				Hertford		
Friday 8		Oakham				
Saturday 9	Huntingdon	Linc. & City	York & City		N. Sarum	Wor. & City
Monday 11				Chelmsford		
Tuesday 12	Cambridge					
Thursday 14					Dorchester	Stafford
Friday 15		Nott. & town				
Saturday 16	Hereford					
Monday 18				Maidstone	Exeter and	
Wednesd. 20		Derby			[City	Shrewsbury
Thursday 21	Bury St. Ed.					
Saturday 23			Lancaster			
Monday 25				Northam	Launceston	Hereford
Tuesday 26		Leic. & Bor.				
Thursday 28				Kingston		
Saturday 30					Launton	Monmouth
Mon. Apr. 1		Coventry &				
Wednesd. 3		[Warwick				Glouc. & City

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 1. Accusation; or, The Family of D'Anglade; a Drama, founded on a story taken from the "Causes Célèbres," or "Remarkable Trials," which took place in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Feb. 13. Mail Coach Passengers; a Farce.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 1. The Portolain; or, The Anglade Family; an Afterpiece, derived from the same source as "Accusation."

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 12. Rev. James Stanier Clarke, one of the Deputy Clerks of the King's Closet, *vice* Fountain, deceased.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 22. Promotions in the Peerage granted to the following Noblemen and their respective heirs male: Walter, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, the dignity of a Marquess, by the title of Marquess of Ormonde, co. Tipperary. To Robert, Earl of Londonderry, the dignity of a Marquess, by the title of Marquess of Londonderry, co. Londonderry. To Henry Burton, Earl Conyngham, the dignities of a Viscount, Earl and Marquess, by the titles of Viscount Slane, co. Meath, Earl of Mount Charles, and Marquess Conyngham, co. Donegal. To Charles John, Viscount Mountjoy, the dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Blesington, co. Wicklow. To Richard, Visc. Bantry, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the titles of Visc. Beechhaven, and Earl of Bantry, co. Cork. To Richard, Baron Cahir, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the titles of Visc. Cahir, and Earl of Gleugall, co. Tipperary. To John Baker Holroyd, Baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, co. York, Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, co. Meath, and Baron Sheffield, of Roscommon, Ireland, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the titles of Visc. Pevensey, and Earl of Sheffield, in Ireland. To Lodge Evans, Baron Frankfort, the dignity of a Viscount, by the title of Visc. Frankfort de Montmorency, of Galmoye, co. Kilkenny. To Richard, Baron Adare, the dignity of a Viscount, by the title of Visc. Mount Earl, co. Limerick. To William, Baron Ennismore, the dignity of a Viscount, by the title of Visc. Ennismore and Listowel, co. Kerry. And to John Prendergast, Baron Kiltarton, the dignity of a Viscount, by the title of Visc. Gort, of Limerick, with remainder to Rt. Hon. Charles Vereker, nephew of the said John Prendergast, Baron Kiltarton, and to his heirs male.

Whitehall, Jan. 23. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, granted to the following Gentlemen, and their respective heirs male: Sir Chaloner Ogle,

GENT. MAG. *February, 1816.*

Knt. Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Banastre Tarleton, esq. General in the Army, and Colonel of his Majesty's 21st Lt. Drag.; John Floyd, esq. General in the army, and Colonel of his Majesty's 6th Lt. Drag.

Whitehall, Jan. 23. Major-general Sir Hudson Lowe, Knt, a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Jan. 27. James Allan Park, esq. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, *vice* Sir A. Chambre, resigned.

Lieut. col. Baron Tripp, 60th reg. and Major-general Dawson, 1st Drag.-guards, Companions of the Order of the Bath.

Downing-street, Jan. 29. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

Lieut.-col. Charles W. Maxwell, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Dominica.

J. Tierney, esq. M.D. Physician in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Jan. 29. The Bishop of Exeter to be Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, *vice* the late Bishop of Oxford.

Brighton, Jan. 30. Duke of Richmond sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of Sussex.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Admiral Sir Richard King, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, *vice* Admiral Sir George Bunkton, deceased.

Sir J. Colpoys, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, *vice* Lord Hood.

George Snowley Holroyd, esq. a Judge of the King's Bench, *vice* Dampier, dec.

John Vincent, esq. one of the Principal Surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, *vice* Sir Charles Blizard, deceased.

Mr. Shaw, Architect and Surveyor of Christ's Hospital, *vice* James Lewis, esq. resigned.

William Matthew Thiselton, esq. one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to his Majesty, *vice* Edward Lampert, esq. resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Charles Penrice, B.A. Hampnet R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. John Dolignon, M.A. Gooderstone V. Norfolk.

Rev. John Royle, Compton Martin R. with Nempnet Chapelry, Somerset.

Rev. W. Bruce, D.D. Llantrithyd R. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. Samuel Cole, M.A. Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, *vice* Maule.

Rev. Thomas Morgan, Chaplain of Plymouth Hospital, *vice* Cole.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. J. Ashburham, B.D. to hold Pevensey V. with Questling R. both in Sussex.

BIRTHS

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20. In Henrietta-street, the lady of Hon. Charles Law, a dau. — 22. At Great Linford-house, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Loft, a son, her 18th child. — 23. At Warblington-house, Hants, the wife of W. Padwick, jun. esq. a dau. — 24. In Cavendish-square, the lady of Rear-adm. Sir George Cockburn, a dau. — At Hay Hill, the Countess of Ashburnham, a dau. — 25. In Nottingham-place, the wife of Maj.-gen. Beatson, a dau. — 29. At Shardeoes, Bucks, the wife of T. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. M.P. a son and heir. — The wife of Maj.-gen. Carey, a dau. — 30. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of Irid Nicholl, esq. his Majesty's Procurator General, a daughter.

Lately. — At Hampton, Lady Edmonstone, a son. — At Corsham-house, Wilts, Rt. Hon. lady Edward O'Brien, a dau.

Feb. 1. In Clarges-street, Lady Sarah Lytton, a dau. — 2. In Clarges-street, the wife of Robt. Sherson, esq. Madras Civil Service, a son. — 6. At Hampstead, lady Ponsonby, widow of the late Major-general Hon. Sir Wm. Ponsonby, K.C.B. a son. — At Binfield-house, Berks, the wife of Geo. Hen. Elliott, esq. a dau. — 8. In Grosvenor-place, the Countess of Waldegrave, a son. — 12. At Eastgate-house, Winchester, the lady of Hon. Henry St. John, a dau. — 13. At the Hyde Cottage, Hendon, the wife of E. W. Bullock Webster, esq. a son. — 14. Lady Harriet Paget, a son. — In Upper Brook-street, Hon. Mrs. Thomas, a son. — 15. At Hastings, the lady of Sir Wm. Wiseman, bart. a son. — 17. In Hamilton-place, the Duchess of Bedford, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Arbroath, Capt. Adam Hogg, Bombay Infantry, to Mary, dau. of the late Alex. Duncan, esq. of Bengal, and niece of Governor Duncan, of Bombay.

11. W. Jerminham, esq. son of the late Sir W. J. of Cossey-hall, Norfolk, to Anne, dau. of the late Jas. Moore, esq. of Dublin.

Rev. Wm. Vaux, rector of Long and More Critchill, Dorset, to Mary, eldest dau. of Martin Wall, M.D. of Oxford.

13. Maj. T. A. Brandreth, Royal Artillery, to Sarah, dau. of the late G. Curling, esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

17. At Bath, Captain W. Glendoune, 20th Light Drag. to Margaret lady Johnstone, relict of the late Sir Richard Bamfylde Johnstone, bart. of Hockness, York.

18. At Cheltenham, Maj. gen. Sir Wm. W. Sheridan, of the Guards, to Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of John Addison, esq. of Moorshadabad, Bengal.

Capt. Henry Pigott, 82d foot, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Scrope Bernard Morland, Esq. M.P.

19. At Dawlish, Rev. J. C. Churchill, to Rt. Hon. lady Dorothy Wallop.

W. M. Peacock, esq. to Sophia, only dau. of Baron La Cainea, Consul General at Nice.

20. At Stuttgart, his Highness the Hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg, to her Imperial Highness the Duchess Catharine of Oldenburg.

23. Hon. F. P. Iby, Capt. R. N. to Frances, second dau. of T. Wright, esq.

24. Capt. De Harling, 2d Light Drag. King's German Legion, to Miss B. Miles, dau. of Sir J. Miles.

29. Major T. Walsh, to Anna, dau. of H. Crawford, esq. banker.

31. Mr. Bayley Smith, of Bushey Hall, Herts, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Mr. Lewis Paurm, of Watford.

Lately. — Capt. B. Cator, R. N. to the only dau. of M. Atkinson, esq.

Spencer Perceval Mansel, esq. son of the Bishop of Bristol, to Miss Ainslie, dau. of Dr. Ainslie, of Dover-street.

H. Walker Yeoman, esq. of Woodlands, to Margaret Bruce, eldest dau. of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas.

Rev. Wm. Westcomb, rector of Langford, Essex, to Jane, grand-dau. of the Hon. Gen. Douglas, M.P.

At Vienna, Charles, eldest son of the late Gen. Jerminham, to Louisa, dau. of Baron Gratta, and niece to Marshal Latimerman, Governor of Padua.

At Surinam, Adam Cameron, esq. to Mrs. Heydorn, widow of the late Hon. P. H.

Feb. 1. Wm. Capel, esq. of London, to Charlotte, dau. of Mr. B. Porter of Bristol.

2. Anthony Hammond, esq. of Saville-row, to Theodosia Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Nath. Costling, esq. of Old Brompton.

John Sheppard, esq. son of the late G. J. Sheppard, esq. of Shugbro', Kilkenny, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Vice-admiral Robert Murray.

At Elton hall, Hunts, Wm. Wells, esq. of Holme-house, Capt. R. N. to lady E. Proby, youngest dau. of Earl of Carysfort.

Edward Reeve, esq. of Higham, to Miss Anne Stutter, of Higham-hall, Suffolk.

Hon. Thomas Stapleton, eldest son of Lord Le Despencer, to Maria Wynne, second dau. of H. Banks, esq. M.P. of Kingston-hall, Dorset.

J. P. Johnson, M.D. of Shrewsbury, to Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late John Simpson, esq. of Stenhouse, Mid Lothian, and Earl Stoke, Wilts.

Wm. Wetherell, esq. of Holme-house, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of R. Wastall, esq. of Ailey Hill, Darlington, Durham.

George Warley, esq. to Eunice, second dau. of Mr. Jones, Manner-house, Flint.

3. Rev. G. H. L. Gretton, of Upton Bishop, Hereford, eldest son of the Dean of Hereford, to Augusta, dau. of John Williams, esq. Commissioner of Customs.

5. John Sealy, esq. of Bridgewater, to Emma, eldest dau. of George Lovell, esq. of Reekley-house, Hants.

THE HONOURABLE FOSTER HUTCHINSON

died Nov. 28, 1815, at Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia, after a short illness, in the 54th year of his age. He was a member of His Majesty's Council, and one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of that Province.

Mr. Hutchinson was the only son of that most respectable gentleman of the same name, who, with his numerous family, in the spring of 1776, took refuge from the personal injuries usually, in those days, inflicted on every distinguished Loyalist in the old provinces, and particularly so on him as the brother of Thomas Hutchinson, esq. the then Governor of Massachusetts.—The family emigrated originally from England.—Mrs. Hutchinson, so famous in New England history, was one of the ancestors.—Mr. Hutchinson's maternal grandfather was Colonel Paul Mascarene, a Frenchman by birth, and one of the refugees on the occasion of the persecutions of the Protestants at the revocation of the edict of Nantz. He entered into the British Service at a very early period of life, and was Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia before the settlement of Halifax, when the headquarters were at Annapolis Royal. Many of the early grants for land, now in the Register's office, are copies with his name annexed.

Mr. Hutchinson's natural abilities displayed themselves very early: he could read the Bible at three, and began the rudiments of the Latin language at four years of age. At fifteen he entered into the commissariat as an assistant in the garrison of Halifax; and there he soon so distinguished himself in the highest arithmetical calculations, that none in the office could equal him in rapidity and accuracy.

In 1785 Mr. Hutchinson turned his attention to the study of law, in which he made considerable progress under the tuition of his father, who had been an Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court in Massachusetts, and was esteemed one of the best and soundest lawyers of New England.

When Chief Justice Strange (now Sir Thomas, Chief Justice of Madras) arrived in the province in 1789, he early noticed Mr. Hutchinson; and, having honoured him with his friendship, that excellent lawyer and worthy man highly improved the legal knowledge which Mr. Hutchinson had acquired under his father. Mr. Strange, thinking it would make Mr. Hutchinson better known in his profession, persuaded him to accept the office of High Sheriff of the county of Halifax: the event fully justified Mr. Strange's expectations; he became es-

teemed in the degree in which he was known; and, having held the office during two years, he resigned it to follow his profession, the knowledge of which he attained to an extent that is too well appreciated by the gentlemen of the Bench and Bar within the Province, to require any eulogium. In 1806 he was elected member of the General Assembly for the town of Halifax. In 1809 he was appointed by His Excellency the late Sir George Prevost (unsolicited on his part) an Additional Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court; and in 1811 he was honoured by his Excellency the present Lieutenant Governor General Sir J. Sherbrooke, in being nominated to a seat in the Council, since confirmed by the Prince Regent. Mr. Hutchinson (prepossessed, against his pecuniary interest, in favour of early habits) retained his office of Assistant Commissary General, to which he was appointed in 1798, under a commission from his Majesty, until he became Assistant Justice, doing the duties of this military office with the most scrupulous attention; still, however, employing more hours in his legal profession than consisted with health, and which were greatly curtailed by his office,—those of his office never by them.

So clear and comprehensive was his mind, so very retentive his memory, and regular his method; so perfect his judgment, and accommodating his disposition, that he accomplished more business in less time, than any other person around him. His habits for secrecy were so impenetrable, his patience so unusual, and his general discretion so universally acknowledged, that no one ever felt himself injured in these essential qualifications of a confidant. At length Mr. Hutchinson became so universally known, beloved, and respected, that his advice appeared to be more generally resorted to than that of any other person in the Province. As an orator he was clear and comprehensive; closely confining himself to his subject, he never indulged in flowery declamation, abuse, or sarcastic expressions; much less in ribaldry or indecent allusions; indeed his thoughts were generally so habituated to modesty and diffidence, that he seldom could speak in public without accompanying his prefatory discourse with a blush. His ideas were so well methodised and arranged, that he seldom hesitated, or used circumlocution to recover them. He could not easily be provoked to recriminate; and, at peace and good-will were the chief sources of his happiness, he never made an enemy who was worth retaining as a friend.

Such a character is a real loss to society; to his family at least, for whose sake

sake he remained a bachelor, it is irreparable. Mr. Hutchinson has left six sisters to recollect (and to soften their grief by the remembrance) that though he had the

ten talents given him, yet the joyful salutation—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant," was never, perhaps, more surely to be hoped for.

JAMES EDWARDS, Esq. OF HARROW.

This worthy and intelligent gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. William Edwards, Bookseller, of Halifax. The elder Mr. Edwards was for many years very eminent in his profession, and of no common estimation for the energies of his mind; and his skill in collecting rare books, not less than his exquisite taste in rich and expensive bindings, will long be recollected in the annals of Bibliography. The Catalogues which he occasionally published abounded in rare and valuable books, many of them most ornamentally and superbly bound, in a manner peculiar to himself. He brought up four sons to his own profession, all of whom acquired high celebrity. In 1784, when he was himself 64 years of age, he settled his son James, with a younger brother (John), in Pall-mall; where, under the firm of *Edwards and Sons*; they published a Catalogue which astonished, not only the opulent purchasers of books, but the most experienced and intelligent Booksellers in the Metropolis. Never, perhaps, was a collection more splendid, or more truly valuable, presented to the curious; and its success was proportionate to its merits. It was formed principally from the libraries of N. Wilson, esq. of Pontefract; two eminent Antiquaries, deceased; and H. Bradshaw, esq. of Mar-

ple Hall, Cheshire.—This was followed, in 1787, by the library of Peter Mainwaring, M. D.; together with that of an eminent Civilian, and others.

Mr. John Edwards died in early life. Mr. Richard Edwards, another brother, settled for some time in Bond-street; but retired in a few years from trade, having obtained a respectable appointment under Government at Malta.

In 1788, Mr. James Edwards accompanied his friend James Robson, esq. in a journey to Venice, on purpose to examine the far-famed Pinelli Library, the catalogue of which made six octavo volumes. This library, by a bold and successful speculation, they secured, by offering a price for it which the executors and trustees found it their interest to accept; and, during the severe winter which followed, the books were, not without much hazard from the sea, brought safely to London; and sold by auction, in the following year, at the great room in Conduit-street. In 1790 Mr. Edwards published a Catalogue of the Libraries of Salicelli of Rome, and Zanetti of Venice.

In 1793, Mr. Edwards was the purchaser of that singular bibliographical treasure which Mr. Gough has so well described in his "Account of a rich illuminated Missal", executed for John, Duke of Bed-

* This Missal, executed under the eye, and for the immediate use of the famous John Duke of Bedford (Regent of France) and Jane (the daughter of the Duke of Burgundy) his wife, was, at the beginning of the 18th century, in the magnificent Library of Harley Earl of Oxford. It afterwards came into the possession of his daughter, the well-known Duchess of Portland, at whose sale, in 1786, it was purchased by Mr. Edwards for 215 guineas. Among the pictures in it, there is an interesting one of the whole-length portraits of the Duke and Duchess; the head of the former of which has been enlarged and engraved by Vertue, for his portraits to illustrate the History of England. The Missal frequently displays the arms of these noble personages; and also affords a pleasing testimony of the affectionate gallantry of the pair; the motto of the former being "A vous entier," that of the latter "J'en suis contente." There is a formal attestation in the volume, of its having been given by the Duke to his nephew, Henry VI. as a most suitable present. But the Reader should consult (if he can procure it) Mr. Gough's curious volume, written expressly upon the subject.—Mr. Dibdin, after describing an amiable and well-known book-collector, concludes the character by observing that, while Menalcas sees his oblong cabinet decorated with such a tall, well-dressed, and perhaps matchless regiment of *Variorum Classics*, he has little or no occasion to regret his unavoidable absence from the field of battle in the Strand or Pall-mall. And yet, although he is environed with a body-guard, of which the great Frederick's father might have envied him the possession, he cannot help casting a wistful eye, now and then, upon still choicer and taller troops which he sees in the territories of his rivals. I do not know whether he would not sacrifice the right wing of his army, for the securing of some magnificent treasures in the empire of his neighbour *Rinaldo*; for there he sees and adores, with the rapture-speaking eye of a classical bibliomaniac, the tall, wide, thick, clean, brilliant, and illuminated copy of the first *Livy* upon *Vallum*, enshrined in an impenetrable oaken-case, covered with choice Morocco! "There he often wit-

nesses

ford, Regent of France under Henry VI.; and afterwards in the possession of the Duchess of Portland." In this purchase the purse or the spirit of Mr. Edwards exceeded that even of Crowned Heads; and to him Mr. Gough's publication was thus appropriately addressed: "To whom, with greater propriety, can be inscribed an Illustration of the Bedford Missal, than to him, who, with the spirit to purchase it, unites the taste to possess it? Preserve, Sir, this splendid monument of the Arts in the Fifteenth Century, and precious memorial of one of the most illustrious in the catalogue of English Worthies; to remain either as an heir-loom in your own family, or as a deposit in some of our National Collections. And may it survive to the latest posterity, secure from the ravages of time, or the far worse havoc of political frenzy. Believe me, Sir, your obliged humble servant. R. Gough."

His fame as a Bibliographer was now completely established; and some fortunate purchases on the Continent soon filled up the measure of fortune which his unambitious mind and strong natural sense informed him, was sufficient for all the rational enjoyments of polished life. He now began to enjoy the calm retirement of the country, in the neighbourhood of Old Verulam; and in 1805, on the 10th of April, completed his happiness, by a matrimonial union with Katharine, the accomplished and only daughter of the Rev. Edward Bromhead, M.A. vicar of Ropham, co. Lincoln, and uncle to Sir G. Bromhead, Bart.—About the same time he purchased the famous old manor-house at Harrow, which had formerly been the residence of several Archbishops of Canterbury; a delightful residence, commanding the most extensive prospects. There he continued, during the remainder of his life, in the exercise of elegant hospitality, in the full enjoyment of domestic felicity, and the social intercourse of many of his old literary friends. In this romantic, but classical retreat, is laid the scene of a considerable part of Mr. Dibdin's "*Bibliomania*." Mr. Edwards being the generous RINALDO of that famous "*Bibliographical Romance*†."

To return to the elder Mr. Edwards. Frugal and temperate in his ordinary habits, plain and unaffected in his manners,

the even tenor of his life was extended to the age of 86; when he calmly resigned his breath, June 10, 1808, highly beloved and respected, having long before had the satisfaction of seeing two of his sons retired from business, to enjoy the comforts of well-earned competence; and a third, Mr. Thomas Edwards, established in his own respectable and extensive concerns at Halifax.

In the summer of 1814 Mr. James Edwards embraced the opportunity of visiting Paris; which he had frequently done in the earlier part of life, and even during the reign of the late Emperor, who (with all his many failings) was not indifferent to literature, or literary men. Here, accompanied by Mrs. Edwards, and some select friends, he passed a few delightful weeks; but returned still more satisfied with his native country, and his mansion at Harrow. His health, however, having become precarious, and his constitution undermined by symptoms of paralysis; he was advised, by some medical friends, to forbear for the future any close application to study. He followed their advice; and adopted the heroic resolution of selling his valuable Library; which he actually accomplished in 1815†. This was indeed a prime treat to the amateurs of first editions and vellum copies; and at this sale the far-famed Bedford Missal passed, April 11, 1815, by the hammer of Mr. Evans, from his possession, to that of the Marquis of Blandford, for 687*l.* 15*s.*—This important event was a very great relief to himself and his friends, who fondly hoped that some years might still be added to his life. But his disorder had taken too firm a root; and, though he lived several months after in great apparent tranquillity, the thread of life was fatally cut on the 23^d of January, 1816, at the age of 59. His firm mind was wholly unappalled at the prospect of death, which he knew was fast approaching. He gave the necessary directions for his funeral, desiring that his coffin might be made out of some of the strong shelves of his library; and breathed his last sigh with the true fortitude of a Christian, leaving a widow and five children, the eldest little more than six years old, to lament their irreparable loss.

nesses the adoration paid to this glorious object by some bookish pilgrim, who, as the evening sun reposes softly upon the hill, pushes onward, through copse, wood, moor, heath, brambie, and thicket, to feast his eyes on the mellow lustre of its leaves, and upon the nice execution of its typography. Menalcas sees all this, and yet has too noble a heart to envy Rinaldo his treasures! These Bibliomaniaques often meet, and view their respective forces; but never with hostile eyes. They know their relative strength; and wisely console themselves by being each eminent in his degree. Like Corregio, they are 'also painters' in their way."

* An *Alcove* in the garden is beautifully described in the "*Bibliomania*," p. 642.

† See some particulars of the sale in our vol. LXXXV. Part I. pp. 135, 254, 349.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. SAMUEL HENLEY, D. D.

This eminently learned Orientalist, whose death is noticed in p. 88, was some time Professor of Moral Philosophy at the College of Williamsburg in Virginia. He was afterwards appointed one of the Assistants at Harrow School; was elected F. S. A. in 1778, at which time he was Curate of Northolt in Middlesex; presented about the same time to the rectory of Rendlesham in Suffolk; and in 1805 appointed by the East India Company Principal of their then newly established College at Hertford.

Dr. Henley published Three Sermons preached in America: 1. At Williamsburg, May 1, 1771, for the benefit of a Fund to support the poor Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in Virginia, 8vo. 2. The distinct Claims of Government and Religion considered; before the Honourable House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, March 1, 1772, 8vo. 3. In 1776, on the Anniversary of the Foundation of the College, 8vo.—He published also “A Dissertation on the Controverted Passages in St. Peter and St. Jude, concerning the Angels that sinned, and who kept not their first Estate,” 1778, 8vo. “Observations on the subject of the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic, and the Primary Design of the *Æneid* of Virgil; with incidental Remarks on some Coins of the Jews,” 1788, 8vo. “An Essay towards a new Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus, with a Translation and Notes,” 1792, 8vo.

Dr. Henley was, in 1779, the Editor of “Travels in the Two Sicilies, by Henry Swinburne, Esq.,” and in 1786, of “The History of the Caliph Vathek, from an unpublished Manuscript [by William Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill]; with Notes, Critical and Explanatory” [by Dr. Henley]. A conjecture by Mr. Stephen Weston, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LVII. p. 55. that “the History of the Caliph Vathek was composed as a text for the purpose of giving to the publick the information contained in the Notes,” produced a Letter in Answer from Dr. Henley, preserved in the same volume, p. 129.

Dr. Henley was an intimate friend of the Rev. Michael Tyson, F. S. A. who communicated to him in 1777, by the kindness of Mr. Gough, one of Queen Elizabeth's Suffolk Progresses, belonging to Mr. Claxton; which Dr. Henley at that time intended to publish, with other Accounts of the same kind. He was, however, diverted from this design by another literary undertaking; but this curious record of royal splendour was soon after included in Mr. Nichols's ample Collection of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses.

In the *Archæologia*, vol. XIV. p. 205, is printed Dr. Henley's “Explanation of the Inscription on a Brick from the Site of Antient Babylon;” and some of his papers are inserted in the Monthly Magazine, particularly one on the Zodiac in the Temple of Dendera.

DEATHS.

1812. **A**T Candy, Ceylon, Adam Davie, esq. Major of the 1st Malay regiment. Although the fate of this gentleman has been most severe, it now affords no small consolation that it has been ascertained he died a natural death; and that the reports which were so often circulated regarding his mutilation and torture were totally unfounded.

1815. **A**ug. 11. At Madras, Thomas Henry Stewart, esq. of the E. I. C.'s ship *Lowther Castle*.

Aug. 20. At Aurungabad, East Indies, Capt. John Sykes, 9th reg. N. I. Bombay.

Aug. ... At Vizagapatam, Capt. T. W. Watson, of the E. I. C.'s artillery, eldest son of the late T. Watson, esq. M. D.

Sept. 14. At Bombay, C. Northcote, esq. naval officer, late of the Navy-office.

Sept. 22. Rear-adm. Burlington, commander-in-chief in the East Indies.

Nov. 14. At Jamaica, in his 34th year, R. Speare, esq. secretary to Rear-adm. J. E. Douglas, commander-in-chief of H. M. ships, &c. on that station.

Nov. ... At Moscow, Jac. Bernh. Rodde, esq. of St. Petersburg, partner in the late firm of Brandt, Rodde, and Co. at Archangel; a benevolent man, an affectionate parent, and an inestimable friend.

Dec. 10. At his father's, Kent-road, in his 29th year, Mr. Edw. Derby Lewis, surgeon of H. M. ship *Melville*.

Dec. 22. At Heligoland, Major Hawthorne, 3d garrison batt. brother to the late representative in Parliament for Downpatrick.

Dec. 23. At Madeira, where he went for the recovery of his health, William, eldest son of W. Castleman, esq. of Wimborne, co. Dorset.

Dec. 26. At Hay, in his 68th year, Jas. Williams, esq. late of Febinsham, co. Brecon, for many years a faithful and active magistrate for the counties of Radnor, Brecon, and Hereford.

Dec. 28. Capt. Henry Richardson, R.N. Henry Monck, esq. eldest son of Right Hon. Lady Araminta Monck, of Bath. At Exeter, aged 81, Adm. Edm. Dod.

Dec.

Dec. 29. At Tiverton, aged 72, Rev. Thomas Wood.

Dec. 30. At Thounne, Switzerland, of a disease of the heart with which he had been long afflicted, aged 23, Atkinson, younger son of James Bush, esq. Doctors Commons.

In his 82d year, Professor Tiphsen, for above half a century the ornament of the University of Rostock, well-known for his multifarious knowledge, particularly in Rabbinical and Oriental numismatics. But a few days before his death, which was caused by an accumulation of phlegm upon the chest, this venerable and distinguished orientalist was quite cheerful and busy in the library.

1816, Jan. 1. At Cashio-bridge, Watford, Herts, in his 68th year, Benjamin Kent, esq. of Clifford's-inn.

At Bath, aged 65, Marcham Goolding, esq. At Clifton, Richard Carter, esq. formerly a banker in London.

At Penrhyn Castle, co. Caernarvon, the Right Hon. Anne-Sussana, Baroness Penrhyn, widow of Richard Pennant, Lord Penrhyn, whose title became extinct in 1808.—Her ladyship was the only daughter and heiress of General Thomas Warburton, of Winnington, in Cheshire, by Anne, second daughter of Sir Robert Williams, bart. of Penrhyn, and co-heiress of her brother Sir John Williams, of Penrhyn, the fourth baronet. The deceased Peeress was married, November 16, 1765, to Richard Pennant, Lord Penrhyn, who in right of his lady, and purchase from the representative of Gwen, Lady Yonge, her sister, (made by his father, John Pennant, esq.) became possessed of the entire of the fine estate of Penrhyn, where his Lordship exerted the active beneficence of his disposition, and rendered his extensive domains at once productive, ornamental, and exemplary.

At the Glebe near Ballynahinch, in his 78th year, Rev. James Ford. In early life, after he had completed his education in Dublin college, and obtained admission in the Established Church, he was engaged by the late Earl of Moira as chaplain to his family, and tutor to his son, the present Earl; serving at that time the Cure of Glenavy, from whence he was promoted to the vicarage of Maghadrill, or Ballynahinch, in which he performed the duties of a clergyman 53 years.

In Dublin, of an inflammatory fever, aged 24, Draper Neville, esq.

Jan. 2. In her 22d year, Ellen, eldest daughter of John Butler, esq. Tavistock-square.

The wife of Robert Crawford, esq. of Devonshire-square.

At R. Broadbelt's, esq. Batheaston villa, in her 64th year, Sarah, wife of J. K. Gardner Kameys, esq. of Bertholey-house.

At Clifton, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Montgomery, esq. of Fulwood Lodge, Lancashire.

At Paris, after eight days' illness, the female Hottentot, whose person was publicly exhibited in London three or four years ago, and excited considerable curiosity, under the designation of the *Hottentot Venus*.

Jan. 3. At Rev. Dr. Bell's, Westminster, in her 89th year, Mrs. Lucy Bell.

In Northumberland-street, Strand, aged 87, Christ. Fagan, esq. senior knight of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis.

At Clapham, in his 82d year, Peter Bradley, esq.

At Spital, near Chesterfield, in her 81st year, Anne Katharine, relict of Rev. John Bourne, only daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D.

At Southampton, Lucy, second daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Shelley, bart.

At Dawson-grave, co. Monaghan, the infant son of Lord Cremorne.

Jan. 4. In Baker-street, James Laird, esq. M.D. formerly of the Medical Establishment, Bengal.

In Westmoreland-place, John Ker, esq. late of the Island of Grenada.

At Pimlico, in his 58th year, Wm. Keale, esq.

Aged 73, the wife of Gen. Donkin, of Bath.

At Sheepscar, near Leeds, Sir D'Arcy Molineux, bart. by whose death one of the oldest titles in the Baronetage is extinct.

At Dunmanway, Cork, suddenly taken ill, after going to bed in apparently perfect health, and died in a few minutes, Rev. Dr. Silitto, a clergyman of the Established Church.

Jan. 5. In Baker-street, in his 49th year, Lieut.-gen. Sir Geo. Prevost, Colonel of the 16th foot, and late Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces in the British Colonies, North America. Sir George Prevost, who by his own merits had attained high rank in his profession, was first brought into the notice of his Sovereign as a Lieut.-colonel in a battalion of the 60th regiment, serving in the West Indies; in which situation he distinguished himself at St. Vincent, where he was severely wounded; and for his conduct on that occasion, as well as in the subsequent operations in the West Indies, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and had afterwards the Government of Dominica conferred upon him, as a mark of his Majesty's approbation: for his gallant and successful defence of that Island against a very superior force of the enemy, as well as for his conspicuous conduct at St. Lucia, in 1803, he was created a Baronet. Shortly after his return to England from the West Indies in 1805, he was appointed Lieut.

Lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, and in the command of the troops in that district. In 1803 he was selected to fill the important charge of Lieutenant-governor and Lieutenant-general, commanding the forces in the province of Nova Scotia. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded with a division of troops from Halifax to the West Indies, and was second in command upon the expedition at the capture of the Island of Martinique. After that service had been completed, he returned to his Government in Nova Scotia; and upon the resignation of General Sir James Craig, he was called to fill the high and responsible situation of Governor-in-Chief, and Commander of the forces in all British North America. He returned to England early in 1814, to answer certain charges preferred against him, the investigation of which had been alone prevented, prior to his decease, by causes altogether beyond his control. Sir George Prevost's successful defence of the Canadas for nearly three years, against a numerous and formidable enemy, and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, together with his other important services in the West Indies, will be long remembered, and a grateful country will not refuse to do justice to the memory of one, who, it may be truly said, was a gallant spirit, a man with pure hands, and a most zealous and devoted servant of his Sovereign.—The disorder which shortened the days of this distinguished officer was dropsy, occasioned by a debilitated constitution, worn down by the fatigues and anxieties attendant upon the arduous duties of his late command. The first symptoms of the disease made their appearance during the journey which he was obliged to undertake over-land, at a most inclement season, from Quebec to St. John, New Brunswick, in order to embark for England; to the exertions of which, it has since appeared, he was wholly unequal; and these symptoms gradually increasing after his arrival in this country, he was induced to remove from his seat at Belmont, in Hampshire, to London, early in the last month, for the benefit of the best medical advice: but the rapid progress of his complaint baffled the skill of his physicians, Dr. Baillie and Sir Gilbert Blane. His remains were removed from his house in Baker-street, on the 11th Jan. and deposited in the family vault at East Barnet, Herts, attended by his near relations, a few of his particular friends, and the officers who composed his personal staff in Canada.—Sir George Prevost was the eldest son of Major-general Augustine Prevost, who served under General Wolfe, and was severely wounded on the plains of Abraham, and who afterwards so eminently distinguished himself in the first American war,

by his defence of Savannah. The surviving brothers of Sir George are both in his Majesty's service, the eldest a Post-captain in the Royal Navy, and the other a Colonel in the Army.—Sir George Prevost married in the year 1789, Catharine, dau. of Major-gen. Phipps, who survives him, together with a son, a minor, who succeeds to the title, and two daughters.

At Pimlico, in his 83d year, James Eaton, esq.

Aged 60, George Sutherland, esq. of Kennington, late of Bath.

Jan. 6. At Hackney, aged 59, Thomas Winder, esq. a very old and respectable inhabitant of St. Anne's, Jamaica.

Geo. Clowes, esq. formerly captain in the 8th foot, long stationed in Canada during the American war.

At Chipping, near Buntingford, of a decline, in her 18th year, Mary, eldest dau. of Rev. Henry Lloyd, D.D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, in Cambridge University.

At Oxford, aged 84, Wm. Rede, esq. formerly an eminent attorney in London.

At Chilton, in his 82d year, Roger Metcalfe, esq. late Deputy Commissary General.

At Pier's-hill barracks, near Edinburgh, in his 33d year, W. Champion, esq. M.D. Surgeon of the 6th drag. guards.

At Warsaw, aged 125, F. Narodsky, a Polish gentleman. He married his second wife at 92; a daughter now alive was the fruit of this marriage. In 1806, the Polish government granted him a pension of 3000 florins, which the Emperor Alexander continued till his death.

Jan. 7. At Tooting, the eldest daughter of the late Wm. Bair, esq. of Southwark, and of Wood lodge, Shooter's-hill.

At Hampton court-palace, in his 17th year, S. F. Dawson, son of the late F. Dawson, esq. of Ripon-park, co. York.

In his 61st year, E. R. Elmsden, esq. Alderman of Lynn.

At Ely, aged 70, Rev. Mr. Moreton, Rector of Southery, Norfolk.

Jan. 8. At Upper Clapton, aged 51, the wife of Thomas Bros, esq.

At Streatham, John Kymer, esq. broker, Mincing-lane.

Wm. Joshua W. Taylor, esq. an eminent solicitor of Bath, and a member of that corporation.

W. L. Nash, esq. of Wootton-under-edge, co. Gloucester.

At Weilbourg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Nassau Weilbourg. He was attacked by a fit of apoplexy while going up stairs, and fell backwards, and was found in that state, senseless, by the Hereditary Prince, and survived only 12 hours. As he was alone, and his fall was not heard, it was not known how long he remained in that situation. He was father-in-law of the Archduke Charles. The Hereditary

hereditary Prince of Weillbourg has, in virtue of a family compact, assumed the reins of Government in common with the Duke of Nassau.

Jan. 9. At Blackheath, in his 75th year, John St. Barbe, esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, formerly of his Majesty's Navy.

At Guildford, Surrey, Anne, relict of Rev. James Hill, LL.D. rector of Puttenham, and vicar of Womersley, in that county.

In his 73d year, John Bates, esq. of Wycombe Marsh, Bucks.

Aged 98, Rev. Joseph Richmond, D.D. rector of Newnham, with Mapledurwell, Hants.

At Ashburton, Devon, found dead in his bed, supposed to have been caused by an apopleptic fit, aged 41, Rev. John Huxham.

At his relation's, Mr. Broadhurst, Jordangate, Macclesfield, in his 60th year, T. Gould, esq. many years steward to Lord Ducie, of Tortworth, co. Gloucester, and Strangeways, Lancashire.

Aged 71, Thomas Salvin, esq. of Easingwold, co. York.

Jan. 10. In Milbank-row, Westminster, aged 88, Richard Dickinson, esq. of H. M. Ordnance-office in the Tower.

T. W. Gale, esq. late of the Transport Office.

Wm. Bruce, esq. assistant inspector of Military Stores to the East India Company.

Mrs. Mary Salisbury, Curzon-street, May-fair.

At St. John's-lodge, Herts, the lady of Gen. Sir Cornelius Cuyler, bart. She was Anne, daughter of Major Richard Grant, and has left issue seven children.

At Penzance, James Hussey, esq. of Salisbury.

In Edinburgh, aged 59, Alex. Dewar, esq. late of Calcutta.

Jan. 11. At Newington, Surrey, in his 81st year, Lieut. George Sommerville, R.N.

Aged 70, Rev. James Aspinwall, late vicar of Kempston, co. Bedford.

Richard Wyatt, esq. of Treemans, Sussex. He served the office of Sheriff in 1787.

Thomas Ivory, esq. of Clifton.

At Edinburgh, C. H. Cogan, esq. late of the 3d foot guards.

Jan. 12. At Bath, aged 86, Marmaduke Peacocke, esq.

Jan. 13. In Park-street, Caroline, wife of H. Peters, jun. esq.

In the Commercial-road, in his 59th year, Daniel Stephens, esq.

At Brompton, Duncan Shawe, esq. late of Cadiz, merchant.

George, third son of Edw. Putland, esq. Summer-house, Carshalton, Surrey.

At Great Torrington, Devon, Penelope, second daughter of Rev. George Wickey, of that place.

Gent. Mag. February, 1816.

From the effects of a fall whilst shooting on the 2d inst. by which three of his ribs were broken, one of which perforated his lungs, in his 77th year, Richard Andrews, esq. of Petersfield, Hants; where he formerly practised as an attorney.

At Oxford, aged 19, Henry, youngest son of James Crowdy, esq. Highworth, Wilts.

Aged 46, John Bradley, esq. iron-master, of Stourbridge.

Aged 21, Jane, last-surviving daughter of the late Robert Vizer, esq. of Bristol.

Jan. 14. In Upper Brook-street, Elizabeth, second daughter of T. H. Vavasour, esq. of Rochdale.

In the Cathedral Precinct, Canterbury, Mrs. Gregory, relict of the late Rev. William Gregory, M. A. master of Eastbridge Hospital, in that city.

At Bath, aged 60, Mrs. Longslow, relict of Richard Longslow, M.D. A.M. late of the Hotwells, Bristol.

In her 84th year, Elizabeth, sole surviving daughter of the late Rev. J. Had- don, rector of Warrington.

Near Valenciennes, after a few hours illness, most deservedly lamented, Capt. Courtenay Ilbert, R. A. fifth son of the late Wm. Ilbert, esq. of Bowingsleigh, Devon.

Jan. 15. At Bath, in his 80th year, John Bathoe, esq.

In his 89th year, Henry Harington, M.D. and alderman of Bath. Descended from an ancient and honourable family, who long possessed considerable influence and property in the neighbourhood, he had become identified in a manner with the town, and appeared a venerable yet graceful Antiquity amidst its modern refinements. The mildness and suavity of his address and deportment, his gentlemanly manners, his talents, his acquisitions, and a large fund of anecdotal recollections, rendered him a companion at once delightful and instructive. His name in the musical world stands deservedly high as a composer; and, without being a performer on any instrument, he thoroughly understood the science of music. His productions, whether humorous or grave, whether light or sacred, from the festive catch to the sublime *Eloi*, alike display the refined taste of a connoisseur, and the powerful conception of a master. Perfectly familiar with classical literature, Dr. H. was equalled by few as a general scholar; and his Latin compositions were distinguished by their purity and elegance. Some exquisite specimens in his ready tongue prove that he possessed, in no mean degree, the requisites of a Poet. His passage through life exemplified the mild influence of the religion he professed; and his death, without pain and without a struggle, gave to his surviving

surviving friends a true spectacle of the Christian *Euthanasia*. Dr. Harrington did not appear much before the world as an author: but he edited, from his family papers, the very entertaining volumes of *Vulgæ Antiquæ*. He also composed and published a Geometrical Demonstration of the Indivisibility of the Tri-Unity, under the title of "Symbolon Trisagion;" and a Treatise on the Use and Abuse of Music.

Jan. 16. At Hythe Barracks, suddenly, T. H. Mann, esq. paymaster of the 2d batt. 3d (Buff's) foot.

At Powderham Rectory, suddenly, aged 59, Rev. Timothy Napleton, rector of that parish and of North Bovey.

Jan. 17. In Mansfield-street, John Heath, esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. This venerable Judge had been for some time in such an infirm state of health, that he was about to retire from the Bench, but his death was extremely sudden. He had received an invitation from Sir Vicary Gibbs to an entertainment, and was in the act of replying, when he dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired. He formerly filled the office of Town-clerk of Exeter; and has left a legacy of about 20,000*l.* to his friend Mr. Gattey, the present Town-clerk of that city. The following testimony to his character was delivered in the Court of Common Pleas:—"Nobody had a higher respect for the opinions and character of that learned Judge than himself [Sir Samuel Shepherd]; and nobody more sincerely regretted his loss. He owed it to his own feelings to say, that he always considered him to be an able and upright Judge, as well as a worthy and valuable man; and he was convinced that, in declaring these sentiments of respect for his memory, he had the concurrence of all his Brethren of the Bar. His duty required from him such a tribute, to the learned Judge, when the mention of his name furnished the opportunity of paying it; and he felt a pleasure in the act."

Henry Wildman, esq. of Layton, Essex.

Mrs. Dring, relict of Rev. Robert Dring, of Rockgrove, co. Waterford, sister of the late Col. Fitzgerald, of Corkabeg, and of Sir Thos. Fitzgerald, bart.

Jan. 18. At Islington, in her 94th year, Mrs. Anne Jenks, widow of Mr. George Jenks, coach-master, who died in 179., and the reputed mother (but this is said to be not very certain) of Mr. George Jenks, who died in July last, (see our vol. XXV, p. 188.) Her corpse was preceded by six of her old stage-coachmen, garnished with hats and gloves. She possessed very considerable property; some part of which will most probably be shared by the Gentlemen of the Long in Lincoln's-inn-hall.

In his 25th year, Capt. Hervey Bagot, R. N. third surviving son of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield.

At Wanstead, in his 59th year, David Boya, esq.

At Ashburton, Rev. Wm. Aldridge, Cockey.

Jan. 19. In London, Mrs. Mansfield, relict of the late James Mansfield, esq.

At Parson's-green, Henry Tabourdin, esq. of Olveston, co. Gloucester.

In his 18th year, Daniel, son of Daniel Moore, esq. late of the Island of Jamaica, whose virtue and talents commanded the admiration of all who knew him.

Maria, eldest daughter of Dr. Robert Dyer, Bristol.

At Manchester, in his 34th year, John Bradshaw, esq. F. S. A. of Darcey Lever, near Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and of Yate, co. Gloucester, in the commission of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, a Foffeee of Chetham's Hospital, and Lieutenant of the Bolton local militia. His death was occasioned by the overturning of the Preston mail at Peadleton, by which his ankle was dreadfully lacerated, both bones of the leg broken, and his frame received a general and fatal concussion. He languished four days.

At Paris, Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, bart. of Wingerworth, co. Derby. He succeeded his father, Sir Henry, Nov. 16, 1801, and married, Oct. 10, 1807, Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Eccleston, of Scarisbrick-hall, co. Lancaster, esq. by whom he had issue two daughters, and a son, Henry (born Sept. 30, 1812) who succeeds to the title.

Jan. 20. In Curzon-street, Mrs. Denne, widow of the late Cornelius Denne, esq.

At his house in Kentish-town, Alexander Moore, esq. having nearly attained the very advanced age of 85 years. He was lineally descended from the Moores of Keyhani, an ancient family in the county of Leicester.

At Ludwigsloh, the Princess of Mecklenburgh Schwerin (born Princess of Saxe Weimar), second wife of the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

Jan. 21. At her aunt's (Mrs. Kinderley, Bedford-row), Lucinda Maria, daughter of Rev. Robert Benson, of York.

In Prices-street, Cavendish-square, Capt. B. Price, aid-de-camp to the late Sir Thomas Picton at the battle of Waterloo, and nephew of Rev. Dr. Robert Price, one of the canons residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral.

At Camberwell, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. Wheler Bunce, vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich.

At Upton-Court, Sheppardswell, Kent, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Boteler; a lady whose rare endowments might have secured to her no mean share of that praise

praise which has been bestowed on many of her contemporaries, if she had preferred her claim to it; for she was blessed by Nature with extraordinary powers of mind, a sound judgment, and correct taste, which she had embellished by various and extensive reading, being acquainted with the best authors in the English language, whose treasures an unusually retentive memory had made her own. But, although her modesty and love of the tranquillity of a retired life forbade her engaging in any pursuit that might have drawn her into public notice, yet the goodness of her heart would not suffer her to be an inactive and useless member of society. She was a sound and sincere Christian, and by consequence a friend of the poor, whose condition she studied with great attention. By so doing, she was enabled to render them much more essential service than by pecuniary charities, of which, however, she was a liberal dispenser. By impressing upon them the obligation and advantage of cleanliness, frugality, and industry, she introduced into their cottages a degree of comfort, to which too many cottages are strangers; but, above all, by a peculiarly persuasive manner of conversing with them, she had the happy art of preserving peace and good-will amongst them, often preventing quarrels; and when that could not be, composing their differences, and reconciling them to one another. By numbers of these humble neighbours, and by a respectable and pretty extensive circle of friends and acquaintance, her memory will long be cherished, as a cheerful and instructive companion, and a discreet and tender benefactress.

At Richmond, co. York, Rev. Francis Blackburne, LL.B. vicar of Brignall 25 years, eldest son of the late venerable Archdeacon Blackburne.

At Penryn, Cornwall, the wife of Rt. Hon. G. Knox, of Dublin, sister of C. Fortescue, esq. of Glyde Farm, co. Louth.

At Brussels, suddenly (on hearing of the death of her illustrious husband) the Princess of Nassau-Weilbourg, Louisa Isabella Alexandrina (see p. 184.)

Jan. 22. In Piccadilly, Sir Drummond Smith, bart. of Tring Park, Herts, brother of Joshua and Thomas Smith, and of the late J. Smith Burgess, and uncle of the Marchioness of Northampton. He had been twice married; first to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Ellis Conliffe, bart. and secondly, to Elizabeth Monckton, eldest daughter of William, second Visc. Galway, and relict of Sir Francis Sykes, who survives him; but he has left no issue by either marriage.

At Newport, co. Monmouth, aged 68, Joseph Emerson, esq. many years an eminent jeweller in the North of England.

Jan. 25. At Palmer's-green, aged 90, Mary, relict of Peter Fountain, esq.

In his 82d year, John Comport, esq. of Dalston.

At Rose green, near Battle, in consequence of a blow from a cricket-ball, Lieut.-col. Prescott, 5th Drag. guards.

At Long Ashton, Somerset, in his 70th year, John Fisher Weare, esq. His heart was ever open to the impulses of humanity; and his charity — active, yet unostentatious. His unremitting attention to the duties of a Christian — his genuine benevolence — and his mild, friendly, and hospitable disposition — rendered him at once an ornament to human nature, and an object of respect and affection to all who knew him.

At Kirkleatham, co. York, in her 70th year, Mrs. Tanner, who formerly kept a seminary of the highest respectability, first at Ullesthorp, then at Enderby, and lastly at Wigston, co. Leicester. Her private life was an unvaried scene of goodness and humanity; and as a governess, she was distinguished by a superiority of manners and intellect, blended with maternal affection and a strict regard to the comfort and happiness of her numerous pupils.

At Durham, Miss Sharp, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Sharp, prebendary of Durham, and archdeacon of Northumberland.

Jan. 24. In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Anne Gibbs, widow of J. Gibbs, esq. of Charlestown, South Carolina.

In Mount-street, Hon. Apsley Bathurst, D. C. L. and fellow of All Souls college; son of the late Earl, and only brother of the present Earl Bathurst.

Aged 29, Henrietta Anne, wife of Charles Jacob, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

In Half moon-street, Piccadilly, George Edwards, esq.

At the Earl of Hardwicke's, Tittenhanger, near St. Alban's, James Yorke, esq. third son of the late Lord Bishop of Ely, and steward to the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral.

Jan. 25. In Burr-street, in his 50th year, James Flower, esq. coal-merchant.

On Clapham-common, Robert Barclay, esq. of Lombard-street, banker. He was descended from a very honourable family amongst the Quakers, and inherited the beneficence of his ancestors.

Christiana, relict of the late T. Swale, esq. of the View of Hunts, and of Mildenhall, Suffolk, youngest daughter of the late Sir Gibbs Payne, bart. of Tempsford-hall, co. Bedford.

At Warwick, W. J. S. Hunt, esq. late of the Royal Navy, and great nephew of the late Gen. H. W. Powell.

Jan. 26. At Prestbury, co. Gloucester, whither he had retired from the fatigues of a laborious profession, Francis Welles, esq. for many years a solicitor of the first eminence. With a mind clear, comprehensive, vigorous, and indefatigable, he early applied himself to the attainment of professional acquirements, which, with an uncommon perseverance and activity, soon brought him into reputation, and led him in the end to the summit of his profession. Naturally given to investigation, and being of a cool and deliberate reflection, he was alike remarkable for depth of research, profoundness of learning, and solidity of judgment; and, not confining his attention to any particular branches of his profession, his mind had ranged through the whole, and given him powers of a very extraordinary kind. Benevolent in his disposition, he devoted his abilities, as well to the service of the poor, as of the rich; and, though generous in all things, he was peculiarly so of his professional knowledge, which he communicated to his younger brethren, with a disinterestedness and facility rarely known. One who is indebted to that source for much information, offers this tribute to the memory of him who is no more, lamenting, with the profession at large, the loss of one of its brightest ornaments; and with the public the deprivation of a valuable member of society.

Jan. ... At Limerick, Grice Smyth, esq. of Ballintra, co. Waterford. He was lineally descended from Sir Percy Smith, of Ballintra, knt. who died in 1657, which Sir Percy was son of Sir Richard Smith, knt. by Mary Boyle, sister of Richard, the first Earl of Cork.

Lately.—At Bradbourn Park, the seat of Sir John Twisden, bart. Dame Elizabeth Twisden, relict of Sir John Papillon Twisden, bart. and daughter of the late Admiral Sir Francis Geary, bart.

At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Herbert, an honorary member of the Geological Society, whose assiduity and knowledge in that science was universally acknowledged by those who have witnessed his efforts, and seen his beautiful cabinet of minerals, fossils, shells, &c. the collection* of 20 years, and which are to be disposed of.

Feb. 1. In Merrion-square South, Dublin, in his 58th year, the Right Hon. Joshua Allen, fifth Viscount Allen, Baron Allen of Stillorgan. His Lordship was born April 26, 1728, and was fourth son of the Hon. Richard Allen, knight of the shire for Kildare (whose eldest son, John, became fourth Viscount Allen, in 1745, as first

count, and heir male of John, third Viscount, and died unmarried in 1753, when the title devolved to his brother Joshua, fifth and last peer.) He was early bred to arms, served in the army in Germany, as Captain of the 37th regiment of foot dur-

ing the campaigns of 1758, 1759, and 1760, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was wounded in the memorable battle of Minden in 1759. In 1761, he was appointed Deputy Quarter-master General to the British troops sent to the relief of Portugal under the command of General Lord Tyrrawley, where he served until the Peace; in 1762, he was chosen Member of Parliament for Eye, in Suffolk, for which borough he was re-elected in the ensuing Parliament; in 1763 he was sent to join his regiment in Minorca, and was soon after appointed Captain of a company in the first regiment of foot guards, from which he retired in 1775.—The Viscount obtained a pension of 600*l.* a year in 1770, the principal estates of the Allen family having passed away from the male line, in 1753, to Lady Carysfort and Lady Newhaven, sisters and co-heiresses of John, third Viscount Allen. His Lordship married, August 5, 1781, Frances, eldest daughter of Gaynor Barry, esq. of Dormston, co. Meath, by whom he had issue Joshua William, the present and sixth Viscount; Frances-Elizabeth; and Letitia-Dorothea, married May 17, 1806, the Hon. William Herbert, third son of Henry, first Earl of Carnarvon.

Feb. 2. At the Vines, Rochester, Mary, wife of Thomas Elliott, esq.

At Carlton, near Middleham, Yorkshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckle, relict of Mr. Anthony B. In her character she was benevolent, hospitable, charitable, looked up to and regarded almost to adoration by the poor, highly respected by the wealthy, admired and beloved by all. She was at once cheerful and pious. In a word she was a good Christian. She died at the advanced age of 82.

Feb. 3. In Montagu-place, Bloomsbury, in his 58th year, Sir Henry Dampier, knt. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench. The talents and qualities of this great man were of so pre-eminent a nature, that few can justly appreciate them; and no one can too highly extol them. He was thought to be a classical scholar scarcely inferior to any of the most learned of his contemporaries. In his legal practice he secured universal esteem. Unassuming in his behaviour, he conciliated the regard of all who were connected with him. In conversation he was brilliant, communicative, and instructive. He attained not to his exalted station by adherence to any political party, but was selected wholly on account of his exalted abilities. Eminently distinguished as his legal qualifications were, yet they were not confined to the mere line of his profession; for he was known to be as well acquainted with ecclesiastical, as with common law. Nor was he

he less versed in theology, than in every other branch of science; and while many of his leisure hours were devoted to this study, he evinced the firmness of his belief of the sacred truths of Christianity by a conduct correspondent with its precepts. In whatever point of view we behold him, whether in public or in private life, we shall see much to admire, and very little to condemn. And should this tribute to the memory of such an excellent man be ascribed to the partiality of friendship, an appeal may confidently be made to public opinion, which has avowedly declared, that, by the death of Mr. Justice Dampier, the Law has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and Society one of its most valuable members. He has left a widow and five children.

Feb. 3. In New-street, Spring-gardens, in his 70th year, John Birch, esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, and one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital. To a mind stored with every species of knowledge that could adorn human nature, was united the most pleasing address and polished suavity of manners. The friend and companion of young men, he omitted no opportunity of instructing and amusing them; he adapted his discourse to the different dispositions of all, and no one could have the good fortune to be acquainted with him without being pleased and improved by his conversation. By him the wonderful power of electricity was applied as a remedy for disease with the greatest success; and to him we are indebted for the advantages of the simple, powerful, and portable form to which the electrical machine has been reduced. He published, in 1780, *Considerations on the Efficacy of this application in cases of Uterine Obstruction*; and in 1799 he addressed a letter to Mr. George Adams, containing some most extraordinary cures performed by it, which was published in Adams's *Treatise on Electricity*. This he republished in 1803, in consequence of the great demand for the former edition. His memory and abilities will be further perpetuated by the valuable communications with which he has enriched the periodical journals. The practice of Vaccination found in him a steady and powerful opposer, and the doctrine of its supporters was most ably combated in his works on this subject. To point out the ill effects which he imagined might result from this system, was one of his favourite pursuits; and although, in prosecuting it, he was most powerfully assailed, still he undauntedly kept on his course, by endeavouring to put mankind in possession of the knowledge of the real nature and property of this disorder. It has been asserted that he entered too warmly into disputes on this subject, and that he

was not entirely free from prejudice in his consideration of it; but, as he stated his conviction of its impropriety, we ought to give him credit for the best motives. In private life he was beloved and respected by a wide circle of friends; he was ever ready to stretch forth his hand to modest merit, and particularly desirous of introducing to the notice of his acquaintance any one possessing the least share of ability. It may be truly said of him that in losing him we lose a part of ourselves, and the best part! In a word, his practical abilities, and numerous virtues and excellences, rendered him the ornament of his profession, and an honour to human nature.

Feb. 4. At his apartments in Bond-street, in his 71st year, Richard Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam of the kingdom of Ireland, Vice-admiral of the province of Leinster, and F. R. S. Dying a bachelor, he is succeeded by his next surviving brother the Hon. John Fitzwilliam. The noble Viscount by his will has given the following very noble benefaction to the excellent seminary where he completed his education, and where he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1764. To the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, he has bequeathed all his new South-Sea Annuities; with the proceeds and dividends of which they are to build a Museum, a Repository to contain all his pictures, portraits, framed or unframed, prints, books bound or unbound, manuscripts, musick bound and unbound, busts, statues, gems, precious stones, bronzes, &c.; and until such Museum is built, to hire a house to place them in, to salarize the officers appointed by the University to take care of the collection; and all the regulations, &c. are to be conformable to the Statutes.

Feb. 7. In York-street, Dublin, Anne, the wife of Joseph Farran, esq.

Feb. 12. At Glasgow, after a short illness, Edw. Davies, esq. of Avening-house, near Minchinhampton, co. Gloucester.

Feb. 17. Aged 28, Urry Johnson, esq. commander R. N. second son of the Rev. John Johnson, rector of Great Parndon, Essex. This young officer was as much distinguished by his virtues and amiable qualities in private life, as for his gallantry in the service when first-lieutenant to Lord Cochrane in the *Imperieuse* frigate, in the Mediterranean, and in Basque Roads; for which services he was promoted.

Feb. 20. In Colebrook-row, Islington, aged 60, Henry Godfrey, esq. formerly an eminent grocer in Newgate-street, and some time one of the representatives in Common Council for the ward of Farringdon Within.

Feb.

Feb. 23. At Hitchin, Herts, Miss Hinde, grand-daughter of Robert Hinde, esq. late of Chertsey-Abbey, Surrey

Dec. 31, 1815. Mrs. Mary Donne Tatham, wife of Mr. J. K. Tatham, of Charles-square, Hoxton, and of the Bank of England. This lady's death presents an affecting instance of the shortness and uncertainty of all human enjoyments. She was married only the preceding year, had just been delivered of her first child, and was looking forward, with the confidence of youth and health, to the fulfilment of the duties of wife and mother for a long series of years, when a fever, not immediately connected with her lying-in, in a few days deprived her relatives and friends of one whose amiable temper and suavity of manners had recommended her to their warmest esteem. When informed by the physician of her danger, she heard the melancholy tidings with the resignation of a mind under the powerful influences of Religion, took an affectionate leave of all that were dear to her, and, in full possession of her senses, breathed her last in the act of prayer. She was interred on Saturday, Jan. 6, in the church-yard of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, where an inscription to her memory will soon be placed.

Vol. LXXXV. Part II. p. 377. The Rev. E. Popham was the younger son of Edward Popham, esq. of Littlecot, Wilts, (an estate originally obtained by Judge Popham), who was elected M. P. for that county in 1741, 1747, 1754, 1761; and in 1759 was created D.C.L. at Oxford; where the younger son, who was then pursuing his studies at Oriel college with a view to the Church, took the

degree of B. A. in the same year; proceeded M. A. in 1762; and in 1774 accumulated the degree of B. and D. D. He married, however, at an early age, in a manner so displeasing to his father, that he turned him adrift on the wide world; and for a considerable time he had to subsist, with his wife, on the small curacy of Chilton Foliat, Wilts. A gentleman who held the family-living till he should be of age to take it, very honourably offered his resignation; but was told by the father that, if he resigned, he would give it to some other person; his son should never have it. When his father was dying, he wished to see him, and he was sent for; but, upon his arrival, it being represented to him that his father would be so agitated that it would probably hasten his death, Mr. Edward Popham was weak enough to go away without seeing his father, who, finding he did not obey the summons to come home, died without making any provision for him. He afterwards went to live at Bath; and was encouraged to publish a work he had in hand, by the offer of a liberal and numerous subscription. His brother Francis prevailed on him to withdraw his intended publication, under a promise of providing for him, which he never did; but, dying without issue, left his whole estate to his wife; and by that lady, Mr. Popham was presented in 1777 to the rectory of Chilton Foliat. Mr. Popham was a good classical scholar; and published "*Selecta Coemata Anglorum Latina, seu sparsim edita, seu hactenus inedita; accurate Edvardo Popham, Coll. Oriel. Oxon. nuper Soc. 1774.*" 2 vols. 12mo.; and "*Institutum Virorum Elogia Sepulchralia, 1793.*" 8vo.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

renheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1816.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1816.	
Jan.	°	°	°			°	°	°			
27	39	42	33	29, 65	cloudy	26	36	26	29, 85	cloudy	
28	30	35	32	30, 18	fair	24	32	25	30, 30	fair	
29	28	34	28	, 36	foggy	24	36	29	, 32	fair	
30	26	32	25	, 40	fair	29	57	32	, 30	cloudy	
31	23	35	26	, 20	fair	36	42	40	, 18	fair	
Feb. 1	26	30	27	29, 80	fair	39	45	38	29, 62	cloudy	
2	27	38	42	, 58	cloudy	34	39	34	, 86	fair	
3	42	47	43	, 50	cloudy	27	34	40	30, 09	cloudy	
4	42	44	40	, 48	rain	40	45	40	29, 99	cloudy	
5	42	42	40	, 38	cloudy	40	47	40	, 95	cloudy	
6	40	40	32	28, 95	rain	40	46	40	30, 63	fair	
7	32	30	26	, 99	snow	45	47	45	, 18	fair	
8	30	28	18	29, 50	fair	45	52	29	, 25	fair	
9	13	25	18	, 58	fair	58	54	42	, 10	fair	
10	12	29	24	, 62	fair	46	55	45	, 05	rain	

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 23, to February 20, 1816.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 803	1586	Males - 872	1767		2 and 5	164	50 and 60	179
Females 783		Females 895			5 and 10	70	60 and 70	146
Whereof have died under 2 years old		10 and 20			45	70 and 80	110	
		20 and 30			111	80 and 90	74	
		30 and 40			173	90 and 100	24	
		40 and 50	197	100.....	2			
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.								

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending February 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	59	2 00	0 25	2 23	5 29	8				
Surrey	60	0 30	0 26	0 25	4 32	0				
Hertford	56	4 50	0 24	5 22	10 37	0				
Bedford	54	5 32	0 21	1 18	8 27	5				
Huntingdon	51	10 00	0 21	6 19	2 23	3				
Northamp.	53	10 00	0 22	4 17	4 25	10				
Rutland	55	3 00	0 24	0 17	6 26	6				
Leicester	62	8 40	0 26	4 19	8 30	6				
Nottingham	58	4 35	0 27	6 20	2 30	4				
Derby	60	2 00	0 30	0 20	8 34	4				
Stafford	65	11 00	0 21	5 20	8 35	11				
Salop	60	1 40	4 26	9 17	9 35	6				
Hereford	54	11 30	4 25	0 18	8 29	8				
Worcester	58	3 34	0 28	11 19	0 31	4				
Warwick	60	10 00	0 27	2 22	4 31	10				
Wilts	55	0 00	0 24	10 21	0 35	8				
Berks	61	9 00	0 23	9 22	0 31	9				
Oxford	57	0 00	0 22	3 18	6 26	0				
Bucks	56	3 00	0 23	10 21	4 26	0				
Brecon	47	0 35	2 25	5 12	8 00	0				
Montgom.	56	0 38	5 22	5 18	11 00	0				
Radnor	50	11 00	0 26	8 18	0 00	0				

Average of England and Wales, per quarter

56 6 33 4 24 8 18 5 29 6

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

46 4 29 11 21 3 17 2 25 2

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	58	2 30	0 22	4 21	0 27	7				
Kent	56	6 28	0 24	10 23	0 27	6				
Sussex	60	8 00	0 26	0 22	1 32	0				
Suffolk	58	8 00	0 23	3 18	5 24	1				
Camb.	52	11 26	0 20	2 15	4 24	6				
Norfolk	54	8 00	0 20	10 17	7 23	0				
Lincoln	53	4 35	6 23	3 15	4 26	4				
York	51	9 35	2 24	8 17	7 29	11				
Durham	52	3 00	0 29	8 18	10 00	0				
Northum.	50	8 38	1 21	11 17	4 24	0				
Camberl.	55	0 32	8 21	7 16	10 00	0				
Westmor.	59	8 30	7 25	7 18	6 00	0				
Lancaster	58	9 00	0 00	0 20	4 51	11				
Chester	59	7 00	0 30	0 20	2 00	0				
Flint.	53	4 00	0 30	6 00	0 00	0				
Denbigh	51	4 00	0 25	4 17	7 00	0				
Anglesea	51	6 00	0 24	0 10	0 00	0				
Carnarvon	60	8 00	0 25	2 21	4 00	0				
Merioneth	61	0 00	0 31	5 19	4 00	0				
Cardigan	52	0 00	0 24	0 11	9 00	0				
Pembroke	47	7 00	0 18	7 10	8 00	0				
Carmart.	46	3 00	0 20	3 10	6 00	0				
Glamorg.	57	3 00	0 25	4 16	0 00	0				
Gloucester	55	10 00	0 25	11 21	0 00	0				
Somerset	60	4 00	0 26	1 14	0 31	0				
Monmouth	59	8 00	0 27	9 16	0 00	0				
Devon	62	1 00	0 24	7 18	7 00	0				
Cornwall	63	11 00	0 24	8 15	0 00	0				
Dorset	59	7 00	0 23	0 10	0 00	6				
Fants	59	8 00	0 23	3 21	4 33	0				
	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0				

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, February 26, 50s. to 55s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, February 17, 24s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, February 21, 50s. 24d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 26:

Kent Bags	5l.	0s.	to	8l.	8s.	Kent Pockets	6l.	00s.	to	12l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	5l.	0s.	to	7l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	6l.	0s.	to	7l.	15s.
Farnham Ditto	12l.	0s.	to	14l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	8l.	0s.	to	10l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 26:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 9s. 0d.—Wh. Chapel, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 17s. 6d.
Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 12s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 5l. 12s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, February 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d.	to	5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d.	to	0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d.	to	5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	February 26:		
Veal	5s. 0d.	to	6s. 4d.	Beasts	2.000.	Calves	100.
Pork	3s. 8d.	to	5s. 4d.	Sheep	13.620.	Pigs	460.

COALS, February 26: Newcastle 40s. to 44s. 9d. Sunderland 38s. 0d.—40s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 82s. Mottled 90s. and 94s. Candles 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Market 4l. 12s. 6d. Wh. Chapel 3s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Feb. 1816 (to the 23d), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Oxford Canal, 465*l*. 450*l*. 31*l*. per annum.—Leeds and Liverpool, 225*l*. to 230*l*.—Kendal and Avon, 16*l*. div. 15*s*.—Ellesmere, 76*l*. div. 4*l*.—Union, 100*l*.—Lancaster, 19*l*. 10*s*.—West India Dock, 145*l*. div. 10*l*.—London Ditto, 81*l*. div. 5*l*. clear.—Globe Insurance, 101*l*. div. 6*l*. clear.—Imperial Ditto, 44*l*.—Rock, 11*s*. premium.—Manchester Water-Works, 25*l*.—London Institution 50*l*.—Russel Ditto, 16*l*. 16*s*.—Surrey Ditto 12*l*. 12*s*.—Strand Bridge Annuities, 6*l*. 10*s*. premium.—Ditto Share 16*l*.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1816.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	R. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr. Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sth Sea Stock.	Sth Sea 3 per Ct.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	On- num.
1	251	61½	61½	77	90½	15½	89½			186			6 pr.	3 pr.	17½ pr.
2	Holiday	61½	61½	76½	89½	15½							5 pr.	2 pr.	16½ pr.
3	Sunday												3 pr.	2 pr.	
4													3 pr.	2 pr.	
5													3 pr.	2 pr.	
6	250½	61	61½	76	89	15½	85½	59½				59½	3 pr.	2 pr.	
7	249½	60½	60½	75½	89	15½		59½				60½	3 pr.	2 pr.	
8		61	61	75½	89½	15½				183			3 pr.	2 pr.	
9	246½	60½	60½	75½	88½	15½						60½	3 pr.	2 pr.	
10		60½	60½										3 pr.	2 pr.	
11	Sunday												3 pr.	2 pr.	
12	246½	60½	60½	76½	89½	15½							3 pr.	2 pr.	
13	247	61½	61½	76½	90	15½							3 pr.	2 pr.	
14		61½	61½	76½	89½	15½				184			3 pr.	2 pr.	
15	248	61½	61½	76½	90	15½		60½				61	3 pr.	2 pr.	
16	248	61½	61½	76½	90	15½		60½					3 pr.	2 pr.	
17	249½	62	62	77½	90½	15½			2½				3 pr.	2 pr.	
18	Holiday												3 pr.	2 pr.	
19		62½	62	77½	91	15½							3 pr.	2 pr.	
20	250	62	62	77½	90½	15½							3 pr.	2 pr.	
21		61½	61½	77½	90½	15½	90½	60½					3 pr.	2 pr.	
22	250½	62½	62½	77½	90½	16		60½		183			3 pr.	2 pr.	
23	250½	62	61½	77½	90½	16				182			3 pr.	2 pr.	
24	Holiday												3 pr.	2 pr.	
25	Sunday												3 pr.	2 pr.	
26		62	61½	77½	90½	16							3 pr.	2 pr.	
27	252	62	61½	77½	90½	16				182			3 pr.	2 pr.	
28	Holiday												3 pr.	2 pr.	
29													3 pr.	2 pr.	

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
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Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
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Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
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Chelms. Cambria.



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Cumb. 2—Dowcast.
Derb.—Dorchester.
Durham — Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maid. 2, Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
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Staff.—Stamf. 2
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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of the House at Epton, co. Salop,
in which Lord HERBERT OF CHERBURY was born; and with a Plan
of antient CARTEIA near Gibraltar.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

Jan.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	* at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	30.24	34½	34	Very fine; sharp frost.....	30.20	38	2 do.	Do. D.C.	30.14	32	35 do.	Do. Do.
2	30.04	27	38 M	Fog; hard frost; at 1 clear.	29.95	31	8½ do.	Fine; hard frost.	29.88	32	13½ do.	Do. Do.
3	29.91	34½	36 M	Very fine; hard frost.....	30.01	40	3 D	Do. Do.	30.14	31½	31 M	Do. Do.
4	30.23	31½	35 M	Very fine; hard frost.....								
17	29.51	37	7 M	Frosty; show. of sleet & rain.	29.41	39½	18 M	Fine.	29.50	35	7 M	Do.
18	29.45	29½	24 M	Fine.	29.45	5-½	11 D	Do.	29.48	31	30 M	Do; frost.
19	29.30	32	20 M	Foggy; hard frost.....	29.23	36	25 do.	Fog, wet haze, & sm. rain.	29.38	34	27½ do.	Do.
20	29.30	32	20 M	Foggy & frosty; show. of ra.	29.71	39	19 do.	Do.; aft. 8 rain and wind...	29.92	42	26 do	Rain and wind.
21	28.91	39	23 M	Foggy; after 1½ clear.....	29.41	42	12½ do.	F. & C.	29.03	37	27 do.	Do.
22	28.15	37½	26 M	Foggy; frosty.....	29.17	41½	8 do.	Fine.	29.22	38½	9 do.	F. & C.
23	29.20	38½	23½ M	Wet fog; rain.....	29.09	40	16 do.	Wet haze.	29.00	39½	27 do.	F. & C.
24	28.85	40½	22 M	Hazy but fair; aft. 10 sm. ra	28.84	41	22 do.	Small rain.	28.81	37½	26½ do.	Do.
25	28.24	37	12 M	Hazy.....	28.34	36	9 do.	Do.	28.92	36	21 do.	F. & C.
26	29.04	37	26 M	Hazy.....	29.13	39	11 do.	More clear.	29.24	36	22 do.	F. & C.
27	29.46	37	20 M	G. sunny but frosty.....	29.80	39	5½ do.	Do.	29.77	30	8 do.	Clear; frosty.
28	29.89	30	11 M	Fine; frost.....	29.39	34	1 D	Do.; sharp frost	30.02	28	8 M	Do.
29	29.06	30	26 M	Foggy; hard frost.....	30.05	38	1 do.	Cloudy and frosty	30.06	34	14 D	Do.
30	30.09	32	27½ D	Very fine; sharp frost.....	30.11	30½	15 M	Do. Do.	30.03	32	20 M	Do. Do.
31	30.01	32	20 M	Fine; hard frost.....	29.98	32	32 do.	Do. Do.; windy.....	29.71	33	28 do.	Do. Do.

*** Not at Exeter from the 4th to the 17th,—the Weather open, with frequent rain.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1816.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, March 9.*

AMONGST the various and important articles of Intelligence which fill the columns of your Publication, there are none of more extensive utility, than the *Obituary Notices* of those who have departed this life in the faith and fear of God, and none which can be perused with greater advantage by those who hope with them to be partakers of a glorious immortality: for, whilst the stores of *Philosophy, Literature, and Antiquity*, claim a share in the attention of well-cultivated minds, yet the first concern of a *Christian* is, to walk in the steps of his glorified Redeemer.

It is therefore with this impression, that I am induced to request you will favour with a place in your next Publication, the following remarks occasioned by the Death of the *Countess of Bandon*, which is recorded in your Number for last July, and where, although she has been justly commended for her *benevolence*, yet more has been said of the distinguished family from which she was descended, than of that for which she was still more remarkable, the undeviating purity and rectitude of her heart: the adventitious dignity of family and station she shared in common with many others, and she might have been surpassed in them by some—but she was indeed excelled by none in the fervent principles of Religion, which ever animated and expanded her heart.

Those who had the happiness of knowing *Lady Bandon* will readily acknowledge, that few persons were ever gifted with a sounder and more excellent understanding. This was evident from her *Conversation*, and from her *Letters*, which were indeed models of Epistolary Composition. Those most intimate with her father (who for many years occupied the first seat at the Treasury Board of Ireland) discovered in her the same

strength of mind, and energy of disposition, but tempered with the most unassuming modesty of disposition, and blended with the most extensive and general information.

Possessed of more ample means than are commonly allotted even to those of the most elevated rank, she indulged her taste in the formation of a *valuable Library*, in the cultivation of Botanical and Agricultural pursuits, and in forwarding every useful undertaking; extending her aid to many of the most useful establishments in Dublin, as well as to the Cork Institution and Farming Society of the neighbourhood; whilst the improvements at Castle-Bernard (to which she was much attached, and from which she was seldom long absent), conducted by her own judgment, are sufficient evidences of its correctness.

It was, however, for the Christian graces of Charity, that *Lady Bandon* was most peculiarly and pre-eminently distinguished, and which in her proceeded “out of a pure heart and a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned.”

By her *sole bounty* she supported for many years a school for 24 *young women*, now united to the General Female School of Bandon, of which she was the patroness and foundress, and which is conducted on such an ample scale of liberality, as would do credit to any place in the United Kingdom. On the first opening of this Institution, about three years since, *Lady Bandon* was truly addressed by an able Clergyman (now also called into eternity), in the emphatic words of *Job*—“When the ear heard her, then it blessed her, and when the eye saw her, it gave witness to her, because she delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon her, and she caused the widow’s heart to sing for

for joy." Never perhaps were the lamentations of the poor, and of the rich, united with greater sincerity, than in bewailing the decease of so venerated a character, which was indeed regarded as a public calamity in the district where she resided, and where her memory is likely to be as long and beneficially remembered, as the good she performed was durable and extensive; thus practically proving how greatly the sincere Christian, "*who does all to the glory of God,*" may advance, even in *this life*, towards that perfection, which is to be consummated *hereafter*.

Lady Bandon possessed a mind too powerfully susceptible for the human tenement to which it was consigned; and whilst she extended to all within her circle the sympathy of her heart, her death was accelerated by her anxiety for the fate of a much-loved Son; and it pleased the Almighty to summon her to himself, there to receive the reward promised to those who, like her, were "not weary in well doing," before the certainty of a loss which she could not be expected to survive was established.

But it is not for man to arraign the dispensations of Omnipotence, nor for "the thing made, to say to him that formed it, Why hast thou done thus?" And those who loved this excellent person, should therefore not repine at her translation from the sorrows and trials incident to a probationary state, to that heavenly scene, where she "enters into the joy of her Lord," and to which she looked forward with the *eye of faith* under every trial; for there are no afflictions so powerful, and no difficulties so overshadowing, but that through their opacity, the *true believer* is able to discover, by its *powerful influence*, the rays of Divine mercy. Although Lady Bandon had not completed her 48th year, she had long since attained to that *unspotted life* which is described in Scripture to be old age, "being made perfect in a short time, she fulfilled a long time—Her soul pleased the Lord, therefore hastened he to take her away from among the wicked."

To dwell longer on the contemplation of such a character, would be *most grateful* to the writer of these few remarks; and although sensible he is not qualified to render any *ade-*

quate representation of her virtues, he would yet indulge the hope that what has been here said, will not appear *tedious* to those who admire whatever is *most excellent* in our nature, and that the merits of her whose character he has attempted to pourtray, will serve as an excuse for the insufficiency of *him*, who would pay this tribute of affection to her ever revered memory. Enough however has been said to suggest *many more reflections* to such as were intimately acquainted with Lady Bandon; and I shall only now (being unwilling to occupy too great a share of your Publication, whilst such a variety of communications press on your attention) trespass further on your indulgence by inserting the inscription on an unostentatious Monument commemorative of her virtues, which has been just erected adjoining that of Judge Bernard, in the Parish Church of Ballymodan, co. Cork.

"Near this place are deposited the mortal remains of Harriet Catherine Countess of Bandon, daughter of Richard Earl of Shannon, and wife of Francis Earl of Bandon, by whom this monument is erected. In her the dignified graces of superior life were, by a rare felicity of combination, united with the unremitting exercise of virtues truly Christian. May her unaffected piety, conjugal affection, parental tenderness, and charity alive to every call of distress, prove as beneficial in their example as they have been lamented in their loss! She died at Castle Bernard, on the 7th of July, 1815, in the 48th year of her age.

The same monument is also destined to record the memory of two of her sons, the Hon. Francis Bernard, Lieut. of the 9th Light Drag. who died in Portugal, in the service of his Country, the 24th of Jan. 1813, in the 24th year of his age; and the Hon. Henry Boyle Bernard, Cornet of the King's Dragoon Guards, who gloriously fell in the battle of *Waterloo*, on the 18th of June, 1815, in the 18th year of his age.

Yours, &c.

PEREGRINUS.

History of Ancient WILTSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Stourhead, March 4.*

REPEATED inquiries having been made at my publisher's respecting the Continuation of *Ancient Wiltshire*, I beg leave to inform the publick, that the collections are nearly arranged,

arranged, and the engravings nearly completed. The Antiquary, who knows the difficulty of collecting modern information respecting any particular district, will make allowance for the greater difficulty and delay that must arise in the investigation of those remote times, from which no information can be collected from printed documents. All therefore must be done by personal and minute investigation. We must not suffer ourselves to be led away by the seductions of fancy and romance; but, adhering to the motto prefixed to my first Volume, must *speaking from facts, not theory*.

Every attention has been paid to the illustration by surveys and views of the Grand British Temple at Abury, near Marlborough. The strong bulwark named Wansdyke, has been surveyed and traced in its course from near the Severn, throughout Somersetshire, and the whole of Wiltshire, into Berkshire: and some idea will be formed of the Ancient British Ridgways, by a minute description of the one which I have followed for many miles over the hills in South and North Wiltshire, and throughout the whole of Berkshire by the Vale of White Horse. These researches will form the most novel and interesting features of the *livraison* which I hope shortly to lay before the publick. Here will terminate the History of the British Era in Wiltshire: but it is my intention, in a future *livraison*, to trace the conquests of the Romans, and by their roads, mosaics, towns, and camps, endeavour to throw some new light upon that people during their residence in Britain: or at least to hand down to posterity those remains which the wreck of time has still left to us.

Silbury Hill. This stupendous and artificial mound of earth cannot fail to arrest the attention of every passenger from Marlborough to Bath. An attempt was made to open it some years ago by a Dorsetshire gentleman, Colonel Drax; but, having hitherto been unsuccessful in obtaining an exact detail of his researches, I shall esteem myself highly obliged to you, or any of your numerous Readers and Correspondents, for such information, conveyed to me by letter, or through the medium of Mr. Nichols.

RICHARD COLT HOARE.

Tour through various parts of FLANDERS, GERMANY, and HOLLAND, in 1815. (Continued from p. 108.)

Mr. URBAN, March 5.

MY last letter left me at Dunkirk. This town is very neatly built, the streets are regular, spacious, and well paved, and the environs are truly delightful. The tower is a fine lofty building. If a traveller wishes to see Dunkirk and its harbour, with the adjoining country, in perfection, he ought to go to the top of this tower, provided he can submit to the fatigue of ascending near 300 steps. If he has a taste for the beauties of nature and art, he will be amply recompensed for his trouble. The varied prospects of land and water which present themselves from this high eminence form a magnificent *coup d'œil*. The sand hills, and the British Channel on one side, with the rich and extensive plains of Flanders in every other direction, exhibit a contrasted scene of grandeur and beauty rarely to be met with, and well calculated to improve and exalt the feelings of a devout mind.

I was told that in a clear day one may count from the summit of this tower the men of war in the Downs, and see various parts of the English coast, by the help of glasses. The Maison de Ville is a handsome edifice, as are likewise some of the churches, and of the buildings connected with the garrison. To an intelligent traveller, who is well versed in modern history, Dunkirk is an interesting place. At an early period, under the government of the Counts of Flanders, it rose into commercial consequence. It was first fortified in the tenth century, and appears to have become a place of considerable importance during the course of the thirteenth century. Under the sway of the Burgundian Princes, and their successors of the Austrian line, Dunkirk shared amply in the prosperity which the Netherlands enjoyed in these golden days beyond all other parts of Europe. In the war which broke out between France and Spain, after the abdication of Charles the Fifth, Dunkirk had a full taste of the bitter waters which then began to flow in Flanders: During the 17th century, it was alternately in the hands of the French and Spaniards. After several years of destructive, but

but inglorious warfare, the balance was effectually turned against Spain, by the arts of that great statesman, Cardinal Mazarine, who had the address to draw Oliver Cromwell into an alliance with France: after some operations in maritime Flanders, in 1657, which were highly gratifying to the pride of Cromwell, a powerful English fleet was sent in the spring of the following year to block up the harbour of Dunkirk, together with a body of six thousand veteran soldiers to join the army of the great Turenne in besieging it by land. The siege had been carried on for the space of eighteen days, when Don John of Austria, Governor General of the Low Countries, accompanied by the renowned Condé, appeared for its relief at the head of twenty thousand men; a bloody battle was fought in sight of Dunkirk, in which the steady and desperate valour of the English troops was conspicuous. The issue of the battle was the entire defeat of the Spanish army, together with the capture of Dunkirk, which, according to treaty, was given up to Cromwell. It remained in the possession of England until 1662, when Charles the Second disgraced himself, and disgusted the nation, by selling it to France, as he afterwards sold himself, and would have sold our constitution in church and state if he could.

Dunkirk was an important acquisition to France in every point of view, naval, military, and commercial. Louis the Fourteenth spared no expence in improving the harbour, and strengthening and adorning the fortifications, so that in a few years it became one of the strongest and most magnificent fortresses in Europe. England then regretted, but too late, the folly, to say the least of it, which had dictated the sale of Dunkirk; her chagrin and jealousy on that score were manifest on every occasion, and more especially during the negotiations which terminated in the peace of Utrecht, one of the conditions of which was, that the fortifications of Dunkirk should be demolished, which accordingly took place in 1713; a most humiliating blow to the pride of Louis the Fourteenth, at the close of the most disastrous war in which France has ever been engaged, excepting that which was terminated last Summer

on the plains of Waterloo. The siege of Dunkirk in the year 1793, the issue of which was so disgraceful to the British arms, is fresh in all our memories. I happened to be near the scene of action at the time, and have no hesitation in saying, that the whole business was ill conducted, both by land and sea. I was then very anxious to see Dunkirk in our hands, and felt more disappointed than I can express at the failure of the Duke of York's enterprize.

The Calais Diligence drove to an excellent inn at Dunkirk, where I found a good table d'hôte, a luxury which foreign travellers do not find in England. The inns in England may boast of some comforts which are not to be met with in French inns; but in the latter you have the comforts of the table d'hôte, where an Englishman never fails to experience those polite attentions which are so grateful in a strange land, and where the enjoyments of the table are frequently mingled with "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." You meet ladies as well as gentlemen at a French table d'hôte; and as the French ladies excel in wit and lively repartee, so their society at the table d'hôte, while it embellishes all the charms of social converse, is an effectual check upon any attempt to violate its purity.

At Dunkirk I bade adieu to my fair fellow traveller from Calais, in whose company it was scarcely possible to feel *ennui*. At parting she condescended with a gracious smile to hold out her hand, which I saluted, as in duty bound. "And now, sir," said she, "I hope you are not offended at the freedom and warmth with which I have animadverted upon your Nation, especially when I add, as I do with great sincerity, that I feel nothing but cordial amity towards you." "That sentiment, Madam," replied I, "is reciprocal;" and then bidding one another, in all probability, a final adieu, I took my leave. Here also I parted with the Flemish young lady, whom I mentioned in my last letter as being so partial to England. She was pleased to favour me with her address. I promised to send her Bishop Lowth's Grammar, with a view to her improvement in the niceties of our language, adding, that I should be happy to meet her in England. "I have

have a brother, Sir," said she, "who is no less warm in his admiration of your country than myself; and I promise myself ere long the gratification of a trip to England under his protection." "In that case," I said, "Madam, permit me to indulge the hope that you will extend your journey to L—c—t—sh—; and allow me to have the satisfaction of shewing you the way to the Leasowes, and to

"Avon's banks, where flowers eternal blow."

The young Cantab whom I mentioned in my last, and who had crossed the channel for the purpose of visiting Waterloo, took the route of Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent. I too was bound for Waterloo; but, having formerly travelled from Brussels to Ostend, I determined to proceed in a new direction, and took a place in the stage for Lille, the capital of French Flanders. I travelled in company with two respectable English gentlemen from Sussex, who were going to Waterloo, and a party of French gentlemen, one of whom was an officer, a very intelligent man, who had served in the garrison of Wittenberg, in Saxony, during the long and memorable siege of that town, and had closed his career, under the banner of Buonaparte, at Waterloo.

The first place in this route worth notice was Bergues, a neat fortified town, situated in a pleasant country, famed for rich pastures, which I was told produce butter and cheese of very superior quality. Bergues is six miles to the South of Dunkirk. We proceeded from thence towards Cassel, through a most fertile and well-cultivated country, but without much variety of scenery. I think I never saw any thing in England equal to it in regard to cultivation; not a foot of land seemed to be lost. For many miles the eye was feasted with a continued display of agricultural industry, and good management, intermingled with—

The lowing vale, the bleating cote,
The clusters on the sunny steep,
And Pan's own umbrage dark and deep.

We breakfasted at Cassel, which stands on the top of a bold hill, commanding one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in all Flan-

ders; but I must reserve the description of this delightful spot until my next letter. CLERICUS LEICESTR.

MR. URBAN, March 22.

FROM the well-known candour and impartiality with which your *Miscellany* is conducted, I have no doubt that you will admit into it this appeal against a peremptory decision on the merits of an important question, to which you have given extensive circulation, and which may have had, on others, the effect of stiding inquiry, as it had on me.

A CHURCHMAN.

To the Bishop of St. DAVID'S.

My Lord; Having been a sufferer, both in my time and my pocket, by a too implicit reliance on your Lordship's authority, I avail myself of the same channel through which I sustained the injury, to present to your Lordship my complaint. In your Third Address to Unitarians, published in the *Magazine* for August last, you appear to have appropriated to "a Right Rev. Member of the British and Foreign Bible Society" a very common-place observation, purposely that it might form a peg on which to hang the following note: "on the Rev. H. H. Norris's Practical Exposition, a Tract professing *demonstration*, but which Mr. Dealtry has effectually answered, by the correction of *fifty* mistakes." As I had read the work alluded to, and had, in consequence, conceived a very unfavourable opinion of the Bible Society, such a declaration, under your Lordship's hand, had an imperative effect upon my mind; and I lost no time in purchasing Mr. Dealtry's "*Review*," and devoting my first leisure hours, and my best attention, to the perusal of it. I am free to confess to your Lordship, that I did not find it that "effectual answer" which your Lordship's judgment, expressed in such unqualified terms, led me to expect; as the most formidable of Mr. Norris's charges against the Bible Society were scarcely glanced at by his Reviewer, and his numerous illustrations of the tendency of its proceedings by parallel passages of Puritanical History, both apposite and alarming, rather acquired importance, than lost any of their weight, from the wretched attempt made in the *Review* to get rid of them by a personality. But, though I thought the success of Mr. Dealtry's labours over-rated, I did not attach to them the disgrace of total failure. Your Lordship had stood forth, uncalled for, and had publicly pledged your own credit

credit for his fidelity. I therefore considered this as unquestionable, and, in confidence that it was so, received all his representations of Mr. Norris's statements as correctly taken; who therefore appeared to me to have fallen into those, (in most instances) not very material, mistakes, which his Reviewer had detected.

In this persuasion I had dismissed the subject from my thoughts, till the recent advertisement of "An Examination of Mr. Dealtry's Review" excited my curiosity: and I cannot conceal the mortification which I experienced on discovering, that what I had mistaken for a deliberate judgment of your Lordship's, could only have been a conjectural opinion,—an opinion moreover so directly at variance with the real state of the case, that nothing more is necessary to confute it, than "to bring the accused and his accuser face to face," and compare what Mr. Norris has actually advanced with Mr. Dealtry's allegations: for this has been done *seriatim* by the Examiner above referred to: and the result is, that "those Articles in the 'Review,' which profess to *disprove* the 'facts' recorded in the 'Practical Exposition,'" are proved to belong to one or other of the three following classes,—“such as do not, in reality, even *contradict* them; such as *perversely*, before they contradict them; and such as contradict them without adequate evidence of their incorrectness in any essential point.”

As there may be others, besides myself, who, thrown off their guard by the gravity of your Lordship's language, may have placed implicit reliance on the decision which it conveys, the cause of Truth seems to impose upon me this public address, that I may recommend to them the able pamphlet by which I have been undeceived, and, at the same time, may press it upon your Lordship's consideration; since, as the case stands at present, the Note which has occasioned this, I trust not disrespectful, appeal, is the most apposite illustration of the apophthegm to which it is appended; incontestibly proving that "prejudice has neither eyes nor ears," in short, is wholly destitute of all power of discrimination. With all due respect I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant, A CHURCHMAN.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, March 18.
IN vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 530, I find a query respecting the *Ten-Year-Men* at Cambridge, to which an answer, though unsatisfactory, was returned in Jan. following (LXXXIV. i. p. 4.) I shall feel obliged to any of

your Correspondents who will inform me whether a Layman, or a Gentleman, 24 years of age and in Deacon's Orders, can be admitted a Ten-year-man. Having been desirous to gain information on the subject, I have asked many of my University friends this question, but none of them can give me a positive answer. I have been told that a Layman can enter his name for the degree of B. D. if he promises to go into Orders. In the Cambridge Calendar for 1813, p. 13, under the head of Graduates, it is stated that a Ten-year-man must be in Priest's Orders at the time of his admission; whereas in p. 137, Priest's Orders are omitted, and the only thing required is, that he must be 24 years of age. In Ackerman's History of the University of Cambridge, vol. II. p. 311, no mention is made of Priest's Orders. Harraden, in his *Cambrigiæ Depicta*, p. 14, says that Ten-year-men "are geneally Clergy who, having acquired wealth or preferment without a University education, dignify themselves at a moderate expence with an academic title; they are tolerated by the statutes of Elizabeth, which allow persons, who are admitted at any College when 24 years of age and upwards, after ten years to become Bachelors of Divinity without taking any prior degree." Does the degree of B. D. entitle those who have been Ten-year-men to a vote at the University Elections, and to the use of books from the Public Library? I heard, the other day, that the University had it in contemplation to abolish this order of Graduates, for what reason I cannot tell.

A NON-GRADUATE.

MR. URBAN, March 19.
HAVING, some months since, announced the early production of irrefutable evidence, that De Lolme, author of the admired *Essay on the English Constitution*, produced the Letters of Junius; permit me to state, that the sole cause of the delay of my demonstrations has been, the consideration, that the public mind was too deeply interested by the late momentous events, to admit of that attention to the subject, which, in my opinion, it so fully merits. I have only to add, that the work is now in the press, and will speedily appear. T. BUSBY.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb. 21.*
ON reading the life of that extraordinary character, Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury, written by himself, and finding that he was born at Eyton, an antient mansion of the Newports, in the parish of Wroxeter, co. Salop, I was determined to visit the spot; which I accordingly did on the 21st of September, 1814. But how shall I express my mortification, when I arrived there, on finding only a few detached remains of that once extensive mansion!—Part is fitted up for a private dwelling; some remains an ivy-mantled ruin; but the greater part is entirely destroyed. The enclosed drawing, made at the time, it is hoped, will be delivered to posterity in Mr. Urban's Museum. (*See Plate I.*)

Edward Herbert was born at Eyton in 1583. "He was," says Walpole, "one of the greatest ornaments of the Learned Peerage, a man of a martial spirit, and a profound understanding." After the accession of King James I. he was made a Knight of the Bath, and sent into France to interpose in behalf of the Protestants of that kingdom. In 1625 Sir Edward was made a Baron of Ireland, and in 1631 of England, by the style and title of Lord Herbert of Chirbury in Shropshire. He died in 1648, and was interred in the chancel of St. Giles's in the Fields. A marble slab that covered his remains, had the following inscription upon it, drawn up by himself:

"Hic inhumatur corpus Edvardi Herbert, equitis Balnei, Baronis de Chirbury et Castle Island, auctoris libri, cui titulus est, 'De Veritate.' Reddor ut herbæ, vicesimo die Augusti, anno Domini 1648."

Lord Herbert was author of the following works: "De Veritate;" "De Religione Gentilium, Errorumque apud eos causis." "Expedition Buckinghami Ducis in Ream insulam." "Life and Reign of King Henry VIII." "Memoirs of his own Life." "Tutor and Pupil," a Dialogue on Antient Learning; and some Poems. D. PARKER.

MR. URBAN, *March 2.*
THE Rev. Deodatus Bye, the good Schoolmaster at Maidstone, was also Curate of that parish; and in both capacities was highly respected. He was *uncle*, not *father*, of the worthy Printer. SENEX.

GENT. MAG. *March, 1816.*

Extracts from the Correspondence of
 JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq.

(Continued from p. 118.)

JOSEPH WARD Esq. to Mr. HIGHMORE.

Willington, near Derby,
 13 July 1761.

IHAVE several times been inclined to give Mr. Highmore the trouble of a letter, though a man that is buried in the country as I am, hath very little worth communicating. Correspondence may be looked upon as a kind of traffick or barter; and why should I engage you to enter into such correspondence, when I can give you nothing worth your acceptance in exchange for what you send me. On Monday last I saw an account of the death of Mr. Richardson; you have lost a valuable friend, and the world an ingenious man: I know no modern author that was a greater master of the passions than he was, or had a greater insight into human nature.

—meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
 Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
 Ut magus, et modo me Thebis, modo
 punit Athenis.

I have somewhere read, but where I cannot tell, that Dr. Harvey (who found out the circulation of the blood) was so delighted in reading Virgil, that he would sometimes fling the book away, and say it had a devil. I confess, in reading *Clarissa*, which I take to be his (Mr. R's) capital performance, and seeing her piety, purity, and delicacy so ill used by a Lovelace, I have been scarce able to pacify my self-will, I have recollected that this scene, so artfully worked up, had no other existence than in Mr. R's fancy and imagination. I am obliged to him, for he hath contributed much to my entertainment: I hope I may say to my improvement; for I have many times thought I have returned from reading him, a better man than I was before I began. How can a man be better employed than by instructing mankind, and making them wiser and better than they otherwise would be? To this good end I cannot but think his writings greatly conducive, except some scenes in *Pamela* and *Clarissa*, which I confess I have sometimes thought had better been left out. I believe you pass many

many evenings alone, either writing or reading; if you fling away half an hour in a letter to an old acquaintance, it will be acceptable, let the subject be what it will; news from the learned world, or from the London world, if I may so express myself, will be always agreeable. JOSEPH WARD.

Mr. H. to Mr. WARD in answer.

I by no means admit your excuse as "from a man buried in the country," to use your own phrase, and on that account wanting matter for correspondence; I desire nothing but what your own head and heart can furnish; and the more retired you live, *i. e.* the less you are interrupted, the more I expect from them; and, if I may lead to subjects, you could not gratify me by any thing so much as by your genuine thoughts on some of the most important points of Religion.—I now beg leave to propose to your consideration the examination of an argument in favour of the Christian Revelation, perhaps more irrefragable and less liable to cavil than most others—I mean, the present general state of the world, as answering to what is predicted in the books of the Old, but principally of the New Testament. The truth of particular events long since past, as the miracles of Christ, his resurrection, &c. depends on human testimony—the accounts of which are transmitted to us by sufficient evidence only; and, how well soever attested in that way, and how much soever they may demand and deserve credit, yet are liable to be disputed, and have been disputed on various pretences, and, among others, on this, that they may have been written long since the events happened, &c. But this is subject to no such disputes—it cannot be disputed that the Jews are now in our times dispersed over the face of the earth, and that they have long been so; that they are, notwithstanding, every where a distinct people from those among whom they dwell, and in a state naturally capable of being collected together, and making again one nation, which is not true of any other race in the world—all others have had their rise, progress, declension, and extinction. This relating to the Jews is a constant standing miracle; for, supposing the predic-

tions referred to absolutely true, all circumstances must have been at this time exactly as they are, and till the final completion of the prophecy; on the contrary, if there were no such prophecy, or that it were a false one, then their present state is a strange unnatural phenomenon, and wholly unaccountable.

Another grand prophecy relates to the Christian church and its apostacy, which we Protestants interpret of the Church of Rome. Now, Sir, what I desire and expect of you is, to examine whether from these loose indigested hints may or may not be formed a fair and clear argument; if not, your reasons; which in that case I entreat you to undertake that it may be put into a regular form, and accompanied with all the proofs from Scripture *, &c. &c.

From Mr. WARD to Mr. H.

Willington, 30 June, 1766.

DEAR SIR,

ON Monday evening last I was unexpectedly and very agreeably surprised with the receipt of your "Essays, moral, religious, and miscellaneous," in 2 vols. sent me, at your request, by our friend Mr. Mann (accompanied with a very pretty letter of his own); a more acceptable present I have not received a great while. I have been in some doubt whether I should not write to him, to acknowledge the receipt, and beg to know how I must direct to you; but, as I am also at a loss how to direct to him, and conclude you must be at Mr. Duncombe's at Canterbury, I have ventured to address myself to you there, to return my hearty thanks. If you are not at Mr. D's, I take it for granted you must be well known at Canterbury, and that my letters will get safe if you are there. Willington is not above four miles from Burton-upon-Trent, where Mrs. Browne *, the widow of Mr. Hawkins Browne, resides about four months in the year, though I do not hear she is yet come into the country. I have been informed by her, that you lived much

* This investigation was undertaken, and extended to a length which the limits of the present publication do not admit; but it terminated to the entire satisfaction of both the Correspondents.

† Formerly Miss Woven.

to your own satisfaction, and was a good health, which I rejoiced to hear; but to be informed of it under your own hand will be an additional pleasure to that which you have already given me. I might write a longer letter, but I know not whether this may get safe, &c.

Sir EDWARD WALPOLE to Mr. HIGHMORE.

SIR, *Pall-mall, May 4, 1762.*

I, who have no talent for writing, must content myself with a bare acknowledgement of the favour you did me in so kind and elegant a letter as I have just received from you, which I think worth preserving on several accounts*.

I did not doubt that you would be pleased with my brother's 2 vols. on Painting.—I hope you, Sir, will, as you have now leisure to do it, oblige the world with your observations on the art, and particularly with a complete system of Perspective, which, as you are master of it, and of a very clear perspicuous language and style, would be very intelligible and pleasant to the student and reader, which has never been the case yet.

I beg you will present my compliments to Mrs. Duncombe. I am very glad she is so happy, as I know your living with her, unincumbered with your business, must make her. I beg the favour to know if you think you shall at any time return to London to pass any time in it, such as a month or two. I have a particular reason for asking, in respect to my whole-length picture. The little picture which you had, and my brother now is to have, of the Madona and Child, belonging to Mr. Reid, is judged by every body that has seen it, although it is full of faults, to be an undoubted Corregio, to have uncommon beauties in it, and to be worth a good price.

I am, Sir, ED. WALPOLE.

Mr. H. to Sir EDWARD WALPOLE.

SIR EDWARD,

Canterbury, May 9, 1762.

I am honoured with yours of the 4th inst. in which the very obliging things you are pleased to say would abundantly gratify my vanity, if I had so great a share of it as to imagine that I deserved them: but it is on a better principle that I enjoy your good opinion; for, if it be not presuming too much, I should persuade myself that I discover in them the partiality of a friend; excuse the familiarity of this expression, since I have no other way of accounting for your favourable sentiments in general; and as you mention Perspective in particular, it would be unpardonable not to acquaint you that a treatise of mine, on that subject, written many years ago, is now printing, but which I fear may not answer your expectation, if nothing less than a complete system will do, my design being principally to facilitate the practice among Artists, for whose use it was planned, and therefore the most familiar and popular style is chosen that the subject will admit; and, to avoid all manner of trouble to myself, by subscription, or otherwise, I have absolutely sold the property at once to Mr. Nourse, and am actually correcting the press as the sheets are sent him. I left London with a general intention of returning thither, though uncertain as to time, perhaps towards the Winter, of which, when determined, I shall not fail to acquaint you, whose commands I shall always with pleasure obey. I rejoice, on Mr. Reid's account, that the little picture meets with the approbation of the connoisseurs; but I am a heretic, and believe not in names, nor pretend to distinguish hands, especially where we have so few known originals to guide us in our judgments. I am, with all possible regard, Sir Edward, &c. &c.

(To the same.)

SIR EDWARD,

It might to an indifferent person appear impertinent in me to interrupt your leisure with any thing concerning myself, who have no other claim to your notice than what arises from a grateful sense of past favours; but these assure me it cannot be unacceptable to your benevolent heart, to understand that health, peace, and tranquillity, have here succeeded to the fatigue, hurry, and anxiety of my last months in town; and that I now find leisure to indulge my inclination in any favourite study or amusement.

* I do not find this letter. A. H.

† Mr. H. had retired from business to Canterbury.

We have just read through two volumes of "Anecdotes of Painting," &c. which have afforded us a high entertainment; when I say *we*, I mean Mr. Buncombe, my daughter, and myself, for we are all interested in the subject, and delighted with the Author, whose spirited manner of writing awakens and engages the attention, and whose observations are original and judicious; especially under the article of Rubens, to whom scarce any other writer has done justice, or has, with so critical a discernment and so true a taste, distinguished his excellences.

Whoever commends another's judgment, does so, because it is conformable to his own, for every man makes himself the standard or criterion, nor can it be otherwise; and thus, instead of flattering Mr. Walpole, I am flattering myself, for the conformity of his sentiments to mine, as expressed in a paper I wrote some years ago on this subject; and which I can hardly forbear transcribing, but it is too long for this place.

But to enumerate particulars would be endless, and besides my purpose, which was only to acknowledge the pleasure I have had in perusing this work, and give some testimony of it, to which I felt an impulse that I could not easily resist. And this acknowledgment is due to you, Sir Edward, who were so obliging as to offer me the loan of these volumes, even to this place, which I should have accepted, if they had not been easily procured here from Dr. L.—We long for the third volume, which Mr. W. has promised at the latter end of the second. This is a work that grows still more interesting, and gratifies our curiosity more, as it approaches to the present time.

My daughter is highly obliged by the kind regard you have from time to time been pleased to express for her, whose respectful compliments wait on you.

I am, &c.

J. H.

Canterbury, 1764.

(To be continued.)

OF THE LONDON THEATRES, No. IX.

THE *Bear Garden*. The proximity of the building called the Bear Garden to the Globe Theatre, has obtained it a situation in the same Plate (see p. 113.) That rude and sa-

vage diversion was undoubtedly for above two centuries considered in England a fit appendage to Royalty. Its origin in this country cannot be traced. In the Northumberland Household book it is mentioned as a Christmas diversion with the Nobility, temp. Henry VII.; and in the following reign, among the shreds "of London" collected by Pennant, there is a curious extract from a Poem "by one Crowley," upon this subject. *

"What folly is this, to keep with danger
A great mastive dog, and fowle ouglie
bear;

And to this an end, to see them two fight,
With terrible tearings, a full ouglie sight.
And methinks those men are most fools
of al,

Whose store of money is but very smal,
And yet every *Sunday* they will surely
spend [to mend.

One penny or two the Bearwards living
At *Paris-Garden*, each *Sunday*, a man
shal not fail [wards vale.

To find two or three hundred for the Bear-
One half penny a piece the use for to
give, [purses I believe.

When some have not more in their
Wel, at the last day their conscience
wil declare, [may spare.

That the poor ought to have al that they
If you therefore give to see a bear fight,
Be sure God his curse upon you wil
light."

However barbarous this amusement now appears, it was sanctioned, if not promoted, by Queen Elizabeth. It formed one of the *princely pleasures* when she visited Kenilworth Castle, and on another occasion was exhibited at her palace at Greenwich to amuse the Danish Ambassador. The animals were commonly supplied for such demands from this institution.

Stowe relates that upon Sunday, Jan. 13, 1582-3, about four in the afternoon, "the olde and vnder-propped scaffoldes rounde about the Beare-garden," being overcharged with people, fell suddenly down, and eight persons were killed, and many others hurt. "A friendly warning (adds the honest Chronicler) to such as

* Pennant has neglected to supply a reference to the title of the work, or where it exists. The pieces by Robert Crowley are numerous, and seldom occur. Six of them are now before me, and neither contain the above lines. An inspection of the Poem is desirable. The Author died in 1586.

more

more delight themselves in the cruelty of beastes, than in the workes of mercy, the fruites of true professed faith, which ought to be the Sabbath dayes exercise."

Towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the proprietorship of the Bear-garden belonged to Edward Alleyn, who built the Fortune Play-house, and his father-in-law, Philip Henslowe. Then the principal emolument was derived from the exhibition upon Sundays; and that being prohibited by King James soon after his accession, a petition was presented to the King by Henslowe and Alleyn wherein they state:

"In respect of the great charge that the keeping the said game continually requires, and also the smallness of the fee in the late Queen's time, free liberty was permitted without restraint to bayt them, which is now taken away from us, especially on the Sundays in the afternoon, after divine service, which was the chiefest means and benefit to the place; and in the time of sickness we have been restrained many times on the working days; these hindrances in general, with the loss of divers of the beastes, as before the King of Denmark we lost a goodly beare of the name of George Stone; and at another bayting, being before your Majestie, were killed foure of our best beares, which in your kingdom are not the like to be had, and which were in value 30*l.*; and also our ordinary charges amount nearely to 200*l.* and better; these losses and charges are so heavy upon your petitioners, that whereas formerly we could have letten it forth for 100*l.* a year, now none will take it gratis to bear the charges*."

Bear-baiting was reckoned among the usual sights of London for strangers. It is mentioned where a party went "abroad with the hostesse to see sights: Cheapside, the Exchange, Westminster, and London-bridge, trode the top of Powles vnder their feet, beene at Beare-garden, scene a Play, and had a tauern banquet," &c.† The Author of a tract in manuscript in the Museum, written about this period, having censured the players for the indirect attacks made by them upon the Nobility, under borrowed names of foreign Dukes and feigned

persons, defends this diversion as needful for the common people, and that it should be exhibited upon festivals, &c.

"I cannot (he says) see howe that sweet and comfortable recreation of here bayting (beinge to our rude and inferiour vulgar that which Circensis Venatio was among the Romans) maye welbe forborne, seinge like will to like, as it is in the black proverbe, and therefore conclude that our active spiritte and fine pregnant witts with pleasant and ingenious playes would be intertayned, and the scumme of the people (evene vpon the festiual daies) to the Bancke-side drayned.....To retorne where exception is taken to bear-boying on festiual daies, I saye vpon those hell is broake loose, and it is good policie to drawe all the devylles (if it be possible) into one place to keepe them from being easely tempted (for *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, penè dixissem copulantur*, for one devill easely tempteth another) and vnlawfull attemptinge els where. *Bestius indulgentum est infimæ plebi*, the poore slaves have bene helde in hardet labour att the working daies, and would be gladd to have a little recreation on the hulye dayes, which our commiserant Lord ordayne in part (as I conceive) for the reste of thm and all brutes in generall, whome the insatiable covetousnes of man wold contynually, without intermission, be hurrying in travelle and laboure, and partely for solace and refection to the droylinge servant. Nowe because the rude multitude dothe not knowe well howe to vse libertye (and some they muste and will have) therefore that they themselves maye devise none madder, whereof mischief maye aryse to the weale publique of the poppular cittyes, let them vse the sweete pastime of beare-boyinge, and other suche publique exercises (though on the festiual dayes) a God's name, that we may knowe what they doe, and wheare to fynd them if neede be. And generall all manner of pastimes are to be permitted att customable tymes to a peaceable people for there solace and comfort as his Majestie in those moste judicious and admirable preceptes and direccions to the Prince hath verie choysely noated and prescribed."

However, when the Puritans ruled, they considered "all people that on

* In 1617, among Alleyn's payments is "the King's rent for the bank [Bear-garden] 13*l.* 17*s.*:" See the whole Petition in Lysons's *Environs*, vol. I.

† Pasquil's *Jests with a Baker's Dozen of Gulls*, 1604.

earth did dwell," from Statesmen to scum, must to the conventicle; bear-baiting ceased under the general prohibition; and as the land belonged to the Crown, it was sold in Jan. 1647, for 1788*l.* 15*s.* The Puritans left no other amusement for general participation than the diversions of the field, which, probably, they had not a sufficient length of reign to devise the means of stopping. Edmund Gayton describes the effect of their mandate in the following lines:

"Hare is good sport, as all our gentry know,
The onely recreation left us now;
For Plays are down, unless the puppet play,

Sir William's lost, both Oyle and Opera:
The noble cock-fight done, the harmless bears,

Are more than ring'd by th' nose or by
We are serious people grown, and full
of cares, [bares." *

As melancholy as cats, as glum as

The diversion of bear-baiting was commonly succeeded by some novelty, befitting such an exhibition. Alleyn concluded an advertisement with telling the publick, "for their better content, [they] shall have pleasant sport with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind bear."

Something similar, probably, occasioned the burlesque account in *Poor Robin's Intelligence* of July 11, 1676.

"*Bear-Garden, July 5.* Here hath lately been presented the battle of the Jack-a-napes on horseback, or the terrible combat of Scaramouches and Harlequin: a tragi-comedy, wherein the dreadfulness of the action contended for superiority over the pleasantness of the scene. . . . After a sore conflict, one of them might have been said to have made the other a cripple, but that Nature had done it to his hands."

In the same ludicrous Work of Jan. 8, 1677, it is announced, from *Paris Garden*, that 3000 bears have gone into winter-quarters; and in May is the following announcement:

"*Bear-Castle, May 15.* We were yesterday big with the expectation of a terrible battel between a louse-trap maker and a silken calf-querer, who had agreed together to fall out, and courteously invited each other to these Pharsalian plains, for decision of a certain controversie about a mistress, called *Madam Empty Pockets*, that had long

courted them both, but our teeming hopes miscarried [the combatants, not fighting, which] occasioned wonderful consternation, confusion, exclamation, and perturbation, throughout the whole congregation; so that the neighbouring bears were greatly apprehensive of an invasion from these more savage brutes; and many were forc'd to take *sixpenny-worth* of board or tile for their money, instead of so much show."

In April 1680, an anonymous letter was sent to the Surveyor of the Custom-house, intimating that at the great prize to be fought on the Bank-side, on the 5th, the meeting would be for "the purpose of some mutinous design."

Of the auxiliary amusements several other instances might be described; and occasionally other animals were substituted for the bears. About Feb. 1675, there was a lion baited, and the following account of a horse being worried, is too singular to omit:

"*London, April 7.* At the house on the Bankside, being his Majesties Bear-garden, on Wednesday the 12th day of this instant April, at one of the clock in the afternoon, will be a Horse baited to death, of a most vast strength and greatness, being between 18 and 19 bands high, formerly belonging to the Earl of Rochester, and for his prodigious qualities in killing and destroying several horses, and other cattel, he was transmitted to the Marquiss of Dorchester; where doing the like mischiefs, and also hurting his keeper, he was sold to a brewer; but is now grown so headstrong they dare not work him; for he hath bitten and wounded so many persons (some having died of their wounds) that there is hardly any can pass the streets for him, though he be fast tied; for he breaks his halter to run after them though loaden with eight barrels of beer) either biting or treading them down, monstrously tearing their flesh, and eating it, the like whereof hath hardly been seen. And 'tis certain the horse will answer the expectation of all spectators. It is intended for the diversion of his Excellency the Embassador from the Emperour of Fuz and Morocco; many of the nobility and gentry that knew the horse, and several mischiefs done by him, designing to be present."

"*London, April 15.* This day, the great Horse mentioned in our last being brought to the Bear-garden, several dogs were set upon him, all which he overcame, to the great satisfaction of all the spectators.

spectators. But, after a little time, a person resolving to save his life, and preserve him for another time, led him away; and being come almost as far as London bridge, the *Mobile* then in the house cried out it was a cheat, and thereupon began to untyle the house, and threatened to pull it quite down, if the Horse were not brought again and baited to death. Whereupon the Horse was again brought to the place, and the dogs once more set upon him; but they not being able to overcome him, he was run through with a sword, and dyed. It was designed principally for the entertainment of his Excellency the Embassador from the Emperour of Fez and Morocco; but, by reason of bad weather, he was not there *."

In the preceding month, the Ambassador, accompanied with the Duke of Albemarle and other persons of distinction, had visited the Bear-garden, and that probably occasioned his name to be used as a lure in the second instance.

The following lines appear a more faithful proof of the sort of company that haunted this place than the above puff founded on a visit of curiosity:

"Poets by critiques are worse treated
here, [hear:
Then on the Bank-side butchers do a
Faith, Sirs, be kind, since now his time
is come, [doom:
When he must stand or fall as you shall

Give him Bear-garden law, that's fair
play for 't,
And he's content for one to make you
[sport +."

At what period this place fell into disuse as a bear-garden, is not precisely known; but it may be conjectured about 1686-7, at which time Henry Bayly was the keeper.

The following advertisement appears to announce some portion of the land converted into an establishment of more utility than contests of animals and gladiatorial battles:

"There is now made at the Bear-garden glass-house, on the Bank-side, crown window glass, much exceeding French glass in all its qualifications, which may be squared into all sizes of sashes for windows and other uses, and may be had at most glaziers in London †."

In 1700, there flourished "His Majesties Bear-garden in Hockley in the Hole:" and it was presented by the Grand Jury, at the December Sessions of that year, as a public nuisance. To this place there appears to have been little more than the title transferred, as all the announcements I have seen, are confined to prize fighters, who made a terrific display on — paper §.

Ev. Hood.

* Thomson's *Loyal Protestant*, April 8 and 15, 1682.

† Prologue to *Otway's Friendship in Fashion*, acted at the Duke's Theatre 1678.

‡ Gazette, June 12, 1691.

§ The following advertisements may amuse:

"At his Majesty's Bear-garden in Hockley Hole, a trial of skill will be performed on Thursday next, being the 13th instant, by two of the clock, between the bold hero, Thomas Heggate, a Barkshire man, and Reuben Terrewest, of Oundle, in Northamptonshire. Also ten men will fight to divert the company." *Postman*, June 11, 1700.

"Yesterday, a prize was fought at the Bear-garden, between one King and another, said to be both Welshmen: they no way counterfented, but cut each other to that degree, that they both jump'd off together, and gave great satisfaction to the company." *Protestant Mercury*, June 21.

"At his Majesties Bear-garden, in Hockley in the Hole, a trial of skill to be performed (wet or dry) on Wednesday next, being the 30th of this instant October, between these following Masters, James Harris, a Herefordshire man, master of the noble science of defence (who hath fought four score and seventeen prizes, and never was worsted, also master to Mr. Jones, the bold Welshman, and Mr. King) and Francis Gorman, who lately cut down 3 famous men, master of the said science. All gentlemen are desired to come betimes." *Postman*, Oct. 29.

"At, &c. between Joseph Sanderson, the valiant Trooper, and Francis Gorman, who lately cut down four brave men, masters of the noble science of defence, who will fight whether a full house or not, for 30l. the best man at the sharp weapons. Beginning exactly at 3 of the clock in the afternoon." *Ib.* March 12, 1700-1.

"At, &c. without beat of drum, will be performed a trial of skill between these following masters, John Terrewest, of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, who lately fought Mr. Joseph Thomas; and William King, of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, at 3 in the afternoon precisely. Note. There is lately built a pleasant cool gallery for gentlemen." *Ib.* July 8, 1701.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

OF all the various matter contained in your numerous volumes, Biography seems to have been your favourite. You will not therefore be displeased with the following extract from the preface to *Breton's Melancholike Humours*, printed at the Lee Priory Press.

Character of NICHOLAS BRETON, an ingenious, but forgotten Poet of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Is it an idle curiosity that wishes to unfold the secrets of the grave? I would willingly draw back the veil from the story of this Author's misfortunes! He bewails in so many of his writings his sorrows, his sufferings, and his melancholy, that it is impossible to believe these complaints to have been "conjured up for the occasion:" and we seem to have Ben Jonson's authority for our belief that they arose from no fancied causes.

If Breton was the same person who owned the manor of Norton, in Northamptonshire, poverty could scarcely be the ground of his anxieties: for that lordship was transmitted to the owner's male posterity, who are still in affluence, and only sold it within these twenty years. On the whole, it seems more probable that the poet was a collateral branch of the same ancient house.

It is the fashion to consider a querulous disposition little entitled to the favour of the publick. If by querulous be meant an abundant indulgence in the utterance of fanciful griefs, the reprobation is surely just. But it is far otherwise with the expression of real and unaffected sorrow. Cares and misfortunes so universally touch, at some period of life, every feeling bosom, that sympathy with the utterance of genuine grief is a mental exercise almost generally grateful to intellectual beings. He, who cannot distinguish true, from pretended, sensibility, must be himself insensible. There is a touch, a colouring, in it, beyond the reach of Art. Breton, every where, exhibits this touch and colouring.

The reign of Queen Elizabeth was a period of difficulty for the individuals whom it excited to fame and distinction, in which was cherished an emulation of great things with insufficient means. The splendour required of the great nobility far exceeded the unproductive rentals of their estates. The cries of poverty and distress, which their private letters exhibit, are often very striking. What must then have been the case of the private gentry who followed the Court? and most of all, of the wretched dependents, who hunted

after Court-patronage? Of men, who, as their only passport, were necessitated to waste their little and precarious subsistence in expensive pageantries, and gaudy clothes?

The great Heroine, who sat upon the throne, had only a choice of difficulties through a perilous reign; and her heart, made of stern materials, exalted, without much apparent regret, hard measure of her subjects.

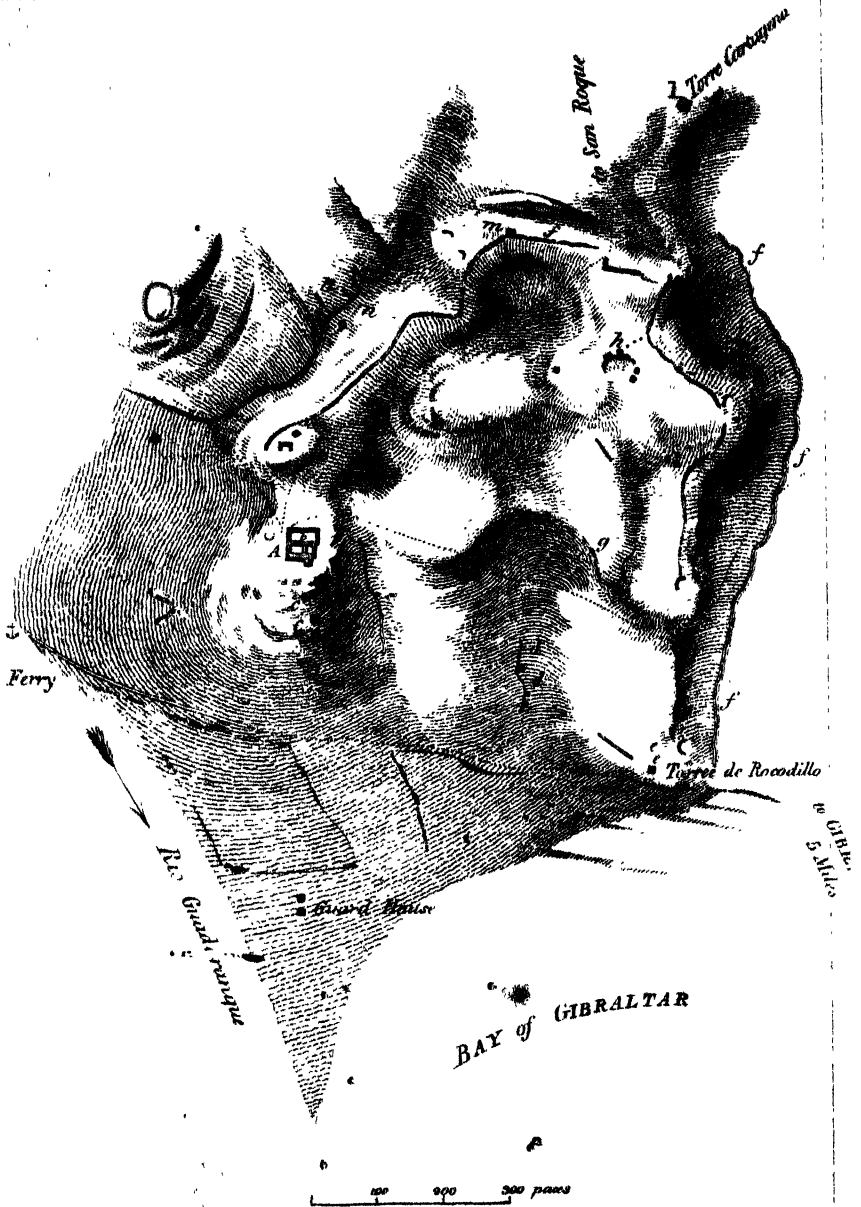
Perhaps it was to circumstances such as these, that the difficulties of Breton's career through life were owing! Perhaps, of gentle and honourable blood, which early excited him to look to refined society, and superior station, he had not the pecuniary means to secure that to which his birth taught him to look; and in the alternacy between the strenuous exertions of worldly ambition, and the delirious forgetfulness of the Muse's libations, the excursive wanderings of one day undid the whole painful progress of another, till exhausted spirits and continued disappointments brought on melancholy and despair.

Such at least has too often been the struggle of many a great and lamented genius through this world of danger and mischance! Let him who seeks the Muse's favours as the reward of his toils, not hope that he can join with them a worldling's pursuits! The daily plodder, who bends neither to the right nor to the left, whose eye is never drawn aside by a landscape however beautiful, and whose hand is never tempted to gather a flower even on the edge of his path, will win the goal of worldly power and renown, long before him, even at a snail's pace!

Breton enjoyed among his contemporaries a general popularity. But it has been too frequently proved that fame and support have no necessary nor even probable connexion, in the walks of Poetry. A giddy publick, while pleased with the Songster's ditties, neither thought nor cared about the fate or sufferings of him who produced them. It is a resistless and incomprehensible passion, which still impels the tuneful complainer to breathe forth his strains of delight or pathos in defiance of the pressure of neglect or want. Could Breton rise again from the grave, and choose his course through this life, it would scarcely be that of a Poet, harassed by poverty, and crowned with fruitless laurels. His "*Melancholike Humours*" flow from one deeply immersed in the Castalian spring, who had drank fully of its inspiring waters. These strains will, I trust, hereafter be received among the pure relics of the departed genius of England!

March 28, 1815.

Mr.



*Sketch of Ground in the Vicinity of
GIBRALTAR,
the Site of Ancient CARTEIA.*

"Carteiam, urbem opulentam, caput Gentis ejus, expugnat, diripitque Annibal." Liv. B. 21.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 18.

I BEG leave to present for your valuable Miscellany an accurate Plan (see *Plate II.*) of the site of ancient Carteia, in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. I trust you will find it interesting to your Classical Readers, not only from its former splendour and magnificence, but from its present desolate and deplorable state.

The Phœnicians founded most of the cities on this coast, and probably that of Carteia. The situation was peculiarly striking; at the head of a beautiful extensive bay, and the confluence of two rivers, watering a rich tract of country. The height of the surrounding ground gave it strength and importance for naval and military operations.

Carteia was attacked and plundered by Annibal 200 years before the Christian æra; and the neighbouring towns and cities afterwards submitted to his army*. In the 14th year of the Punic War, the Carthaginians were forced to evacuate Spain, and Carteia became a permanent station for the Roman Gallies†.

Carteia has also been celebrated for its fidelity and attachment to the fortunes of the Pompeys, and is recorded as the last retreat of the younger Pompey after the unfortunate battle of Munda.

We may probably date the declining glory and importance of Carteia from this period. For Strabo, the most correct of ancient geographers, after representing Calpe with those strong characteristic features, which *Time* has not yet altered—adds, "Ad xl. inde stadia Carteia, urbs vetusta et memorabilis, olim status navibus Hispanorum:"—and then observes, "*adhuc ostendit magnam Murorum Circum et Navalia.*"‡

It is a remarkable circumstance, that Carteia always displayed on its coins the image of its parent, the crowned city of Tyre.—A turreted

beautiful female head with her veil thrown back like *Magna mater*, or the head of Rome on some of the silver coins of the Consular medals. This privilege she retained during the existence of the Roman Power in Spain, when every other city and colony flattered the Roman Emperors by taking their heads on their money.

I have now in my possession a complete series of the Coins of Carteia, and many of them never before edited, and totally unknown to the learned medalist of Spain, Padre Flores.

I have often walked over the site of Carteia, attracted by the rich variety of broken pieces of marble scattered over the fields. Part of the wall enclosing the farm house was then rudely made up of broken pillars, columns, and cornices, of marble of the finest workmanship. It piqued for my pursuits, in the years 1811 and 12, owing to the liberality of the British Naval Officer commanding, the proprietors of the estate granted permission to excavate and examine any part of the ground for its antiquities. The result of these researches and interesting discoveries, will probably be laid before the public, by a gentleman long resident at Gibraltar, who is preparing for the press the *Natural History and Antiquities of the adjacent country.*

As this history will include parts of Andalusia, not only most interesting for its natural beauties, but also for the variety and magnificence of its ancient monuments, and perhaps unknown to the English Reader; in this point of view, it is presumed the publication will be deemed gratifying and important.

References.—*a.* Rocadill farm house. —*b.* See *Fig. 1.*, where the remains of a beautiful tessellated pavement was discovered. —*c.* Evidently the site of a magnificent Roman temple, from the great variety of marble pillars, columns, and cornices lying about the time. —*See* Roman baths. —*d.* Excavations made in 1811. Foundation of a large ancient building, and well-preserved specimen of a Roman brick pavement. —*See* Torre de Rocadillo, a watch tower of modern building. —*f.* Walls of the city. —*g.* Of the Aqueduct. —*h.* Of the Amphitheatre.

* See Livy, B. 21.

† Livy's Account of the action between Lolus and Adherbal, B. 28. Also between Didius and Varus as related by Florus, B. 4.

‡ Strabo, L. 3.

GENT. MAG. March, 1816.

§ Rear Admiral Sir Charles V. Penrose.

—J. Torre Cartagena.—m. Remains of a square building.—nn. Commencement of the aqueduct.—o. Excavations in 1811. CALPENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, March 12.

ON lately looking over the account of Surrey in the "Beauties of England and Wales," I was much surprised to find that the parish of Barnes and Barn-Elms had been *totally* omitted; and the more so, as the latter affords much matter of historical and literary information, which has not escaped the vigilant assiduity of Mr. Lysons*. At this place, our Sovereign Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Francis Walsingham in the year 1589; here also resided the celebrated Heidegger, and the Poet Cowley; here also the well-known Bookseller, Mr. Tonsen, built a room, in which were deposited the portraits of the celebrated Kit-Cat Club.

Barn-Elms, with a very extensive landed property adjoining, which is held under the Church of St. Paul's, is now the property of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq.; and descended to him from his grandfather Sir Richard Hoare, knt. and Lord Mayor for the city of London in the year 1745-6, and from his father, the late Sir Richard Hoare, bart.

It is to be hoped, that this singular omission will be remedied, by a few additional pages to the county of Surrey. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Plymouth Dock, March 7.

YOUR Correspondent G. G. V. having in p. 101. recommended an improved construction of Boats, in order to preserve the lives of those valuable men who are employed on the sea-coasts around our happy Isle; I beg leave in addition, in order to save the crews of ships so frequently wrecked on our shores, to call your attention to a Life-Boat invented by a Mr. Fincham, the master boat-builder of his Majesty's Naval-yard at Plymouth, in which boat are united the properties of a whale-boat with those of a life-boat; she is also so constructed, that, should she even be filled by a heavy sea, she would still float, and the crew instantly rid themselves thereof by pulling up cer-

tain plugs or valves, whereby the water would escape through the bottom, and the boat from her buoyancy immediately recover herself.

Another peculiar property of this life-boat is, that, should she by any accident be overset and turned bottom upwards, the crew, by means of life-lines, can get upon the bottom, where they will be secure; while, from the flatness of the floors, the boat can be rowed by the crew, while on the bottom, almost as well as if she was on her keel.

Within the three last years, this boat has been tried by naval officers of first-rate rank and reputation, in every situation, and in all has been found to *succeed*; several of our gallant tars have thereby been saved to their country, and other important advantages been derived to the service, which no other boat could have afforded; indeed the recommendations from those officers in favour thereof are as strong as language can express; Sir George Collier in particular says, that "whoever has once had one of these boats, will never go to sea without one."

The Board of Admiralty have lately ordered them to be supplied to all his Majesty's ships and vessels, instead of jolly-boats, and also rewarded the inventor with a present of 200 guineas.

Now, Sir, allow me to ask you, is it not a grand desideratum, that those boats should be in general use around our sea-girt Isle? I am persuaded that, had boats of this description been on the Irish coast at the time of the late dreadful shipwrecks, many valuable lives would thereby have been saved; indeed their efficiency for the purpose has been demonstrably proved and acknowledged.

Let us hope, therefore, that some public-spirited person, of sufficient rank and consequence, will take this affair in hand, and not rest till it be accomplished. How amply will he be rewarded by the heartfelt satisfaction which will be derived from the consideration, that, under Providence, he has been the happy instrument of rescuing annually from destruction, many whose lives are not only valuable to their respective families, but also to the community!

I have no doubt but that the Inventor would, for a moderate sum, relinquish

* See "Environes of London."

forfeign any further advantage he may expect to derive therefrom; and, not being in affluent circumstances, a compensation from the Publick to him is but reasonable.

The boat may be built for about £30; and, independently of her use as a life-boat, will answer every service for which a boat of the same dimensions is calculated; which I consider to be sufficiently proved by her being substituted for a jolly-boat on board our ships of war. P.E.

MR. URBAN, *Sussex*, March 17.

THE first volume of the "History of West Sussex," by Mr. Dallaway, has been for some time before the publick, and has given general satisfaction. The known good faith of the Rev. Author, the ample subscription, and the desire expressed in the will of the late Duke of Norfolk, are guarantees to the publick for the second volume as promised. Many are anxious to be apprized of the probable period of its publication. But a much greater anxiety prevails as to the undertaking of Mr. Valantyne relative to the Eastern Division of the County. Of this publication there are no symptoms—what are we to expect? A gentleman, who lately represented that county in Parliament, has at a great expence, and with much liberality, provided many materials, and has actually advanced money to assist in and to forward this work; and, in fact, has constantly expressed a resolution to patronize the History of the Eastern, in the same manner as the Duke of Norfolk protected and assisted in the editing of the History of the Western Rapes of Sussex. Why then has nothing been done? in the hope of an early answer to these inquiries, I remain, Yours, &c. E. J. C.

The UKRAINE, and its Inhabitants.
(Concluded from vol. LXXXV. ii. 606.)

OF their form of government somewhat has been already mentioned. At first it was, both under the Polish and afterwards under the Russian sovereignty, entirely kozakian. It was however evident from the be-

haviour of the people, particularly their chiefs, that they wished to be considered and treated, not as subjects, but in a manner as joint-protectors. In some of their privileges, the spirit of such an association even seemed to act. But they were too weak to maintain themselves as an independent nation; and the sovereigns (or as they rather choose to say, the Protectors) felt no avidity for the mere honour of being protectors, and at most to be able to make a dubious requisition of auxiliary troops, and to be kept in perpetual turmoil with this raw and turbulent people, who sometimes even made common cause with the enemies of the empire. — The Ukrainian constitution might perhaps have suited well enough with the genius of former ages; but it gradually degenerated, till at last it became injurious to the Kozaks themselves.

The Hetman, who had the supreme command over the Kozak regiments, and in virtue of the ancient constitution, over the several Malorussian circles, or in one word over the whole territory, and represented a monarch, had from the various imposts, from ample domains, and other sources, a very considerable revenue. Both in civil and military concerns he was however assisted by a council of the elders. The insignia granted him by the kings of Poland consisted of the truncheon, or staff of command, the national banner, horse-tail, kettle-drum, and signet. He was invested with great power and authority: even during the Polish supremacy he possessed the right to coin money. His residence was at several times changed, now with, now against the consent of the Kozaks: originally it was at Shigittin; afterwards at Terektimirof; under the Russian domination it was removed to Baturin; lastly, when Mazepa engaged in his notorious treasons, and united with the king of Sweden, the Hetman's office ceased for a while (with him; and in the interim the government was administered at Gluchof*. The Empress

* A town of no great note; where in the year 1773, only two brick houses were seen, one of which was occupied by the Governor-general, namely, the General Field-marshal Count Romantzof Zadunaiski; it was small, but built in an elegant taste. He used it only as occasional quarters, when encamped with the army; his ordinary residence being on one of his estates not far from the town.

Elizabeth, indeed in 1750 declared Count Kyrilla Razumofski Hetman *, but as the Kozaks brought heavy complaints against him and his government, which they represented as grievously oppressive, he was dismissed, with the reservation of a part of the Hetman's estates in allodial tenantry, and the office of Hetman was abolished for ever; the government of the Malo-russian Kozaks continued however at Gluchof, under the presidency of a Governor-general and a college of coadjutors appointed by him; by whom at present the administration of public affairs, as in the other vice-royalties, is conducted; whereby the empire has obtained a considerable augmentation of revenue in taxes, domains, &c. — For the rest, all proceedings in civil cases are conducted conformably to the Magdeburg jurisprudence, adopted by the community itself, from their first association with the Poles and Lithuanians†. Every circle or canton, which, as before observed, bears the name of a regiment, had its own judicature, in subordination to the high administrator and his college or council, from which there lay an appeal to the tribunal of the Hetman; and, subsequent to its abolition, to the Malo-russian college with the Russian commander at its head, or the government at Gluchof, from whose decision an appeal was scarcely ever made in the Polish times to the diet, or under the Russian sovereignty to the senate. In matters of government and of police the orders depended solely on the good pleasure of the Hetman and his subordinate council; but after the abolition of that office the ukases of the senate and the other imperial colleges, were directed to the Malo-

rusian college and its President. At present, the vice-regal institution is completely introduced, with the single reservation, in favour of the Magdeburg code, when it is not in contravention to the ukases‡. The Empress in the year 1775 united the Kievan viceroyalty with that of Little Russia, but afterwards divided this territory, a part of which likewise belonged to the viceroyalty of Ekatarinoslauf, into the three already specified.

During the Kozakian constitution, the subordinate commanders, namely, the colonels, sotniks, atamans, &c. as judges, and officers, had particular estates from which they derived their incomes. They received no salaries it is true; but they knew so well how to avail themselves of the simplicity of the people, that numbers of them, though formerly nothing more than common Kozaks, yet by their tricks and subterfuges, and the most flagrant bribery, they climbed from one post of command to another, and enriched themselves at the expense of their unfortunate subalterns; and when the Empress graciously permitted the several commanders of the Kozaks, from the chief down to the voiskovoi-roivaskoschi, i. e. military comrade, to wear an embroidered sword-belt, they had the assurance to strut about in one, and obtruded themselves into the class of nobility. Accordingly, the so much vaunted liberty of the Ukrainian Kozaks subsisted in a great measure solely in the imagination. They were always subjected to certain tributes, especially for the support of the army; they were likewise forced to pay taxes on all articles of commerce, as well to the public treasury as to the general expenditure, and to the pri-

* He retains, however, not all the former revenue of the Hetman; but in lieu of the taxes enjoyed by his predecessors, 50,000 roubles; a sum not amounting perhaps to a fourth part of the former.

† Georgi says, they were regulated by the Polish statutes. With more propriety it might be said, conformably to the laws introduced under the Lithuanian or Polish sovereignty. Now even those ukases have the force of laws which formerly the Kozaks, so proud of their privileges, would not hear of: they would not admit, but even refused to read them, if they contained ordinances.

‡ The same writer affirms, that some of the Hetmans having abused their authority, it was deemed expedient to leave to this dignity scarcely any thing more than its title. The latter point is difficult to be understood; since even the title no longer exists, except in history. This author in general speaks of several political and military objects as if still in being, though all has been long since altered.

vats coffers of the Hetman. — By an ukase of the year 1788, the present tributes of the Kosaks were ascertained: for the most part they correspond with those of other provinces, though some small diversity appears. In relation to the Kozaks, it is there said: "In lieu of the former imposts, which were unequally levied, and dependent on the will of the constituted authorities, by whom they were exceedingly oppressed, every male individual shall pay 120 kopecks," to which afterwards two kopecks on every ten rubles were added.

To be brief, the Malo-russian Kozaks, though they still bear that appellation, even in ukases and other public documents; yet of their former Kozakian government nothing now remains. The true reason of their abolition probably was, that they were too great an expense to the Crown. Originally they purchased and maintained their own horses; and therefore received great wages. This was afterwards changed; yet their accoutrements were very expensive, especially the uniforms of the officers. At the same time their service was of no greater importance than that at present performed by the light cavalry. They wore short camisoles, huzar-sabres, equipped with huzar bridles and saddles, rode light horses, and were furnished with pistols and carabines. The officers wore the usual long uniform, as in the carabinier-regiments, but which have been since exchanged for the short jacket. This cavalry was introduced by Prince Potemkin. They were first raised as pikaniers, and behaved gallantly in the Turkish campaigns, piercing the Turks with their pikes and then hewing them down with their sabres. Among others the Ne-prof regiment greatly distinguished itself. But the pikaniers-regiments were afterwards likewise reformed into light cavalry, and as such are of great service.

I shall now conclude these loose remarks, by an extract from an old anonymous traveller, in 1665, whose short general description may serve as well at present, so far as it extends, as it did for his times. The peasants in the Ukraine and the adjacent provinces, says he, are in a state of vassalage, as in almost every part of

Poland, being bound to work three or four days in the week for their landlords, and are charged besides with many other duties, as tributes of corn and fowl, for the lands which they hold, and to pay the tenth of sheep and hogs, and all kinds of fruit, as also to carry wood, and to divers other day-labours. Add to this the ill treatment which they receive from the Jews, who are farmers of the noblemen's estates, and who before the wars exacted all these duties with the utmost rigour; and moreover they had farmed out the brewing of beer and the distilling of strong waters; so that we need not much wonder at their frequent revolting, and that in these late wars they contended for their liberty with such obstinacy. It is this austere servitude which has called up all these brave Zaporogian Kozaks, whose number is much increased of late years, through the despair into which the austerity of the nobles and the Jews has cast the people of this frontier, by constraining them to seek their freedom or the end of their miseries among the rest.

The inhabitants of the Ukraine, who are all at present called Kozaks, and glory in carrying that name, are of a proper stature, active, robust, and dextrous in what they do, liberal, and little solicitous to gather riches, great lovers of liberty, and impatient of any yoke; indefatigable, bold and resolute, but very great drunkards, perfidious and treacherous. They delight in hunting, fishing, and in the necessary arts of a rural and at the same time a military life. They have also a peculiar method of preparing the saltpetre with which their country abounds, and from whence great quantities are transported into divers parts of Europe. They carry much of it to Dantzic, where the Hollanders and ships of other nations receive it.

This country is greatly infested with musquitos, which sting so fiercely as to raise blisters on the face and other parts of the body accessible to them. It is impossible therefore, to sleep in summer excepting under a light frame covered with a sort of net or cotton cloth tucked in on the sides of the bed, and hanging down half a foot below it, so that there may be no place left open to their attacks. But they are much more plagued with

with locusts, which come in some years, especially in very dry seasons. They are brought by an East or South-east wind out of Tartary, Circassia, and Mingrelia, which countries are scarcely ever free from them. They come in clouds of five or six leagues long and three or four leagues broad, darkening the air in such sort, that the most clear weather suddenly becomes dusky. Wheresoever they stop, they reap all the corn in less than two hours time, though it be yet green. These insects live only six months in the places where they alight. In autumn they lay their eggs, every one about three hundred, and in the following spring they are hatched, and if the weather be dry turn into so many locusts. The heavy rains kill them, and by this means the country is delivered from that scourge, or else by the North and North-west winds, which drive them into the Euxine. When they are newly hatched and are not yet turned into flies, they creep into houses, into beds, upon the tables, and upon the meat, so that it is hardly possible to eat without swallowing some of them. In the night they fall down into the highways and fields, which are sometimes covered with them; and when a carriage passes over them, they send forth an intolerably ill smell.

The Kozaks are afflicted with a disease called by the physicians *plica*, and in the language of the country *goshesh*. They who are seized with it lose the use of their limbs, as in the palsy, feeling great pains in their nerves; this is followed by a profuse sweat in their head, and after that their hair is all glued together, at which time the palsy leaves them, but their hair remains matted and wreathed in elves-locks. This disease, which is incident to horses as well as men, was thought incurable in that country; but the Sieur de Beauplan assures us he has cured many, by treating them in the same manner as those who are infected with the *lues venerea*, and numbers have been insensibly delivered from it by the change of air, in passing from one district to another. This disease proceeds, according to the common opinion, from the crudity of some other bad quality of their waters; and this is remarkable in it, that it is communicated like the one above-mentioned.

Some children bring it with them into the world, and are cured of it as they grow up.

The language of the Kozaks is a dialect of the Polish, as that is of the Sclavonian. It is extremely delicate, abounding in diminutives, nice turns, and elegant fashions of speech.

As to their religion, they make profession of the Greek, received in this country in the year 942, in the reign of Vladimir tzar of Russia. The greater part of the nobles profess either the Catholic, Lutheran or Calvinistic.

The principal points in the Greek religion wherein they differ from the Latins are, that they do not admit of the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, but from the Father only, thinking, that if they should believe him to proceed from both, it would suppose in him a double understanding and a double will. Or rather, as it is explained by Cyrillus Lucaris: The Greek church does therefore deny the procession of the Spirit from the Son, *quod veretur, ne dicendo à filio ut à patre, duo asserat in divinis principia existentie Spiritus Sancti, quod esset impiissimum*, fearing lest it should assert and introduce two distinct principles of the Spirit of God in the Deity, which would be a horrid impiety.

As to the state of the *vita functi*, they know not well what to determine. For, taking for granted, that the souls of the righteous are not in Heaven, where they shall be after the resurrection of the body, they cannot tell where to put them. But, wherever that place is, which sometimes they call *Paradise*, from the words of our Saviour to the thief upon the cross; sometimes *Abraham's bosom*, from Luke xvi. 22; sometimes *the hand of God*; from that of Ecclesiasticus: The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God; it is certainly distinct, according to them, from the divine presence. For thus they pray in their liturgy: "Remember, Lord, all that sleep in hope of the resurrection and everlasting life; and grant that they may rest, where the light of thy countenance shines forth." And so in the office of burial: "God of spirits and of all flesh, who, having trampled upon death and vanquished the devil, hast given life to the world; do thou, Lord,

Lord, make the soul of thy deceased servant to rest in the glorious, in the pleasant place, in the place of refreshment, whence grief, trouble and sighing are banished." But as for the souls of the wicked and unrighteous, they hold, that they descend immediately into *hades*, the place of condemnation and of God's wrath.

They reject the Romish doctrine of purgatory by fire, as having no foundation in scripture, and thus argue, *ab absurdo*, against it: "If the soul satisfies for sins committed in this life in such a place, then, by parity of reason, part of the mystery or sacrament of penance might be performed there, which is, say they, contrary to the orthodox tenets." Notwithstanding this, however, they fancy the souls of the departed detained and shut up in hiddenmost secret and unknown recesses under ground, there to be perplexed and harrassed, and to suffer *anagorai* or grievous afflictions, and to find ease and refreshment from the prayers and suffrages and oblations and sacrifices of the living. Upon this account it is, that the priest or Pope, in the celebration of the sacrament, standing at the *prothesis*, offers several particles of bread, one in honour of God's Mother, which is placed on the right side of the bread that is to be consecrated; the rest in honour of St. John the Baptist, with the holy and glorious apostles; of St. Basil, St. Gregory the divine, St. John Chrysostom, Athanasius, Cyrillus, Nicholas of Myrea, and all holy Bishops; St. Stephen the first martyr, St. George, Demetrius, Theodorus, and all other holy martyrs; St. Anthony, Euthymius, Saba, Onuphrius, Arsenius, Athanasius of mount Athos, and all holy monks; the holy physicians Cosmas and Damianus, Cyrus and John, Pantaleon and Herimolaus, Sampson and Diomedes, Thallaleus and Trypho, and the rest of them; St. Joachim and Anna, the saint of the day, and all saints; and for his particular archbishop and all the clergy, and for the founder of the church or monastery, for the living and the dead, where he mentions their names, and for all who sleep in hope of the resurrection to everlasting life, to whom, merciful God, do thou give pardon.

These are placed in the patin, and

are carried to the altar of consecration, and by reason of their vicinity to the bread that is to be consecrated, and is afterward actually consecrated, partake of that blessing and sanctification.

The Popes, however, when interrogated, positively deny purgatory, saying, that every one after this life, according to his actions in it, is to expect the day of judgment; the good in pleasant and delightful places with the good spirits; and the wicked in frightful and terrible habitations in company of the bad. Founding this their belief upon that passage of scripture, *Venite benedicti patris mei, possidete regnum cœlorum, &c. et ille maledicti in ignem æternum*; whence they pretend that there is no other judgment but that of the end of the world, it seeming to them incongruous that this sentence should be pronounced against those who are already judged.

Neither do they admit of the celibacy of the priests, but on the contrary, receive none into that office except married men, believing that the Romish priests are anathematized by the council held at Gaugra, in the fourth canon whereof it is said, *Qui spernit sacerdotem secundum legem uxorem habentem, dicens quod non liceat de manibus ejus sacramentum sumere, anathema sit*: and in another place, *omnis sacerdos & diaconus propriam uxorem dimittens, sacerdotio privetur*, thus holding marriage to be so essential to the priesthood, that a priest having buried his wife can no longer exercise his sacerdotal functions. They refuse all councils, posterior to the seventh œcumenical assembled under Pope Adrian, in which they affirm it to have been decreed, that all things decided and resolved on in the preceding councils till that time, should remain firm and stable for ever: but that whosoever for the future should assemble any other council, or meet at it, should be anathema. Accordingly they account all that has been decreed in the church since that era to be heretical and corrupt. The fathers they follow are: St. Basil, St. Gregory Nazianzen, St. Chrysostome. They read also the morals of St. Gregory the Great, and having a high opinion of their sanctity, they hold in extraordinary veneration all the Popes anterior

anterior to the seventh council. They communicate with leavened bread, and deem it strange that the Romish priests should make use of unleavened; imitating the Jews in this, and yet not retaining either their Sabbath or their rite of circumcision. Besides, they allege, that it is expressly set down in the Gospel, that our Saviour at the Last Supper took bread, which cannot be taken for unleavened bread, since the Jews ate not of that excepting at the passover, and standing; whereas on the contrary, our Lord at the institution of the Last Supper, sat down, or rather laid down with the apostles, *recumbentibus duodecim*, &c. and whence they conclude that he did not then keep the passover, but that it was some other repast. They invoke saints and angels, as is the practice in the Romish church, together with the mother of God and the apostles, whose festivals they solemnize; and the Russians principally that of St. Nicholas of Myrea, whom they particularly adore.

They differ likewise from the Latins in this, that in the eucharist the people communicate in both kinds, and that that sacrament is administered to children of three years old. They have their hostias apart for the sick, which are consecrated in the Passion Week.

In their numerous fasts, they abstain not only from flesh, but from butter, milk, cheese, eggs, and fish also: living solely upon cabbage, parsnips, mushrooms, and pulse. Some are so devout that they content themselves with bread, and water, excepting Saturdays and Sundays; for all this, however, they are often drunk in the Lents, not believing, any more than the Poles, that excessive drinking any way breaks their fast. They have four fasts in the year, the first answering to our Lent, and lasts seven weeks; the second begins from the octave after Whitsuntide, and ends at the vigils of St. Peter and St. Paul; the third, from the first of August to the assumption of the Virgin; and the last is during the Advent, which begins fifteen days sooner than that of the Latin Church. They observe the like abstinence on Wednesdays and Fridays. They with the rest of the Greek church acknowledged the pa-

triarch of Constantinople till the tzars of Russia thought fit to nominate the Archbishop of Mosco, upon which nomination he is consecrated by two or three of his suffragans. The Bishops of Black Russia or Southern Russia afterwards however set up a church apart, and seeing the progress of the divisions, made by Luther and Calvin in their respective countries, they determined in a synod which they held for the sustaining of themselves, to re-establish the union of their church with the Roman Catholic; and to this intent in the year 1595 they sent two deputies to Rome, who in the name of the churches of Black Russia, presented in writing a confession of faith conformable to the belief of the council of Trent, after having stipulated that they should retain the ceremonies of the Greek church used when the union was adopted with the Latin at the Council of Florence, but they are since fallen off.

Bloomsbury.

W. T.

* * I hold myself obliged to your Correspondent who, at the top of the second col. p. 328 in your last Volume, requests me to explain some terms, which, though familiar to me, may not be intelligible to the generality of your Readers. The remark is extremely just, and the request so reasonable, that I shall immediately comply with it in the best manner I can:

Arbouses are the fruit known in England, I believe, under the name of water-melons, only growing to much greater perfection.

A *verst*, is a distance equal to 3500 English feet. An English mile is one verst, 368 fathoms and about two yards; 60 English miles are equal to a degree of latitude, as are 104 Russian versts. A mile is 1515 parts of a verst; 106 miles may be estimated equal to three versts, omitting a small fraction.

To make Quas.

Take a quarter of a pound of barley malt, two or three handfuls of rye-malt, and just as much unbolted rye-flour; mix them well together in one or more earthen pans, pour boiling water on the mixture, and stir it together, till it becomes a thin gruel, and the pans are full to within a hand-breath. Stirring this, pour in about

about a thumb thickness of bran. Set the pan in a heated oven, where in some glowing coals yet remain; rake these coals close round the pans; shut up the oven and leave the pans there four and twenty hours; then take them out; pour in again so much boiling water as fills the pans to the brim, and stir it all well together. This done, pour it into a wooden vessel, on the bottom whereof, as is usual in beer-brewing, a layer of straw is spread, and which either beneath or on one side has a spigot and fousel; pour tepid water thereon, according as you would have little or much of this beverage. Let it stand an hour, and then let it out into vessels. Lay in each vessel a small slice of coarse rye-bread, that it may ferment, and put the vessels in the cellar. At the expiration of 24 hours, the Quas is fit for drinking.

For making Quas, barley-malt alone may be used; rye-malt being taken for that purpose only in cases of necessity, namely, when the former is too bad and has not sweetness enough. But the rye-meal cannot be omitted. From the above stated quantities of malt and meal, you get about 6 or 7 cimers, or two ankers of Quas. In summer the vessels are immediately put into the cellar; but in cold winter weather, it should be left standing one whole night in a warm room.

Preparation of the Russian Beverage, denominated KISLITSCH. [Pronounced *Kishitschee*.]

Take about 40 pounds of unbolted rye-meal and two handfuls of rye-malt*; shake this into a wooden tub; pour on it water not hotter than the hand can bear; stir it well, till it becomes a thin gruel; cover the tub with a cloth, and let it stand two hours, to soak; then pour it into a large earthen pan or pot with a cover; put it for 5 or 6 hours into a heated oven; this done, turn it out into a wooden vessel, and pour upon it, if it is made in winter, first hot, and afterwards, rather cold water; in summer however, only cold, so that the infused water amounts to 2 or 2½ ankers in quantity. Now let

it settle till the husks are subsided, then pour it into a tub or cask in which is previously laid a slice of rye-bread, without crust, as also some sprigs of mint or balm, in summer, green; in winter, dried. After it has worked a little, put it in the cellar. When it has well subsided, and has acquired a good acid flavour, bottle it off and cork it well, covering each cork with a piece of bladder. When the liquor has stood in this manner a few days, it is fit for use, and on opening the bottle, it will sparkle like Champagne wine.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Feb. 12.*

IN fulfilment of a promise made to you when last in town, I shall proceed to enlarge the account which you have given in vol. LXXXIV. n. 405, of the late Very Rev. Robert Boucher Nickolls, LL.B. Dean of Middleham, &c. &c.

It is much to be regretted that sufficient materials for a regular biographic memoir of the lamented deceased do not appear to exist; since, had they so existed, the publick would doubtless have been favoured with such a memoir from an abler pen than the one which now ventures to direct the attention of your Readers to the shrine of departed worth.

It would be impossible to delineate a faithful character of the late Dean without occupying too large a portion of your columns; indeed I shall not presume to attempt, what I know I am utterly incapable of performing; and I shall therefore, in the present instance, totally confine myself to that point of view, wherein he furnished us with so striking an example of the union of the sacerdotal and citizen characters—an union which, in his person, was of great advantage to both Church and State, and proved him to be an orthodox Divine, while it shewed him to be a loyal and active member of the community.

When that Enemy to society and mankind the French Revolution began to disperse its specious, but baneful principles, the Dean was among the foremost of those truly patriotic citizens who raised their warning voices in exposing its dangerous ten-

* Some make this drink from buckwheat and oats, and think it then not less, or even more agreeable to the palate.

dency and ultimate object; like Themistocles, he preferred "nipping the bud, to stemming the torrent;" and, in the prosecution of his object, he enlisted all his natural and intellectual powers. In this Revolution, he read, not only a barefaced attempt upon social order and decorum, but a direct attack upon Christianity itself. As a citizen, he repelled the first; and as a presbyter, he defended the church against the second. The press teemed with the labours of his pen, while the pulpit echoed with the sound of his voice; and when the monster dared to erect its crest with additional boldness, like a faithful centinel, he grappled with it in its very den, refuted the assertions of its friends on their own data, and endeavoured to bring into public odium those principles, which, while they spoke "smooth things" to the face, were secretly aiming a fatal stab at the dearest privileges of our country, and the sacred institutions of our ancestors.—Convinced that civil society was of divine appointment, and that its various ramifications were necessary to its due preservation, the Dean manfully unmasked those flattering, deceptive insinuations which were thrown out by designing men, and the object of which was, to render the lower classes of his countrymen dissatisfied with that station in life which an All-wise Providence had assigned them.

* "There must be wisdom and virtue in the higher orders of the community," said the Dean at this eventful period, "to connect and preserve, to defend and direct the several parts of the machine of civil society; while the patient labours and endeavours of the meanest are equally requisite, though subservient, to the prosperity of nations; the foundation of the noblest building, though laid deep and low, and composed of the coarsest materials, has yet the merit of sustaining the whole work, and is no less essential to it than the stateliest and most beautiful pillars *."

* This was it, that this firm friend to our happy Constitution, endeavoured to direct the passions of his indignant neighbours into a proper chan-

nel, and to prevent them from falling into that labyrinth which had been prepared for their reception by the agents of Revolutionary frenzy, and which could not have failed of overwhelming their ill-fated possessors with misery and despair, had they madly precipitated themselves, into its tremendous gulf.

The Dean's labours in the above respect were not in vain: he had the gratification of knowing that his addresses and his writings contributed, in several instances, to arrest the progress of some who were preparing to shake hands "with the abettors of French politics and the vindicators of French atheism†," and to recall others who had formed so dangerous an union, to a proper sense of their civil and religious duties. Although his personal conferences possessed much of the *fortiter in re*, and stood much in need of the *sua-viter in modo*, yet his zeal for the success of the cause in which he had embarked, and his manifest sincerity in his wishes for the welfare of those whom he addressed, supplied, in a great measure, this defect, and induced them to listen to advice communicated in an earnest, though uncouth form, and of such a nature as to furnish ample food for the reflection of the sober hour, and to induce them to forsake the inauspicious convey under which they either had sailed, or were preparing to embark;—to those who yet retained their scruples as to the propriety of a Monarchical Government, he would apply the observation of Tacitus; and while he told them to remember the many blessings which they enjoyed under the happy Government of their own country, he would remind them, in the words of that historian,

"Reipublicæ forma, laudare facilius quam evenire; et si evenit, haud diuturna esse potest."

When that memorable question of the Abolition of the Slave Trade was brought under the consideration of a British Legislature, and before the view of a British publick—when the towering eloquence of a Pitt sup-

† See "The Duty of supporting and defending our Country and Constitution: a Discourse, preached in the Collegiate Church of Middleham, February 10th, 1793, on the prospect of a War."

* See his "Essay on the Principles of French Civism," published in 1792.

ported the persuasive eloquence of a Wilberforce in this great cause of humanity and justice—the Dean was not idle.—The abolition of the above traffic had been an event which he had fondly cherished the hope of witnessing, ever since his personal observation, when abroad *, of the inhumanity of Guinea captains, and (generally speaking) the avaricious temperament of West India planters, had convinced him of the unhappy state in which the African negroes were placed †;—torn frequently when adults from their native soil, to serve the private purposes of others—obliged to be fellow-labourers with those who had been accustomed to the occupation from earliest infancy—he commiserated these wretched creatures, who were impelled, contrary to nature, to follow an employment to which they felt no attachment, to the due performance of which no moral or social ties urged them, and in which their instructors were the Creoles, and their incitement to labour the fear of chastisement. As a freeman of a Nation professing to rank the highest in the scale of nations, as the supporter of freedom, and the friend of humanity; the Dean felt it his duty to protest against the continuance of a traffic, which was a stranger to the name of the one, and a daily violator of the laws of the other; and as a presbyter of the Christian church, he felt himself no less imperiously called upon to raise his voice against a system at direct variance with the fundamental doctrines which she preached—doctrines which taught men to “love one another,” and which told them, that “all things whatsoever we would that men should do unto us, we should do even so to

them.”—Alike unmoved at the reproach of being a religious enthusiast, which was cast upon him on the one hand, and the charge of inconsistency as a favourer of revolutionary principles, which was alleged against him on the other, the Dean steadily pursued his object; telling the one party, that if a fellow-feeling for the sufferings of fellow-creatures, and a desire of alleviating those sufferings, could be called religious enthusiasm, he acknowledged himself as labouring under that disorder ‡; and the other, that if the desire of civilizing a nation rendered unprincipled and barbarous by intestine commotions, occasioned by resistance to illegal captures, savoured of revolutionary principles, he was proud in entertaining them. The endeavours of the Dean to bring the West India Planters to a sense of their true interests, were tantamount to those which he used to impede the progress of Infidelity and disaffection. Numerous were the journeys which he took to forward this great cause of national justice and retribution; and the value of his services may be collected from the public vote of thanks with which he was honoured, from the Society that was formed to assist in accomplishing the great object, which Mr. Wilberforce and his parliamentary associates had in view §. The publications on this subject which owed their appearance to his prolific pen, were numerous; and it is greatly to be regretted, that our lamented friend never kept an accurate account of the pamphlets and incidental tracts, which on this, as on other great questions, he gave to the world. Happily he lived to see the fruits of his labours in the Abolition of this

* The Dean was a native of the West Indies.*

† The above is the substance of what he once mentioned to me in conversation; probably, however, the Dean entertained by far too harsh an opinion of the Guinea Merchants and West India Planters: it is well known that many of the latter were men of the most correct notions and humane habits; and with regard to the former, candour compels us to hope that amongst them, there were many, whose employment had not so steeled the heart as to render it impervious to the calls of humanity!

‡ As his reply to the above cavil, I could fancy our lamented friend adopting the celebrated sentiment of the Roman Comedian—“*Homo sum, et humani a me alienum puto*”—a sentiment, which is said to have been received with reiterating plaudits by a Roman audience, and which has been handed down to succeeding ages, as one, “which speaks with such elegance and simplicity, the language of nature, and supports the native independence of man.”

§ I believe the ever-to-be-remembered Granville Sharp presided when the above vote was passed.

detested Traffic—an abolition, produced, not by the blaze of eloquence, or the trick of declamation; but by solid, well-founded conviction, wrought on the minds of our Legislators by a slow, yet sure progress, and which terminated, as it was certain of doing, in their “breaking the bonds” of Afric slavery, and “throwing away from their native country the stigma with which she had so long been branded.”

When the Roman Catholics petitioned our Legislators for what was called Catholic Emancipation—when they boldly asked for an unqualified repeal of those laws which have been justly denominated “the bulwarks of our Constitution”—the Dean was found at his post. Convinced that a compliance with the above request would be equivalent to an extinction of the Protestant ascendancy in this country, he considered himself called upon, as a presbyter and a citizen, to stand in the breach, on behalf of the Protestant Church and State to which he belonged; and, with all his ability, to protect them from the infliction of so mortal a wound, as an unrestricted concession of Roman Catholic claims could not have failed of giving them. Perhaps no one, in an historical point of view, was more competent to argue this great national question than the Dean was; and although it is to be lamented that his zeal sometimes exceeded his prudence, pending the discussion, yet his firmness in resisting what he thought to be wrong, and his equal firmness in supporting what he conceived to be right, was deserving of universal admiration. Believing that the Roman Catholic Question had never been sufficiently considered by many who had the Protestant cause thoroughly at heart, he endeavoured to excite their attention to it,

as a question of the utmost consequence, and as one, upon the decision of which depended, either the maintenance or the downfall of our civil and religious privileges. With every respect for the Church of Rome as a true branch of the Catholic Church, he did not hesitate to expose those corruptions which in the latter periods of Ecclesiastical History had crept into her pale, and robbed her of that purity which he believed the Church of England to have retained. While he detested the modern Pope, he venerated the ancient Bishop of Rome; and his opposition to the claims of the Roman Catholics arose from his dread of the operation of those principles which teach them to persecute and domineer, instead of to convince and unite*.

In that memorable year (1812) when this country was placed in so awful and novel a situation, when the mighty legions of France were preparing to enter the austere clime of Russia, and, by a conquest of her vast domains, to pave the way for a general subjugation of Europe, then was it that the Dean so greatly distinguished himself in his exertions against the claims of the Roman Catholics;—though far beyond the meridian of life, and sinking fast into the “vale of years,” yet the urgency of the occasion, and the peculiarly threatening aspect of public affairs, aroused his yet active spirit, and induced him once more to enter the “tented field” on behalf of all that he held dear and sacred upon earth—the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of his country! His time, at this moment, was entirely devoted to the service of this sacred cause, and his labours to produce a general consideration of the subject amongst his Protestant countrymen, and to arouse them from that fatal lethargy into which

* It is unfortunate for the discussion of the Roman Catholic Claims, that, unless great care be taken, the party opposing them is very frequently betrayed into the use of expressions, which are calculated to wound the feelings of most honourable and respectable characters. It would be absurd to deny that amongst the Roman Catholics, there is every thing good, great, and noble; and this is most sincerely to be regretted, when it is considered, that those who are otherwise every way calculated to be the ornaments and pride of their native country, are necessarily excluded, by the fundamental laws of that country, from directing themselves, or assisting at her Legislative Councils. It would give me great pain, if, in the general observations which I have above made, I should hurt the feelings of any member of the Roman Catholic Body; but it would have given me far greater pain, if, to avoid hurting those feelings, I had hoodwinked the consideration of a great national question.

they

they appeared to have fallen, were unremitting*; but his success in these particulars was by no means equal to his expectations; and he was almost going to sit down in despair; was preparing to write "Ichabod" on the gates of that Church in which he delighted—when the ever-memorable Charge of the Bishop of Lincoln burst upon the view of the publick, and carried with it that conviction which had so long been wanting to fan the embers of Protestant zeal into a flame.—Happily, the Archdeaconry of Leicester was amongst those districts which first caught that hallowed flame; and the Dean was amongst the most active of those Clergymen who assisted in directing its course. In the month of November in the above year, a Meeting of the Clergy was holden, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature against any further concessions being made to the Roman Catholic Body; and early in the month of December, a very spirited and able Petition was presented from them to the Lords, by their esteemed Diocesan; and to the Commons, by their County Representatives. From this time until the great question received its decision, the Dean remained in a state of the most anxious suspense; but, when the intelligence arrived that the House of Commons had virtually rejected the claims, he gave a vent to his joy, and improved the subject by a very able Discourse, preached a few Sundays afterwards.

Subsequent to this period, and during the life of the Dean, no attempts worth noticing were made by the Roman Catholics to obtain their favourite object; notwithstanding this, he bore the subject in mind, and it was one of his latest requests to an intimate friend, never to neglect an opportunity of calling the attention of the publick to the point;—in a letter written a few months previous to his decease, speaking upon this topic, he remarks, that "it may seem improper to introduce any subject which may have the slightest tendency to provoke discussion, or revive the dis-

putes of former days, at a time, when the welcome appearance of Peace has been universally hailed with the most fervent rejoicings by a delighted people—when the honours of a grateful country have been heaped upon the heads of returning victors, and nothing has been heard but the cheerful sound of congratulation" [alluding to the rejoicings occasioned by the Peace then lately concluded], "but," continues the Dean, "when it is recollected that our dearest interests may be materially injured by our silence, and that an interval of tranquillity may be made use of to lull our suspicions and destroy our energies, by inviting our attention to the ephemeral scenes of present gaiety, when we should be engaged in making preparations for the repulsion of a future attack upon our national liberties; I hope you will not consider my present allusion to the Roman Catholic Question, as either unseasonable or improper." The Dean had his request granted, in not living to witness the Constitution of his country, in his opinion, either altered or infringed upon; and I am quite sure, Mr. Urban, that I am echoing your sentiments, when, in allusion to that Constitution, I exclaim, ESTO PERPETUA!

Until, therefore, Sir, sufficient materials be formed to enable a more powerful pen to rescue the memory of Dean Nickolls from the wreck of time, by giving the world a regular Memoir of his Life and Writings—this sincere, but feeble TRIBUTE to that memory may serve, to shew posterity, through the medium of your perennial pages, that, in his person, Civil Society has lost an able advocate, Humanity a firm friend, and the Constitution of his Country, a faithful presbyter and citizen!

J. STOCKDALE HARRY.

Mr. URBAN, March 1.
WHITTLESFORD, commonly
called Whitsay, is the principal or head town from which the hundred is denominated. In the ecclesiastical division of the county, it

* The Tracts, &c. which the Dean wrote and dispersed upon this life and rite question, were (I had almost said) innumerable; at the period above referred to, a week seldom passed without one of them making its appearance, and his sitting-room bore a greater resemblance to a compositor's study, than the apartment of a private clergyman.

is within the deanery of Camps.

"This place lies about 7 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 8 N. E. of Royston, and had in ancient times a market on Mondays, granted in 1266 to Baldwin de Akeny, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Bartholomew: the market has been discontinued beyond the memory of man, but a tradition still prevails in the village, that it was once a market-town.

"The manor of Whittlesford was successively in the families of Alkin, or Akeny; Hanward, Seales, Bouchner, and Tylney: the Huddlestons, who purchased of the last mentioned family, were possessed of it in 1632, and perhaps much later. About the year 1745, being then the property of Henry Earl of Carlisle, it was sold to John Stevenson, esq. of whose son it was purchased by the father of Ebenezer Hollick, esq., the present proprietor, who has a seat at Whittlesford, built about 18 years ago, at no great distance from the moated site within which stood an old mansion, that had been the seat of the Tylneys and Huddlestons.

"Selden, in his 'Titles of Honour,' speaks of an Alderman's Court having been held here about the year 990. An Alderman's Court, in Saxon times, was somewhat similar to our ASSIZES.

"The Rectory of Whittlesford was given by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to the collegiate church of Warwick, to which it became appropriated: the present impropriator is Thomas Thurnall, esq.

"The Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, are patrons of the vicarage, the advowson of which was procured for them by Thomas Thurlby, Bishop of Ely*."

Dr. Shilton, alias Shorton, Master of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, left money by will to that Society, with which the farm of Beaulieu in this parish was purchased.

In 1802, there were 17 freeholders in Whittlesford; 15 polled at the election in May 1802; and 13 at the election in June in the same year.

The parish of Whittlesford having

been inclosed pursuant to an Act of Parliament, passed in 1809, the impropriator and the vicar have allotments of land in lieu of tythes†.

Not many years ago there was a Baptist Meeting-house at Whittlesford. An account of forty-eight persons being baptized in the ford of the river near the village, may be seen in Robinson's History of Baptism, and in Evans's Sketch of all Religions, p. 145—150.

The wake, or feast, is held on the 11th of June.

The Church, which is built of flint, stone, and brick, is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew, hath its nave, South aisle and porch tiled; its chancel and tower leaded. In the tower are 5 bells thus inscribed:

1. R—G—MADE ME, 1672.—2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME, 1631.—3. THOMAS GARDINER, SUBBURY, FECIT, 1730.—4. JOHN WAYBET MADE ME, 1708.—5. J. BRIANT, HERTFORD, 1793. R. WISKINS AND S. BARNES. C. V.

The principal entrance is by a low porch on the South side.

Nave, length, 39 ft. 3 in.; breadth, 22 ft. 6 in. Chancel, length 37 ft.; breadth 15 ft. 9 in. Aisle, length 79 ft. 2 in.; [West end], breadth 12 ft. 2 in.; [East end], breadth 16 ft. 8 in. Steeple, length 16 ft. 6 in.; breadth 14 ft.

The window at the West end of the nave is divided by two mullions into three cinquefoil-headed lights; on one side is the Lord's Prayer, and on the other, the Belief. The nave is lighted on the North by two windows, each one divided into two lights by a mullion, which branches off at the top into ramifications, and separated from the aisle by three low arches upon octagon pillars. The windows on the North side of the nave appear to have been altered after the completion of the other part of the church, for I find traces on the outside of two small round-headed windows now blocked up. The seats at the West end of the nave are open and appear ancient. There is a large pew at the West end for singers, and near it a blue slab, on which there has once been the brass figures of a gentleman and his two wives; at their feet two boys and six girls; the figures and

* Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. II.

† Whittlesford, St. Mary and St. Andrew, clear yearly value 27l. King's Books, 10l. yearly tenths, 12. Coll. Warwick Propr. Jesus Coll. Camb. and placed among the "Livings discharged." Bacon's Lib. Reg. and Ecton's Thesaurus.

inscription are gone. At the corners of the East end are left two round pieces of brass adorned, I think, with a dragon, or some such monster. There has formerly been a door on the North side of the nave, but now blocked up. Below the blue slab just mentioned, is a white slab, but the inscription is nearly obliterated.

In a pew on the South side, stands the font, which is square, and supported by five round pillars; the inside is round, lined with lead, and has a hole at the bottom to let off the water; there is a plain oak cover to it.

On blue slabs:

"To the memory of Mrs. Lucy Westley *. She died April 21, 1737, in the 52d year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of William Westley, of Cambridge, Grocer, who departed this life August 13, 1723, in the 38th year of his age."

Against the North wall, on a neat monument of white marble, adorned with fruit and cherubs' heads:

Arms. Arg. a cross couped Sab. at each end an annulet of the last. *Westley*. Impaling, Gules, a fesse between two chevrons Vaire.

"Near this place lies the body of William Westley, of Cambridge, Grocer. He was the younger son of Robert Westley, of Whittlesford, Gent. by Elizabeth, his wife. He married Lucy, the eldest daughter of Michael Biddulph of Polesworth in Warwickshire, Esq. by whom he had issue Robert, Elizabeth, Richard, William, Lucy, Biddulph, William, William, who all died in their infancy, and lie buried near their father. He was in his life-time an encourager of the Charity-Schools in Cambridge; and, seeing the good effects of that most excellent charity, he generously left his two farms in Hempsted, in Essex, for the founding a Charity-School in Whittlesford, the place of his birth, and the seat of his family, out of a pious design, to have the children of the poor educated in the fear of God, and instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion, that they might become faithful servants of God, and sincere members of his holy church. He departed this life the 13th day of July † in the 38th year of his age, annoq; Domini 1723.

"This monument was erected at the charge of his widow, the better to preserve the memory of her deceased husband, and of this excellent charity, and to set thee an example, Reader, to go and do likewise."

On an escutcheon fixed against the East wall of the nave:

Arms. Argent, a cross, couped, Sable, between four Annulets of the last for *Westley*; impaling, Or, five bars Sable, over all a bend Gules.

The reading desk and pulpit stand at the East end of the nave; the latter is octangular and covered with black cloth.

On a large blue slab:

The arms of Westley, impaling a chevron, between 3 Goats heads.

"Here lieth interred the body of Robert Westley, of this parish, gent. who departed this life, October 6, 1720, in the 39th year of his age."

The nave is separated from the tower by a pointed arch, on each side of which are the Ten Commandments. The steeple, which stands between the nave and chancel, is parted from the aisle by a low arch similar to those in the nave, and from the chancel by a high pointed arch; on the North side are two windows, and in the North-east corner is a winding-staircase which leads to the bells; the upper part of the tower is lighted by four windows, each one divided by two mullions into three cinquefoil-headed lights. On the East side of the tower, there are two shields, the first contains the arms of Scales: [Gu.] Six escallops, three, two, and one, [Arg.] The arms on the second shield I cannot discern.

The chancel, which is embattled, is lighted by two windows to the North, divided into two lights; the East window consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights, and the window on the South, of three long lights and six upper ones formed by the ornamental part of the stone division; below the last mentioned window are three stalls in the wall neatly carved, and a piscina near them; the ascent to the altar is by two steps.

* "April 26, 1737. Lucy Westley of the parish of Saffron Walden, relict of William Westley was buried." Par. Reg.

† "July the 16th, Mr. William Westley was then buried in woollen." Ibid.

On blue slabs :

"Here lieth the bodies of Thomas Ventris of this parish. gent.; and of Bridget, his wife, who died April the 8th 1636, and the said Thomas died February the 19th 1636."

Arms. [Arg.] on a fesse [Gu.] between two bars wavy [Sa.] three crescents [Or.] *Dod*; impaling, [A.] a dolphin between two bendlets wavy; [Arg.] *Ventris*.

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Martha Dod, wife of Thomas Dod of this parish, esq. who dved 25th of June 1661, and anno ætat. 48."

On a monument of black marble adorned with roses, &c. against the East window of the chancel:

Arms. [Arg.] on a fesse [Gu.] between 2 bars wavy [Sa.] 3 crescents [Or.] *Dod*; impaling: [Arg.] on a chev. [Gu.] betw. 3 goats' heads erased [Az.] attired and colored [Or.] as many lozenges [of the first], on a chief a lion pass. gard. [of the fourth.] *

"f: m.

S.

Marie Thomæ Dod generosi uxoris;
pauperibus nunquam non benignæ,
amicis amicissimæ,
marito semper placidæ.

Obijt 27^{mo} die Julij anno Dom. 1699.
Vivit post fanera Virtus. †

The Aile is lighted by one window to the West, consisting of two parts; on the South by three windows, divided into three lights at the bottom, and six at the top. The mullions of the lowest window on the South side have been broken off, and two wooden ones placed in their stead. This window is square-headed, and has formerly been more ornamented than the rest, but at present consists of three plain lights. The East window is divided into three parts by two mullions; half of the window is now walled up. There has been a piscina in the South wall, which is much out of repair, and is supported on the South side by a brick buttress.

On flat stones at the East end of the aile:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Banks, who died the 21st of July in the year 1735, aged 63 years."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas, son of Thomas and Marcy Banks, who died July the 3d, 1725, aged 22 years."

"Here lieth the body of Marcy Banks, who died September the 20th, 1741, aged 63 years."

"Here lieth the body of Jane Prime, died April 29, 1738, aged 63 years."

One slab robbed of its brass.

The first Register † of Whittlesford begins thus:

"The Register booke of Witlesford, contayning the names of those who have been christened, maryed and buried from the first year of our Majestis most happye raigne, anno domini 1559 until thro p'sent use continuing."

1560. Mrs. Howe, the wife of Mr. Howe, was buried the 29th of April.

1563. Johannes Swattorke baptizatus fuit domi ab obstetrice aliisq. mulierib. x^{mo} die Julij.

The bottom of every page from 1563 to 1598 is thus signed:

"Concordat cum originale, Testor Bonifacius Watts, Robert Symons X his mark, Jhon Nelsons X his mark."

The following memorandum is entered in 1625:

"Cantebr.

"Concerning the lands called Ciprions lands giuen to the towne of Witlesford we doe thinke it fitte that the p'fits coming of these lands shall not hereafter be imployed towards the payment of the taske nor any of the king's carriage, but for the com'on towne charges where most neede shall be. And according to the meaninge of the same gifte it is thus agreed upon at Linton, at a meetinge the ixth of June A'o 1625, before Henery Smith doctor in diuinity, and Michaell Dalton Esqr. two of his Maies Justices of the peace for this countie to whom this matter was referred by my lorde cheile Justice; And to the end that there might be from henceforth a

I have put the colours in brackets, because they are not marked on the stone.

* Mrs. Mary Dod was buried July 29th, 1690, according to the Act for burying in Woollen." Parish Register.

The earliest public injunctions for keeping parochial registers were made in 1535 by the direction of Lord Cromwell, then Vicar-general (who probably took the hint from what he had seen when in Italy, where a similar order had been made a few years earlier). These injunctions were in 1547 confirmed by Edward VI. with a penalty on the ministers for neglect. By a canon of 1603, registers are directed to be made up from 'the law's first taking place;' and more particularly so from the first year of Queen Elizabeth."

Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. II. Part I. p. 20. in the notes.

final

final quiett betwene the said Inhabitants, we think it fitting and it is ordered that this order and agreement be entered into the Church booke and the towne booke. And in them bothe by all the present seoffees and other the Cheife Inhabitants subscribed under every one of their hands. Dated this 10th of June 1625. Leonard Swan, &c."

John Swan signs minister 1647. [see Sawston, vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 226.]

1647. William Gillam the church clerke, buried 25 December.

1649. Old Sarah (a servant at the Lordship) buried Sept^r 7.

Ita testor John Swan.

1652. Thomas Swan, the sonne of John Swan, minister, and of Frances his wife, was baptized the 17th day of March, and borne the third day of the same, between one and two in the afternoon.

1655. Mr. Jasper Brimsmeade (an ancient gentleman) was buried on the last day of February.

1657. Puer meus, infans, simul oritur et moritur, quinto die Aprilis, die sequenti termē traditur.—Henry Farrow (Bailief of the hundred) was buried the fifteenth day of January.—Robert Baron of Saffron Waldon, in the county of Essex, gent. and Martha Dod, daughter of Thomas Dod, of Wittlesford, in the county of Cambridge, gent. were married on the nineteenth day of January.

1658. Otewell Brignell (a chief constable of the hundred) was buried the ninth day of Aprill.—Frances Westley, the daughter of Mr. Robert Westley, and of Jane his wife, was borne on the 29th day of Aprill early in the morning, and baptized on the 6th day of May next after.—George Fisher (the church clerke) was buried on the 21st day of May.—Mistress Anne Fleetwood (who died at Goodman Frenches) was buried September the 25th.—Jane Crosfield (who died in the Guild Hall) was buried on the first day of October.

1659. John Swan ceases to sign in 1659, and begins again in 1662.

1662. Edward Colt (the parish clerke) was buried the 12th day of February.

1670. John Swan ceases in 1670.

It was the fashion in 1694 and the following years to get married in a College chapel.

"Mr. Thomas Dod and Mrs. Jane Turner were married in London in Charter-house Chapell, June the 25th, 1695.

"Mr. Roger Gillingham and Mrs. Ann Wigmore, both of this parish, were married in the parish church of Wittlesford, Feb. 13. A. D. 1706.

"By Sa. Townsend."

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1816.

No particular memorandum occurs, except the collection of small sums on briefs between 1707 and 1713, for churches, losses by fire, &c. The collections on an average were from one to two shillings.

In the years 1737 and 1738. Mr. Torriano of Jesus College, and Mr. Alvis of St. John's College, appear as officiating ministers, among the marriages.

The second Register, which begins May 19, 1746, contains Baptisms to Dec. 1, 1805; Marriages to 1754; and Burials to 1774, and also in the year 1805.

Ministers' Names:

1. Ralph Blakeston, A. M.—"He was born in the Bishoprick of Durham, had been vicar successively of Gilden-Morden and Whittlesford, in this county, sometime before the Rebellion; he had also the rectory of Bromsted, in Norfolk, but whether he was sequestered from thence, I am not informed; it is certain he lost his fellowship April 8, 1644, and was restored in 1660, in which year also, he became rector of Kyton in his native county, to which he was presented by Dr. Cosin." *Carter's Cambridge*, p. 223.

2. Robert Clarkson, B. D.—"He was born in Northumberland 1609, he became vicar of Whittlesford in this county. Whether he lost that or not in the confusions, I cannot say; but this is sure, that in 1644 he was turned out of his fellowship, and survived not the Restoration." *Ibid.* pp. 222, 223.

3. John Lucas, Sen. 1715.—Jesus coll. Camb. A. B. 1705. A. M. 1709.

4. James Jefferys, 1722.

5. Dickenson, 1730.

6. Richard Oakeley, 1741.—Jesus coll. Camb. A. B. 1731. A. M. 1735.

7. Frederick Keleer, 1746.—Emanuel coll. A. B. 1714. A. M. 1718.

8. Benjamin Richardson, 1748.—Jesus coll. A. B. 1733. A. M. 1737.

9. Benjamin Newton, 1752.—Jesus coll. A. B. 1743. A. M. 1747.

10. Milner, Jesus coll.

11. Samuel Birdmore, Jesus coll. A. B. 1759. A. M. 1762.

12. Francis Henson, Sidney coll. 1771.—Rector of Kilvington (a college living) in Yorkshire. Sidney coll. A. B. 1759. A. M. 1762. S. T. B. 1769.

13. Edward Walaby, Benet coll. 1776.—A. B. 1775. A. M. 1776.

14. Claud Martyn, Sidney coll. 1778.—A. B. 1772. A. M. 1775.

15. Wm. Taylor, Benet coll. 1781.—
A. B. 1777. A. M. 1780.

16. Phil. Douglas, Benet coll. 1785.
—A. B. 1781. A. M. 1784, present Master of Benet coll.

17. Geo. Barlow, Christ coll. 1786.—
A. B. 1785.

18. Andrew Peru of St. Peter's coll.
and Little Shelford, Cambr. 1806.—A. B.
1772.

19. John Brooke, Jesus coll. 1807.
—A. B. 1795. A. M. 1799. Present Vicar,
and Vicar of Elmstead in Essex.

Rev. James Spence, A. M. Senior
Fellow of Clare Hall, is the present
Curate.

Edward Godfrey, Parish Clerk.

Marriages, from 1800 to 1812, inclusive, 41. Births and Baptisms, 111 males, 108 females. Burials, 52 males, 55 females. Increase 112.

It appears by the returns made under the Act of Parliament for ascertaining the population of this kingdom in 1801, that there were 62 houses in this village, of which two were uninhabited; 100 families, consisting of 416 persons. In 1811 there were 63 inhabited houses, and one uninhabited, and 105 families, consisting of 462 persons.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

IN this age of book-making and reading, I am inquisitive on all subjects of a literary nature, from a consideration that not only the present generation, but also that which is rising in quick succession upon us, derive in a great degree from this source their tone of private thought and reasoning, which give in their turn to the mind its form and complexion. With very little exception, among almost all ranks, the female sex in particular are devoted to the lighter literary productions of the times, of which they may be very justly styled the patronesses. If we visit the drawing-room of the lady of any rank, down to the apartment of the various individuals who compose her domestic establishment, their table will exhibit the Novel, the Pamphlet, or some fashionable Magazine, in order to fill up, or what may be more properly said, to throw away their time upon. The former of these publications having a character already too well declared, we can only reflect with regret on the most seri-

ous *égarements* it has caused in some part, and the misconception it has given birth to in the generality of its readers, in respect of the real design, destiny, and importance of human existence. In respect to periodical publications they should bear a higher character, in as much as they ought to be regarded as the representative of the general mind of the day, as the department of the press more essentially connected with moral and social improvement, because they form the link between the literary and the inquiring orders of society. But there is yet a higher and more particular motive respecting the communications they bear, arising out of what I have already observed, their access to no inconsiderable part of society, the *British females*, on whose account they ought to be subservient to the office of conveying the useful and improving varieties of the progress of the Sciences, of Literature, of Policy, of Morals, of Manners; but, above all, their pages should be adorned by that great preservative of female honour, *Religion*. And, although greatly differing from the last-mentioned high principle of human actions, there is another department that forms too prominent a feature in the portrait of our day, to be passed over with disregard,—I mean the scenes of mimic life as they are delineated in our public Theatres, that mirror of human nature that offers to our view *the very form and pressure of the times**; where Vice is too successfully arraying herself in the robe of Innocence, is obtaining a triumph in polluted times like these, insulting to Virtue, and has insinuated a fatal essence into the bosom of the simple and wavering female, worse than the Lernean poison. The Play of "The Stranger," Sir, we know to be a production of the German School, whose doctrines although we profess to disapprove, yet, like admiring votaries, we fly to witness those seductive errors, which regard with an eye of indifference, or rather of permission, the grossest deviations from moral rectitude. To illustrate this assertion, I will lay before you a short

* Alluding to the extraordinary admiration excited by the performance of "The Stranger" at Covent-Garden Theatre.

Translation of German morality, which I have made from a late Work, the celebrated Madame de Staël's "Germany." This Lady informs us, that, "in Germany, Love is a Religion, a romantic Religion, which too easily tolerates every thing that sensibility is willing to excuse; it must be avowed, that the facility of making divorces, in some of the provinces, casts a stain on the sanctity of marriage. It is there that they change their partners with as little anxiety as if they were employed in arranging the incidents of a Drama. It is impossible to deny that the women have finished by taking such a part in immorality, as to have destroyed their legitimate and true empire *." The female mind, Sir, of our day, and of our own soil, is possessed of an intelligence and knowledge which their fair ancestors would have thought it impossible for it to attain. Would I could say, that they are equally distinguished by the charm of innocence, and the practice of those virtues that are their richest ornament. To account in some measure why it is not so, let us pry into the mysteries of modern Education, that in which our daughters of Britain, in the elevated rank of fashion and fortune, are initiated by a number of professors engaged for that purpose. Such is the attainment of our modern pupils in the complex science of Music, that we may listen with delight to the most melting strains, or the brilliant rapidity, of a performance on the piano-forte, or the harp; but, to acquire this state of perfection, four hours daily of their existence is devoted, or rather sacrificed. Our mother-tongue, with all its copiousness, energy, and feeling, is under sentence of banishment from domestic intercourse, and is ungratefully supplanted by the use of every means to force an acquirement in its place of a correct idiom and easy flow of foreign language. If we admire an artificial creation, we may linger with astonishment over that raised into fancied existence by the faithful portraiture, or the glowing tints of the pencil, and the no less successful imitation of the Indian Japan. Are we susceptible of the magic power of the dance, we may behold with breathless surprise the lovely British

maid, the symmetry of whose form may vie with the matchless chisel of Phidias himself, loosely attired in the demi-nudity of the Grecian costume, exhibiting her person as a *figurante* in the artful steps of operational mazes and jumpings; but there is one figure, naturalized by these liberal times, which I consider with greater observation than any of its competitors, the *Waltz*. I am not so fastidious as to assert that this dance is without its *attrails*, or that it may not be admitted between children or young ladies, with their male relations; but I am of opinion that an elegant susceptible young female, in the tonish undress of the ball-room, who associates her person with a man of free or libertine habits and designs, may be considered to have already made a step towards at least *mental* seduction. From the prejudices which fashion never fails to obtain in its own support, I have little doubt that some sarcastic looks will be directed against my opinions, with accusations of false delicacy, fastidiousness; but I am proof against the attacks of popular immorality, even when shaded under the veil of elegance and education. Being well aware, Sir, that corruption never ascends from the lower to the higher circles, we must correct the evil at the source; it is to the elevated ranks that we ought to look for examples; the greater the height from which they descend, the deeper and more lasting is the impression they make. The corruption of the meaner citizen is more easily repressed, from being more obscure in its progress and consequences. That something is wrong, too many proofs of female error (rather let me give it its more appropriate name, crime) announces to us. We will admit that a British Lady, adorned with the exterior and brilliant decorations of modern education, and embellished with some pretensions to literary endowments, is the most accomplished, and most fascinating of women: she must be beheld with admiration. But let us examine with an anxious observation, with what powers that education strengthens her to support the dignified and important characters she hopes she is destined to be called upon one day to fulfil. How far, as a wife, will it enable her to maintain her conjugal fidelity

fidelity towards the man who commits to her faith the attributes that form his earthly happiness, his honour, fortune, rank, and name? How far has her education endowed her with the ability of exercising towards his offspring the performance of maternal cares and duties? Alas! it has been proved, and it is a solemn and lamentable truth, that the bosom of an affectionate husband, the natural repository of the virtue and honour of his wife, ceases from being their sanctuary; even thither the destroyer pursues his prey, and snatches from thence his unhappily not unwilling victim. From events like these we must necessarily conclude, that the real purpose of education are defeated, if it do not correct the evil tendencies of the disposition, and purify the passions of those gross dregs that disturb and impel the movements of the heart. If it fail to keep in subjection the ultimately fatal irregularities, we may infer, that the ground-work of the present so much vaunted plan of our British female education is laid in error. Restraints and self-government over unruly tendencies make the pride, because they are the victories, of the sex. Modesty and reserve are the out-work and guardian of their happiness. Sir, let the fair sex be taught that their bosoms are the mansions wherein, in this world, the virtues delight to dwell; that, being driven from thence, their sanctuary, they will forsake the earth, and follow Astræa to a better region.

The department becoming the female sex is easy to maintain, and gracious in its appearance, being the offspring of a certainty that its influence gives the *ton* to the manners and morals of society. Let, above all others, the British fair keep it always in recollection, that if Women do not by volatile indiscretions depart from the chaste decencies that ought ever to surround them, Men will not, unless they are depraved indeed, forget those decencies and the respect which the female presence ought always, and never fails to, inspire.

Such are the opinions upon which I have employed my pen. Should you think them adapted to the present times, and to your *Miscellaneous Work*, they are at your service. In

that case, I flatter myself that some female eye may glance not unprofitably upon them, which will encourage me to communicate further observations. S. H.

MAY FAIR.

MR. URBAN, *March 6.*

FIFTY Years have passed away since this place of amusement was at its height of attraction: the spot where the Fair was held still retains the name of May-Fair, and exists in much the same state as at the above period: for instance, Shepherd's-market, and houses surrounding it on the North and East sides, with White Horse-street, Shepherd's-court, Sun-court, Market-court. Westwards an open space extending to Tyburn (now Park) lane, since built upon in Chapel-street, Shepherd's-street, Market-street, Hertford-street, &c. Southwards the noted Ducking Pond, house, and gardens, since built upon, in a large Riding School, Carrington-street*, &c. The Market-house consisted of two stories; first story, a long and cross aisle for butcher's shops, externally, other shops connected with culinary purposes; second story, used as a Theatre at fair-time, for dramatic performances. My recollection serves to raise before me the representation of the *Revenge*, in which the only object left on remembrance is the "black man," Zanga. Below, the butchers gave place to toy-men and gingerbread-bakers. At present, the upper story is unfloored, the lower ditto nearly deserted by the butchers, and their shops occupied by needy peddling dealers in small wares; in truth, a most deplorable contrast to what once was such a point of allurements. In the areas encompassing the market building were booths for jugglers, prize-fighters, both at cudgels and back-sword, boxing-matches, and wild beasts. The sports not under cover were mount-banks, fire-eaters, ass-racing, sausage-tables, dice ditto, up-and-downs, merry-go-rounds, bull-baiting, grinning for a hat, running for a shift, hasty-pudding eaters, eel-divers, and an infinite variety of other similar pastimes. Among the extraordinary and wonderful delights of the happy spot,

* The noted Kitty Fisher lived in this street.

take the following few items which still hold place within my mind, though I cannot affirm they all occurred at one precise season. The account may be relied on, as I was born, and passed my youthful days in the vicinity, in Piccadilly (Carter's Statuary), two doors from the South end of White Horse-street, since rebuilt (occupied at present by Lady Pulteney.)

"*Ducking Pond*," with a large commodious house, good disposure of walks, arbours, alcoves; and, in an area before the house, an extensive basin of water, otherwise Ducking-pond, for the recreation of lovers of that *polite and humane* sport. Persons who came with their dogs paid a trifling fee for admission, being considered the chief patrons and supporters of the Pond; others, who visited the place as mere spectators, paid a double fee. A duck was put into the pond by the master of the hunt; the several dogs were then let loose, to seize the bird. For a long time they made the attempt in vain; for, when they came near the devoted victim, she dived under water, and eluded their remorseless fangs. Here consisted the *extreme felicity* of the *interesting* scene. At length, some dog, more expert than the rest, caught the feathered prize, and bore it away, amidst the loudest acclamations, to his most fortunate and envious master. This diversion was held in such high repute about the reign of Charles II. that he, and many of his prime nobility, did not disdain to be present, and partake with their dogs of the *elegant entertainment*. In Mrs. Behn's Play of "Sir Patient Fancy" (written at the above period), a Sir Credulous Easy talks about a cobbler, his dog-tutor, and his expectation of soon becoming "the Duke of Ducking Pond."

"*Mountbanks Stage*." One was erected opposite the Three Jolly Butchers public-house (on the East side of the market area, now the King's Arms). Here Woodward, the imitable Comedian and Harlequin, made his first appearance as Merry-Andrew: from these humble boards, he soon afterwards found his way to Covent Garden Theatre*.

* Mr. Woodward was always intimate in my father's family.

"*Beheading of Puppets*." In a coal-shed attached to a Grocer's shop (then Mr. Frith's, now Mr. Frampton's), one of these mock executions was exposed to the attending crowd. A shutler was fixed horizontally, on the edge of which, after many previous ceremonies, a puppet laid its head, and another puppet then instantly chopped it off with an axe. In a circular stair-case window, at North end of Sun-court, a similar performance took place, by another set of puppets. The condemned puppet bowed its head to the sill, which, as above, was soon decapitated. In these representations, the late punishment of the Scotch chieftain (Lord Lovat) was alluded to, in order to gratify the feelings of Southern loyalty, at the expence of that farther North.

"*Strong Woman*." In a fore-one-pair room, on the West side of Sun-court, a Frenchman submitted to the curious the astonishing strength of his wife. A blacksmith's anvil being procured from White Horse-street, with three of the men, they brought it up, and placed it on the floor. The woman was short, but most beautifully and delicately formed, and of a most lovely countenance. She first let down her hair (a light auburn) of a length descending to her knees, which she twisted round the projecting part of the anvil, and then, with seeming ease, lifted the ponderous weight some inches from the floor. After this, a bed was laid in the middle of the room; when, reclining on her back, and uncovering her bosom, the husband ordered the Smiths to place thereon the anvil, and force upon it a horse-shoe! This they obeyed; by taking from the fire a red-hot piece of iron, and with their forging hammers completing the shoe, with the same might and indifference as when in the shop at their constant labour. The prostrate fair one appeared to endure this with the utmost composure, talking and singing during the whole process: then, with an effort, which to the by-standers seemed like some supernatural trial, cast the anvil from off her body, jumping up at the same moment with extreme gaiety, and without the least discomposure of her dress or person.

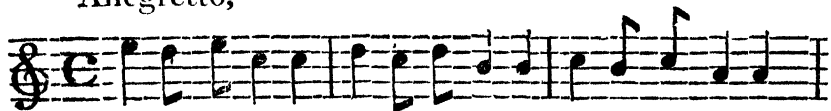
That no trick or collusion could possibly be practised on the occasion was obvious, from the following evidence.

dence. The audience stood promiscuously about the room, among whom were our family and friends; the smiths utter strangers to the Frenchman, but known to us, therefore the several efforts of strength must have proceeded from the natural and surprising power this foreign dame was possessed of. She next put her naked foot on a red-hot salamander, without receiving the least injury; but this is a feat familiar with us at this time. Here this kind of gratification to the senses concluded.

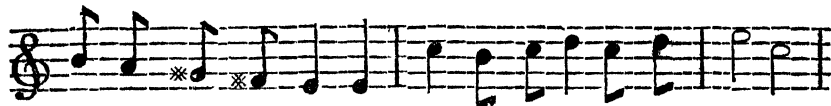
"*Tiddy - Doll.*" The celebrated vender of gingerbread who, from his eccentricity of character, and extensive dealings in his way, was always hailed as the king of itinerant tradesmen*. In his person he was tall, well-made, and his features handsome. He

affected to dress like a person of rank; white gold lace suit of cloaths, laced ruffled shirt, laced hat and feather, white silk stockings, with the addition of a fine white apron. Among his harangues to gain customers, take this specimen: "Mary, Mary, where are you *now*, Mary? I live, when at home, at the second house in Little Ball-street, two steps underground, a wiscum, riscum, and a why-not. Walk in, ladies and gentlemen; my shop is on the second floor backwards, with a brass-knocker at the door. Here is your nice gingerbread, your spice gingerbread; it will melt in your mouth like a red-hot brick-bat, and rumble in your inside like Punch and his wheel-barrow;" ever finishing his address by singing this tag end of some popular ballad †:

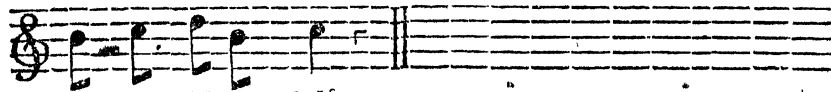
Allegretto,



Ti-tid-dy, ti-ti, ti-tid-dy, ti-ti, ti-did-dy, ti-ti,



tid-dy did-dy dol-lol, ti-tid-dy ti-tid-dy ti-ti,



tid-dy tid-dy, dol. *

Hence the nick-name of *Tiddy-doll*. In Hogarth's print of the execution of the "Idle Prentice" at Tyburn, *Tiddy-doll* is seen holding up a gingerbread cake with his left hand, his right being within his coat, and addressing the mob in his usual way: "Mary, Mary, &c." His costume agrees with the aforesaid description. For many years (and perhaps at present) allusions were made to his name, as thus, "You are so fine, (to a person dressed out of character,) you look like Tiddy Doll.—You are as tawdry

as Tiddy Doll. — You are quite Tiddy Doll, &c."

Soon after the late Lord Coventry occupied the house, corner of Engine-street, Piccadilly, (built by Sir Henry Hunlocke, bart. on the site of a large antient Inn, called the "Greyhound,") he being annoyed with the unceasing uproar, night and day, during the Fair, (the whole month of May) procured, I know not by what means, the entire abolition of this festival of "Misrule" and disorder.

J. CARTER.

* He was a constant attendant in the crowd on Lord Mayor's day.

† Perhaps a musical Antiquary may favour us with the name of the ballad.

"Ingenuas

"Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros."

Abbots Roding, March 10.

"**M**ANNERS maky'th Man"—
was the motto of the founder
of the public school where I received
the last six years of my education.

From the coarse language, with
which I have been attacked, p. 126,
by *Clericus Londinensis*, it is evident,
that he was not bred in the Old
School. And it is equally evident,
that, though he may be an Assistant
in one of the most fashionable chapels
at the West end of the town, he
has not elicited a single spark of po-
liteeness from the spirit of the man-
ners prevalent in that congregation.

Not having been accustomed to re-
ceive from those friends with whom
I associate, this language, "*It is false
—I defy you,*" &c. I cannot think of
entering the lists with a man, who
has discarded the common civilities of
a gentleman. Indeed, with a man,
who attacks me with a mask on his
visage, and with a pen in his hand
inditing an anonymous letter when
I have laid myself open to the world,
by signing my own name, and the
place of my residence—can it be ex-
pected that I will condescend to en-
gage in a contest so illiberal, as every
part of his letter proves? With no
man will I hold any correspondence,
who discovers himself to be intempe-
rate in his passions, and abusive in his
language.

But I suspect, that there is a snake
in the grass: and that the crafty and
wily serpent is no less than the Clergy-
man himself, *ipsissimus ipse*, in dis-
guise, whose advocate *Clericus Lon-
dinensis* pretends to be. But be this
as it may. However, at the same
time that I cannot bring myself to
make any reply to a letter so illibe-
ral as that in question, I shall take
leave to offer a few observations to
the consideration of that part of your
Readers, who can form their opinions
with candour, and decide with equity
in judgment.

In the first place then I observe,
that it never was my intention, so to
degrade myself in my own opinion,
or in that of others, as to become an
Informer, or a Public Accuser of any
one Member of our Church. With
how much propriety and justice
should I have incurred the odium
of every one, and how justly should
I have exposed my own folly, if

I had had the weakness of endea-
vouring to bring to the bar of human
judgment a Clerk in Orders—who,
misled by his own conceit and vanity,
had made any alteration in the Deca-
logue? But, by wishing to convince
him of his error, and to point out
the danger of introducing any inno-
vation into the order of our Church
service, without inserting the name
of the individual—or marking the
church or chapel where such a vio-
lation of the Act of Uniformity was
committed—much good might be the
result; and no injury incurred by the
person so offending, and disposed to
correct the offence which he had
given.

Let it not here be judged to be ar-
rogant, or assuming, to point out the
delicate manner, in which one of the
most treacherous acts upon record in
history was so finely drawn out to
notice by Him who had a thorough
insight into all the secret transactions
of the human heart. Though the
deep offence was publicly announced,
yet not one of those who were pre-
sent could discover in the complex-
ion of any one at table the black in-
gratitude lurking within the breast
of the apostate; but each one, sur-
prized at the information, put the
question to their heavenly Lord and
Master, "Lord, is it I?"

How far this beautiful example
might be resorted to, to illustrate the
subject under discussion, I forbear to
prosecute.

Much easier will it be to observe
farther, that I should greatly err by
exposing the names, in print, to the
public eye, of particular persons, to
corroborate and support by their tes-
timony the truth of the charge in
question. Such a useless discovery
would answer no other end, but to
expose them to be bespattered with
the same filth which has been so pro-
fusely thrown upon me.

To these observations let me add
one concluding remark, and then put
an extinguisher on the subject for
ever.

My final observation is, that, since
almost all the Chapels at the West
end of the town are so held upon
lease, that the proprietor, unless
otherwise restricted, might convert
his Chapel into a potatoe-warehouse,
or a riding-school, or a *Rhedarium*—
for very few, or any of them, have
ever been set apart by Episcopal con-
secration

secration to a religious purpose,—it would prove extremely difficult to the Spiritual Quixote to correct any notorious breach of our religious service therein committed, by seeking to bring down upon the head of the offender the thunder of the Church. Instead therefore of resorting to vindictive punishment, he would, in my opinion, act a much wiser part, by endeavouring, as a friendly admonitor, to bring back the wanderer from the error of his ways, and with the cloak of charity to cover the multitude of his sins.

WILLIAM-CHARLES DYER.

MR. URBAN, *Scarborough, Nov. 18.*

A CHILD was killed here a few weeks ago, by having a large dose of laudanum, &c. administered to it; the bottle containing the fatal mixture being mistaken for its medicine bottle. Such occurrences are not rare; but I think they might be in a great measure prevented, by rendering it unlawful to sell dangerous medicines, or to retail poisonous drugs, except in bottles or boxes distinguished by their shape, or size, or colour, or by some protuberances or indentations, or such other marks as could not easily escape notice.

Such boxes and bottles would soon be generally known, especially if some distinguishing mark of universal application were adopted, and notice thereof given in the newspapers.

There is one occurs to me which might perhaps suffice. It is merely a hoop similar to those on the necks of decanters, &c.; but on this head I should think it would be advisable to invite the suggestions of Apothecaries and Druggists, and of their box and bottle manufacturers.

Hoping you may be kind enough to give publicity to these brief hints, and that some benevolent individual, possessing influence, may endeavour to effect what is proposed;

I remain, &c.

J. B.

MR. URBAN, *Temple, March 22.*

THERE never was a time when sacred and profane subjects were so mingled as at present. One instance I refer to is Lord Byron's Hebrew Melodies. Another instance appeared in a Concert, patronized by a Noble Duke: a catch or glee commenced the concert; then followed a

piece of music on a sacred subject; the audience were afterwards favoured with "Together let us range the fields;" and the whole concluded with —what does the Reader suppose? can he guess? the "*Gloria Patri.*" Surely all this is miserable taste.

If this spirit confined itself to the concert-room, it would have been well; but it is notorious, and a subject of deep regret to all real friends of the Establishment, that the present music in the fashionable Chapels in the West end of the town is a shocking mixture of sacred and profane. Will the congregations in country churches believe that the music to some of the Psalms is played to resemble the thunder of the Almighty —others, the roaring of the waves? Yet this is really the fact. Can the congregation join?

I wish some public-spirited individual would publish the plain music and words of a dozen of the most popular Psalms, and the morning and evening Hymns. If these were published and well recommended, the present melo-dramatic performances would be driven out of the churches and chapels.

PALATINUS.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We suspect our Correspondent who dates from *Green's Norton* to be a wicked wag; and we doubt whether even the long and strong arm of Lord Ellenborough would reach so far as St. Paul's Church at Nevis.—Almost every parish register, in 1653, would furnish many such extracts as that of "*William Gibbins, alias Sutton,*" being appointed "Parish Register."

We hope our *Alresford Friend* has got our last SUPPLEMENT. His kind letter is returned to the Post-office.

E. says, there is a mistake in p. 175, in the account of the Prince who now seems destined to marry our young Princess. He is Prince Leopold George Christian Frederic, of Saxe Cobourg Saalfeld, born December 16, 1790, second and youngest brother of Ernest the reigning Duke, who succeeded upon the death of his father Francis, December 9, 1806. (see vol. LXXVI. p. 1252.)—What title must he have? Duke of *Monmouth?* or *Kendal?* Prince George of Denmark was Duke of *Cumberland*, Earl of *Kendal*, Baron of *Oakingham*.

The communications of Mr. HILLYARD, Mr. L. ALLEN, Account of C. G. CIBBER, and his Works, &c. in our next.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

33. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey; compiled from the best and most authentic Historians, valuable Records, and Manuscripts in the Public Offices and Libraries, and in private Hands. With a Fac-Simile Copy of Domesday engraved on Thirteen Plates. Begun by the late Rev. Owen Manning, S. T. B. Rector of Peperharrow, and Vicar of Godelmington, in that County. Enlarged and continued to the year 1814, by William Bray, of Shire, in that County, Esq. Fellow and Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Three large folio Volumes. White and Co.*

WE congratulate the Lovers of Topography, and especially those who are connected with the County of Surrey, on the completion of these very handsome and well-digested volumes; and we must also congratulate the surviving Editor, who has so ably filled up the outlines delineated by his deceased Friend.

From his first settlement in Surrey, Mr. Manning had employed himself in the collection of materials for a History and Antiquities of that County; and, by the support of men of the first talent in such departments, possessed himself of a mass of information which falls to the lot of few persons engaged in such pursuits. His comprehensive mind and exquisite penmanship brought them to a perfection which justly made all the lovers of our National Antiquities deeply regret that his modesty could never be persuaded to think them sufficiently complete for publication: *Nil actum reputans si quid superesset agendum.*—For several years before his death (which happened Sept. 9, 1801, at the age of 82), he had more than once printed specimens of his work, and publicly solicited assistance; but a total loss of sight put it out of his power to second the warmest wishes of his friends, that he would print the work under his own inspection.

"We (says the late Mr. Gough soon after Mr. Manning's death) will not discourage the hope that they may yet see the light. To those who were acquainted with his erudition and metaphysical knowledge, his mild and philanthropic disposition, his moral virtues, the great

propriety of his deportment, the steady and long-continued discharge of his professional duties, and of all the social virtues which are of the highest import to the community, both in a private and public capacity, Mr. Manning, though gathered to his fathers' ripe in the vale of years, will be a real loss."

In 1803, proposals were issued in due form, for printing "The History and Antiquities of Surrey;" the first volume of which appeared in 1804, under the able superintendence of Wm. Bray, Esq. the present worthy Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, than whom, the arduous task could not have devolved to a more assiduous or a more intelligent Coadjutor; and some extracts from his interesting Prefaces will best illustrate the present article.

"The late Rev. Owen Manning, part of whose work is here presented to the Publick, was eminently qualified for such an undertaking, by his critical skill in the Saxon language, by his general learning, by his social virtues, the great propriety of his deportment, and the steady discharge of his professional duties, which not only gained him the esteem, but the confidence of all, and the communications of many, from whence he collected an abundant mass of information. He was for many years blessed with strong health which defied fatigue, and he bestowed the most unwearied attention on this History (except during the four years in which he was occupied in the publication of Mr. Lye's Saxon Dictionary), till the loss of sight put a period to his labours. — It is deeply to be regretted that he did not himself complete and publish the work which his friends had so long expected and desired, before that calamity had deprived him of the power to comply with their wishes. He had formed a plan differing in one respect from that of any preceding writer on such subjects. He began with the *Terra Regis* in Domesday (or that landed property possessed by the King); and, after illustrating it by a Commentary, he intended to deduce the History of those particular estates to modern times. He had himself drawn a Map of all the places in the County mentioned in that venerable Record, and he had caused to be engraved on copper a *fac-simile* of the whole of it which relates to this County;

he had written an introduction; he had drawn up and transcribed in his own clear and beautiful hand-writing nearly all this part. — For the other parts of the County he had made large collections; but these are left merely in the form of notes, with the exception of a very few parishes, which he had begun to digest. In this situation were his papers at the time of his death. It was wished that this work should be published for the benefit of his widow, as well as for the gratification and information of the public; and if one of Mr. Manning's friends (whose splendid and elaborate work on Sepulchral Monuments, as well as his topographical publications; whose indefatigable application, and whose collection of English Topography and History is superior to that of any private collector, are so well known) could have been prevailed on to have undertaken the task, it would have insured the production of the work in a manner in every respect worthy of its Author. Mr. Gough unfortunately declined it; but he did not decline the service of his friend's family, as he took the laborious task of superintending the press, and he opened his own inexhaustible stores for the use of it. Under these circumstances it has fallen to the lot of one who shrinks from every, the smallest, degree of comparison, to endeavour a completion of the work. All he can say in excuse for the attempt is, that from an early part of his life he had attended to the History of his native soil, to which he is bound by so many ties; that he had had opportunities of giving considerable information to Mr. Manning, of the descent of Manors, &c. as well from his own collections as from the British Museum; that he never lost sight of what he, in common with every one, most anxiously wished to have received from the pen of his friend; that he has visited nearly all the Churches in the County; that, on venturing to intimate his present intentions, the public offices of records have been opened to him in that very handsome and liberal manner which Mr. Manning had himself experienced; and that many gentlemen of the County, and many of his professional brethren, have most readily given him their assistance."

In his Preface to the second volume, published in 1810, Mr. Bray observes,

"The Editor of a County History undertakes a laborious task on a certainty that from the nature of his subject he can expect the applauses of few, if indeed he obtains those of any. He does not

write a Novel to amuse the idle; his work is not calculated to entertain the general reader. It does not admit of those graces of language, those well-turned periods, which flow from the pen of the Historian of a Kingdom or of some great event; he has no opportunity of displaying a profound judgment, if he happen to possess it, by tracing important effects to remote causes; he has little more to narrate than the changes of property, in technical language which admits of no great variation. His work, though Historical, is rather an Historical Dictionary, but without having the advantage of being so frequently referred to as is that useful accompaniment of a library, a Dictionary of Language. The qualifications required for a work of this kind are, industry in searching for records and papers, patience in examining, and accuracy in extracting them. To the first the Editor thinks he may lay some claim. There is not a parish described in this volume which he has not visited; there are only two churches, the inside of which he has not seen, and the monuments in which he has not personally examined, once at least, but to many he has made repeated visits. If journeys were likely to procure a sight of authentic papers, he did not hesitate to make them. Of his accuracy those only can judge who shall compare his statements with the records themselves. Yet, after all, whatever plan may be pursued, it may not be equally acceptable to all who may wish to possess his book. When the Author of such a respectable work as that of the History of Craven condemns the introduction of epitaphs, and that opinion is sanctioned by respectable authority, it may well cause one who is engaged in a County History, and who had adopted the insertion, to consider whether he ought to continue them. It might indeed be observed that Dr. Whitaker, having himself introduced many (though, as he says, not all) has in a considerable degree weakened his own objection. Epitaphs are not given on account of their elegant diction, or of any peculiar turn of thought, such a truly beautiful and pathetic one as that on a lady who died of a consumption at Bristol Hot Wells*, or such a pointed one as Mr. Garrick inscribed at Bath for Mr. Quin, are very rarely found. If they are met with, they come unlooked for. But there is an important end to be answered by them; they lead a claimant to the proof of a family descent; or a possessor to the proof of what will defend his position.

* See vol. LXXXIII. pp. 14, 219.

session. They have done so in many instances. The example of Sir William Dugdale, himself a host, might be sufficient to justify the insertion; but the present work being a continuation of what had been begun by Mr. Manning, who had adopted them, the Editor would not have thought himself justified in so great a deviation from the original design, as the omission would have been. Add to this the advice of Mr. Gough, a name never to be mentioned without the highest respect on all occasions, but particularly in what relates to the Topography of this kingdom; one whose ample fortune enabled him to indulge in what had been the favourite pursuit of his life, and to give to posterity those splendid memorials of Monumental History, accompanied with learned elucidations, which a man of limited property or less leisure could not have done; whose loss is ever to be lamented by those who knew the virtues of his private life, as well as his literary character, and which is particularly felt by the present Editor, who can no longer benefit by his advice or assistance."

In the third and last volume, Mr. Bray says,

"The Editor of this Work undertook it in 1802. The first volume was published in 1804; the second in 1809. The third volume, containing the remainder of the County, appears in 1814. It was a bold undertaking at the age of 66; but it has pleased God to spare the Editor's life, and to continue his health and eye-sight so as to enable him to bring it to a conclusion.

"The reasons for his engaging in the Work have been given in the Preface to volume I. In the Preface to volume II. he had to state the loss which all lovers of Topographical History had sustained by the death of Mr. Gough, but which was particularly felt by the Editor. He mentioned his want of materials for the Natural History of the County. In both the Prefaces he acknowledged the great liberality of all the Keepers of the Public Records, and the great politeness, kindness, and attention of all the gentlemen in those offices with whom he had more immediately to communicate. That liberality, kindness, and attention, have been uninterruptedly continued to the close of the Work.—That errors in a Work of this kind are unavoidable, and that omissions will be found, has been stated in the Preface to the second volume. If the Editor could have prepared the whole before any part was printed, he might have avoided repetitions and inaccuracies, which it is too likely will

be found—but this, from various causes, was not in his power; he was obliged to supply the press as it went on. Such as it is, he submits it to the candour of the publick; not without hopes that, whatever its imperfections may be, some things will be found in it not altogether unworthy notice."

We trust the Reader is now sufficiently apprised of the value and extent of these excellent volumes. To select specimens from such a Work would be a task nearly as Herculean as the original compilation; and a few brief observations may suffice.

In this "History of Surrey," are the first fac-simile copper-plates of Domesday which were engraved, though Dr. Nash's, in his Worcestershire, were first published.

Of the necessity of looking after the management of charitable foundations, two striking instances will be found, in that of Archbishop Whithgift, at Croydon, and in that of Egham.

Of the attempts made by All Souls College, Oxford, to deprive the Founder's kin of the Fellowships expressly intended for them, no public account had been given, till the Life of the Lord Chief Justice Wilmot was printed by his late worthy son. If a rejected kinsman had money and spirit enough to appeal, no report of the proceedings was published, as in those in the Courts of Law and Equity. In this Life of that able Judge is given his luminous arguments against the attempt. It is inserted in this Work, vol. II. 225.

At the head of the third volume is an alphabetical List of all the Parishes, and in which volume they may be found. This, as the volumes were published, at different periods, is useful.

In the Appendix, amongst other things; County and other Bridges; Roman and Turnpike Roads; Navigable Canals; Returns to the Population Act in 1811; Lists of engraved Maps, Prints, and Views; List of Portraits, and Towns and Tradesmen's Tokens.

The three volumes contain XCIV Plates; and two distinct collections have since been published, containing together CLVII Plates, to illustrate the "History of Surrey."

34. *The History and Antiquities of Bicester, a Market Town in Oxfordshire: compiled from Original Records, the Parish Archives, Title-deeds of Estates, Harleian MSS. Papers in the Augmentation Office, Scarce Books, &c. and containing Translations of the principal Papers, Charters, &c. in Kennett's Parochial Antiquities. To which is added, an Inquiry into the History of Alchester, a City of the Dobuni, the Site of which now forms a part of the Common Field of Wendlebury, in the County of Oxford. By John Dunkin. With an Appendix, and the whole of Kennett's Glossary. 8vo. pp. 272; and the Glossary, pp. 156. Arch.*

MR. Dunkin shall introduce himself to the notice of our Readers.

"The chief part of the materials from which the following Work is compiled, was collected from a wish to ascertain what reliance could be placed on the traditional History of Bicester and Alchester.

"Necessarily engaged in other pursuits, which allowed but a very limited opportunity of indulging the desire of research, several years elapsed in collecting documents for and reducing the History into its present state. And as the utmost extent of the Author's expectations was to afford a moment's entertainment to those friends who might peruse the manuscript, he was surprized to find not only a general willingness to further the object of his inquiries, but an anxiety that the Work when completed might appear in print. To gratify this disposition, proposals were issued to publish it by subscription, and the numbers that immediately offered themselves as subscribers proved the interest they took in its fate. That the book might be accessible to all, it has been chiefly attempted to condense as much matter as possible in the smallest compass. With this view it was originally intended that the body of the work should contain only the titles of the charters, grants, and other documents relative to the priory, markets, fairs, &c. which are printed in Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, deposited in the public archives, or remain in the possession of private individuals; and that a separate Appendix should be published, in which copies of the whole should be inserted, together with translations of those which are written in Latin, &c. This plan was relinquished at the request of several of the subscribers, who suggested that to the general mass of readers an English Translation of the

chief papers, together with an abridgment of the others found in Kennett, with copies of those necessary to form a continuation of that Author's Work, would be sufficient, while an opportunity would be thereby afforded of reprinting the whole of the Glossary. In thus complying with the wishes of the subscribers, surely the publick will not think there needs any apology.—Of the manner in which the performance is executed every reader will judge for himself; and since, excuses will avail nothing, perhaps it is best to be silent.—The Author trusts, however, that he may say without presumption, that considerable exertion has been used in collecting the most authentic documents relative to the places of which he treats—that no pains have been spared in endeavouring to obtain the most correct information of their present state, and that in all cases he has strictly adhered to truth and impartiality."

The obligations Mr. Dunkin has been under to several gentlemen, "who readily assisted him in the prosecution of his Work, and kindly furnished him with original documents, translations, or communications," are handsomely acknowledged; and neat Views are given of the Manor-house, the Priory, and the Church; in which the two following are the most remarkable of the Epitaphs.

"On a Monument of white marble.

"Under this Chancel in a family vault are deposited the remains of Sir Edward Turner, bart. and Dame Cassandra, his wife, late of Ambrosden Park, in this County. He died October 31st, 1766. She, October 12, 1770, aged each 48 years. He was Representative in three Parliaments; one for this County. He exerted himself as an active and vigilant Magistrate; adopted early in life the noblest political principles, and persevered in them to the end. He was learned without vanity, religious without ostentation; and excell'd in the great characters of Husband, Father, and Friend.

"His sorrowful Widow (eldest daughter of William Leigh, Esq. of Adlestrop, in the county of Gloucester) was beautiful in person, and engaging in her manner, won the esteem of all who knew her. A shining example of conjugal affection, and every Christian virtue. To her children an indulgent mother, to servants a kind mistress, to the poor, living and dying, a compassionate benefactress. A memorial to posterity of some, and of the many virtues of this

this excellent pair their five surviving children,

"Sir Gregory Turner, Bart. William Turner, Esq. John Turner, Esq. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Twisleton, Esq. of Broughton Castle, in this County, and Cassandra, wife of Martin Bladen Hawke, Esq. eldest son of the Right Honourable Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. have erected this Monument."

"On a tablet over the chancel door;
H. S. E.

"Proba casta pia Sarah Kennett, Filia unica et dilecta Roberti Carver et Mariae Conjugis, Uxor charissima Whiti Kennett, S. T. B. Vicarii de Ambroseden.

Nata 28th Maii 1675

Nupta 6 Junii 1693

Defuncta 2 Martii 1693

cujus mortem nimis immaturam lugent Maritus et Parentes mestissimi
M.DC.XCIV.

"On the floor in the chancel.

"Here lyeth ye body of Mrs. Sarah Kennett, who dyed the 2d of March 1693. Aged 18 years and 3."

"As the decease of this excellent young person is still annually commemorated in Bicester by a sermon and donation of forty leaves, on the 2d of March, the following letter, written by Mr. Kennett to his friend Mr. Blackwall, conveying the intelligence of that sad event, may be deemed interesting.

"Oh Mr. Blackwall, how can I write to you when I am so full of confusion and distraction, for the mestimable loss of my poor dear wife, whom my correcting father in heaven was pleased to take to himself this last night between twelve and one. You can scarce imagine the sorrow and lamentation of her father and mother and her desolate husband. We have scarce patience to talk of any thing relating to her funeral, only we all agree in this request that you would do the last office for the good creature, and preach her sermon either at Burcester or Amersden, as we shall think good when we come to be able to think. We think Monday must be the appointed day, which we know will be very inconvenient for you; but pray, good Mr. Blackwall, dispense with any inconvenience to grant a request that is so passionately made to you, and come hither time enough to do that mournful service. If any extraordinary matter should detain you (but let nothing less than extraordinary do it) dispatch this messenger with expedition; nay, whether you come or not let him tarry no longer than while you send some answer. Oh! this affliction was a sad surprise to me. I had but one day to spend in prayers and tears with her;

when she spent many of her decaying spirits in rejoicing there had never been the least difference between us, in thanking me for all my love, in protesting her own true affection, and in a sensible way of expressing her resignation to God Almighty, and saying she had no other reason to be unwilling to die but only that she must part with a dear mother and dear father, and the dearest husband in the world. Oh, Mr. Blackwall, for my own sake I wish you may not these many years suffer the loss of an excellent wife; and for the sake of my sorrowful father and mother wish you may never suffer the loss of an only child. Your afflicted friend,

"March 2, 1693. WHITE KENNETT.

"My mother orders me to add that she shall never be satisfied if you are in life and health unless you come and preach her child's funeral sermon.

"To Mr. Blackwall."

"The original letter is preserved among a collection of letters of Dr. Kennett to Mr S. Blackwall; Lansdowne MSS. 1063, vol. 2, Brit. Mus."

"Notwithstanding this pressing request, it appears from a following letter that Mr. Blackwall could not comply with it. Mr. Coker was therefore prevailed upon to undertake the service, but while preparing his notes for the sermon, was suddenly seized with an 'indisposition in the head,' so that it was at last performed at Ambrosden by Mr. Northgrove."

Bishop Kennett's "Glossary, to explain the original, the acceptance, and obsolescence of Words and Phrases; and to shew the rise, practice, and alteration of Customs, Laws, and Manners," is a valuable appendage to this "History."

We hope the present Work will rather forward, than retard, the much-desired re-publication, through the Oxford press, of Bishop Kennett's "Barochial Antiquities," from the Author's corrected copy in the possession of Mr. Archdeacon Churton, to whom it was specifically bequeathed by Mr. Gough.

35. *Observations on Banks for Savings.*
By the Right Hon. George Rose. 8vo.
pp. 57. Cadell & Davies.

THE energies of this enlightened Statesman have been at all times uniformly engaged in the service of the industrious poor. To this end his powerful assistance was long since lent to the formation of Benefit Societies.

cieties. With the same benevolent views he published, in 1793, an interesting statement of the various particulars affecting the poor; and in the next year brought a Bill into Parliament for a Return of the Poor's Rates throughout the Kingdom; a measure productive of incalculable benefit.

The exertions of Mr. Rose have also been more recently demonstrated, in his zeal to relieve the calamitous condition of the Maniac; and to prevent the very existence of Mendicity.

With the same laudable intentions, the Right Hon. Gentleman now comes forward, to notice "the benefits derived to every part of the community from the system of Banks for Savings; which have been proved so incontrovertibly at Edinburgh, and at Bath, as to render it unnecessary to dwell much upon them."

"The idea," he says, "was first suggested by the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, of which I have long been a Member; and it has been acted upon in those Cities with a degree of talent, zeal, and perseverance, above all praise. I am not restrained from bestowing that commendation on the one at Bath, from having been a Vice-President of it from its origin in January last, because the remoteness of my residence prevented my being in the slightest degree useful to it, except by correspondence: the merit of all that has been done belongs exclusively to the Trustees and Managers on the spot, under the patronage of the Noble Marquis [of Lansdowne] who was an early promoter of the Society."

A similar Society has been established for "the Town of Southampton and its Vicinity;" (see p. 78) of which, the regulations are here detailed; and the whole publication abounds with pleasing and interesting observations. Similar Banks have been formed at Plymouth, Salisbury, &c. &c.

26. *The Veracity of the Evangelists demonstrated, by a comparative View of their Histories. By the Rev. Robert Nares, A.M. F.R.S. &c. 12mo. pp. 288. Rivingtons.*

THIS is far from being the only proof, though perhaps it is one of

the most valuable, of this highly respectable Dignitary's profound knowledge of the Scriptures, and his zealous attachment to the pure doctrines of the Established Church.

In a Dedication to Bishop Barrington, the good Archdeacon says,

"It will not be asked, by any reasonable person, why a book, intended to illustrate the evidences of Gospel truth, should be dedicated to the Bishop of Durham: neither would it be an object of inquiry, why my personal gratitude should thus be expressed, were it known how much, and how long, I was indebted to your Lordship's kind encouragement and support, under the most arduous labour of my life, the conduct of the British Critic Review."

Speaking in his Preface of the *Diatessaron* and *Harmonies* which have been formed by learned and pious men, Mr. Nares says,

"It may be necessary to inform some readers wherein these differ from each other. A *Diatessaron* is one connected narrative formed out of the words of the four Evangelists, skilfully blended together*; but so blended as not to admit of any repetitions; always inserting the words of that writer who gives the fullest account; and supplying from the others such circumstances as he may have omitted: thus forming, as it were, a new History; but still in the very words of the sacred historians. A *Harmony*, so called, because it points out clearly the agreement of the several writers, disposes all the words of the four Evangelists into four distinct columns, (or any other convenient mode of arrangement) in such a manner, that all the narratives proceed together, when all relate the same things; or three, two, or only one, according as the case may require. Both these methods have their uses: but it may be feared, that neither are sufficiently consulted by Christians, who are not also Students.

"Of these two methods, the former enables us to see, in one connected view, the sum and substance of all that the Evangelists have related. But it is attended with a difficulty of distinguishing the parts which belong to each. The latter assists us in examining and comparing the several accounts, with an accuracy not easily obtained

* "The name is derived from *Διά τεσσαράν* (*Dia Tassarón*), meaning from four, in Greek; and we read of their formation in very early times of Christianity. An excellent *Diatessaron* was published in Greek, by the late Professor White, of Oxford; and reproduced in Latin and English, by the Rev. T. Thirlwall."

in any other way. The present tract is chiefly drawn from the contemplation of an excellent Harmony*; and I am much mistaken if it present not to the minds of some, perhaps of many, readers, results and conclusions which, in their own attention to the Gospels, they had not anticipated.

"It has been said of modern works in general, that they consist chiefly of old materials, thrown into a new arrangement. The present publication pretends to little more. The materials are taken from the Gospels alone. The comparisons have been chiefly made by the assistance of harmonized Gospels. If there be any thing new, which in Divinity it is peculiarly difficult to produce, it consists principally in the conclusions drawn from these particular views. It appeared to me a useful plan, to view the several portions of our Lord's history, in a collective manner. His infancy; the beginnings of his ministry; but more particularly, his Miracles, his Parables, his divine Discourses, his Prophecies, and his representations of himself; and to examine in what way all these are delivered to us by the four sacred Historians. It seemed desirable to observe, whether all their narratives are conceived in the same spirit of veracity; and whether it can be believed, that they copied at all from each other; or, all from any common record†.

"The result has been the present *Manual*; for such it truly is in size, and I hope will be found in use."

"At the end of the book I have thrown together a set of lists, or tables, illustrative of the principal topics. First, a list of our Lord's Miracles; 2dly. Of his Parables; 3dly. Of his preceptive Discourses; 4thly. Of his Prophecies: and I have added to each article in these lists, a reference to the Evangelist or Evangelists, by whom each fact, parable, discourse, or prophecy, is recorded. These tables may, in some respects, answer the purpose of a Harmony, so far as they go; but a

good Harmony is still more useful; and whoever possesses such a work, may render them still more convenient, by adding, in the margin, references to the pages of that book."

To those who can entertain a doubt respecting the Divinity of Christ (if any such there really be) this "*Manual*" may be of the utmost importance; the Chapters, particularly, which relate to "the Birth and Infancy of Christ;" and the still more important one, "Our Lord's Representations of Himself."

Where all is excellent, selection becomes difficult. But we shall take one extract from "The Miracles of our Lord."

"What was the full intention of the sublime scene of the Transfiguration, to which only some select Apostles were admitted, we do not perhaps yet know: though two writers of celebrity have shown the probability of its being intended to give an insight into the glorified state of human bodies, when the trials of this world shall be past. That it was intended for the instruction of the three Apostles is beyond a doubt. But the Divine Voice from Heaven, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased, hear ye him &c.," while it impressed the Apostles with the perfect knowledge of their Master's heavenly origin, might be designed also as an encouragement to the man Christ Jesus, whose great scene of difficulty was now approaching. It might be a mark of Divine approbation for what had passed already of his human ministry, and an earnest of complete success in that which was to follow.

"There is hardly any thing more sublime, in all the great sublime of Scripture, than the whole of this extraordinary scene. The marvellous change of our Saviour's form, the shining of his raiment, the appearance of two glorified persons with him, who, by some secret intimation, were known to be Moses

* "The best *Harmony*," as far as my knowledge goes, is that of Archbishop Newcome. But it is a large folio, and is also in Greek. To English readers therefore, not conversant in the original language, I would recommend an English *Harmony*, in octavo, founded principally upon that of Newcome. It was published in London, in 1802, by W. Phillips, in George-yard, Lombard-street. But the compiler, though evidently an able one, has withheld his name. It is an excellent, and very useful work. A specimen of such a Harmony is given at p. 171, in the three narratives of the Parable of the Sower."

† "In doing this, it has been no part of the Author's object to oppose any person of eminence; but merely to serve, as it appears to him, the cause of Truth."

‡ "Dr. Holmes, late Dean of Winchester, Collator of the Septuagint, in a Sermon preached at Oxford, in 1777, and the late Bp. Porteus."

§ "Matt. xvii. Mark ix. Luke ix."

and Elias; the overshadowing cloud; the voice from Heaven; what a collection of amazing circumstances! No wonder that Peter was confounded, and knew not what he said. It must have been a bold, as well as a fertile imagination, which could have feigned these things; and what knew the writers, but from this very fact, of glorified bodies, or of the state in which the just are to subsist after death? It might even be urged that writers of a fictitious Gospel, would hardly have introduced into this scene Moses, whose revelation they hoped to supersede. But it is superfluous. Enough for us that we have three competent, distinct, and most holy witnesses for this great transaction. Let us add, as well we may, such witnesses, for veracity and uprightness of character, as never were united in giving testimony to any facts upon earth, except those which relate to Jesus Christ."

37. *Cases of Diseased Bladder, &c. &c. Illustrated with Etchings.* By William Wadd, Surgeon. 4to. pp. 72, and XXI Plates. Callow.

THIS is not a volume adapted to the parlour window; nor, indeed, is it proper for general perusal, though by the scientific Student it will be received with that ready welcome it well deserves.

Fearful and wonderful as is the construction of the human frame, perpetually liable to attacks from accident and disease; truly grateful should we be to those ingenious practisers of the healing art, who not only are at all times ready to alleviate the sufferings of their own immediate friends, but generously diffuse their knowledge to the world at large by publications like the present.

Mr. Wadd, though yet a young man, has already acquired considerable eminence in his profession. Bred a Surgeon from his infancy under the tuition of a skilful father, he passed ten years in St. Bartholomew's Hospital as the apprentice and pupil of Sir James Earle, Senior Surgeon to that Hospital, and Surgeon Extraordinary to the King; and to that excellent preceptor this work is very gratefully and respectfully inscribed.

For obvious reasons, we decline entering into the professional contents of this volume; but of another portion of the work, the very neat

etchings, we may be allowed to speak in the modest words of the Author.

"The study of Surgery has been greatly facilitated by the introduction of Engravings to illustrate morbid changes. Preparations, wet or dry, however beautifully executed, are from the time of their completion gradually losing their value, by loss of colour, change of figure, and even from the very delicacy of their materials. Add to this, their utility is much lessened by the circumscribed spot, in which only they can be examined. In the circle of the theatre they relieve the lecturer, but arrive at many of the hearers when the subject for which they were introduced is passed, and from that period can only be imperfectly recollected, if they are not entirely forgotten. Engravings, on the contrary, may be multiplied to any number; and whilst morbid preparations require a constant interpreter, they are always accompanied with minute explanatory references.

"It must, however, be admitted, that inaccuracy in the figure, or reference, may be productive of errors, of which the common artist, taught only to study effect, is a very imperfect judge. Hence the difficulty of procuring satisfactory anatomical representations, even from the ablest masters. Dr. Baillie and Sir Everard Home have been very fortunate in the assistance of the ingenious Conservator of the Hunterian Museum, 'who is not less skilled in anatomy than he is excellent in the art of making anatomical drawings;' but that gentleman's more important engagements are too numerous, to expect his services on every occasion.

"The early habit of penciling morbid appearances, of sufficient interest to deserve notice, has by degrees furnished the Author with a large collection of drawings. Of these, when, in compliance with the wishes of his medical friends, he has been desirous of offering to the Publick a selection of the most interesting, he has always been discouraged by the difficulties above mentioned. On this subject he had frequent conversations with his friend Mr. Hills, whose philosophical pursuits and pre-eminent talents as an artist are well known. This gentleman not only advised the Author to undertake what it would be difficult to explain, or correct, in others; but, as a further encouragement, offered his own instructions, to enable him at once to secure and multiply the productions of his pencil, by means of the etching-needle. Such a proposal, from one who, unrivaled in the peculiar department

partment of his art, has, in the execution of a work representing the character of living animals, surpassed the productions of this or any other country, was eagerly adopted, and may serve as an apology for the attempt."

After another short extract, we dismiss these "Cases" to the study of the Practitioner.

"On a review of these sheets, the name of the late Mr. Hunter very frequently meets the eye. Though this was unintentional, it was also unavoidable; nor is it easy to conceive how others, who have gone over the same ground, can have escaped the same repeated introduction of that CLARUM ET VENERABILE NOMEN."

38. *The Siege of Corinth. A Poem. 8vo. pp. 57.*—Parisina, pp. 30.—Murray.

THERE needed not the Bookseller's Advertisement, to designate the Author of these Poems:

AUT BYRON, AUT DIABOLUS.

"None but himself can be his parallel."

The same delight in the terrible pervades every publication of this Noble Bard; the same dark shades of character he constantly delineates. Bold imagery and beautiful descriptions are to be found in every page; yet the whole conveys but a transient pleasure, and very little morality.

"The Siege of Corinth" is founded on an actual occurrence in the Turkish History in the year 1715; and the opening of the Poem is finely descriptive.

"Many a vanished year and age,
And tempest's breath, and battle's rage,
Have swept o'er Corinth; yet she stands
A fortress formed to Freedom's hands.
The whirlwind's wrath, the earthquake's
shock,

Have left untouched her hoary rock,
The keystone of a land, which still,
Though fall'n, looks proudly on that hill,
The land-mark to the double tide
That purpling rolls on either side,
As if their waters chafed to meet,
Yet pause and crouch beneath her feet.
But could the blood before her shed
Since first Timoleon's brother bled,
Or baffled Persia's despot fled,
Arise from out the earth which drank
The stream of slaughter as her tank,
That sanguine ocean would o'erflow
Her isthmus idly spread below:
Or could the bones of all the slain,
Who perished there, be piled again,
That rival pyramid would rise
More mountain-like, through those clear
skies,

GENT. MAG. March, 1816.

Than yon tower-capt Acropolis,
Which seems the very clouds to kiss."

In many parts of this Poem the transition from the regular metre into a sort of galloping prose is so dextrously managed by Lord Byron as to be an actual beauty; though in a minor Bard it could not be endured. For example, the Hero of the Poem, a Venetian Renegade, having left the camp to enjoy, in a solitary ramble, "the freshness of the night,"

"Still by the shore Alp mutely mused,
And wooed the freshness Night diffused.
There shrinks no ebb in that tideless
sea *,"

Which changeless rolls eternally;
So that wildest of waves, in their angriest
mood, [for a rood;
Scarce break on the bounds of the land
And the powerless moon beholds them
flow,

Heedless if she come or go:
Calm or high, in main or bay,
On their course she hath no sway;
The rock unworn its base doth bare,
And looks o'er the surf, but it comes not
there; [below,
And the fringe of the foam may be seen
On the line that it left long ages ago:
A smooth short space of yellow sand
Between it and the greener land.

He wandered on, along the beach,
Till within the range of a carbine's reach
Of the leaguered wall; but they saw
him not, [tile shot?
Or how could he 'scape from the hos-
Did traitors lurk in the Christians' hold?
Were their hands grown stiff, or their
hearts waxed cold?

I know not, in sooth; but from yonder
wall [no ball,
There flashed no fire, and there hissed
Though he stood beneath the bastion's
frown, [town;
That flank'd the sea-ward gate of the
Though he heard the sound, and could
almost tell

The sullen words of the sentinel,
As his measured step on the stone below
Clanked, as he placed it to and fro;
And he saw the lean dogs beneath the
wall

Hold o'er the dead their carnival."

The description of these animals is too shocking to be copied; yet the Noble Lord tells us,

"This spectacle I have seen, such as
described, beneath the wall of the Se-
raglio at Constantinople, in the little

* "The reader need hardly be remind-
ed that there are no perceptible tides
in the Mediterranean."

cavities

carities worn by the Bosphorus in the rock, a narrow terrace of which projects between the wall and the water. I think the fact is also mentioned in Hobhouse's Travels. The bodies were probably those of some refractory Janizaries."

The contest of Alp with Minotti, the father of Francesca, is truly grand; as is the catastrophe which succeeds, the blowing up of the Church, the last strong hold of the Christian Army; the gates of which the Turks had forced open.

"So near they came, the nearest stretched

To grasp the spoil he almost reached,

When old Minotti's hand
Touched with the torch the train —

'Tis fired!

Spire, vaults, the shrine, the spoil, the slain,

The turbaned victors, the Christian
All that of living or dead remain,
Hurled on high with the shivered fane,
In one wild roar expired!

The shattered town — the walls thrown down —

The waves a moment backward bent —

The hills that shake, although unrent,
As if an earthquake passed —

The thousand shapeless things all driven
In cloud and flame athwart the Heaven,

By that tremendous blast —

Proclaimed the desperate conflict o'er
On that too long afflicted shore:

Up to the sky like rockets go

All that mingled there below:

Many a tall and goodly man,
Scorched and shrivelled to a span,

When he fell to earth again

Like a cinder strewed the plain:

Down the ashes shower like rain;

Some fell in the gulf, which received the sprinkles

With a thousand circling wrinkles;

Some fell on the shore, but, far away,

Scattered o'er the isthmus lay;

Christian or Moslem, which be they?

Let their mothers see and say!

When in cradled rest they lay,

And each nursing mother smiled

On the sweet sleep of her child,

Little deemed she such a day

Would rend those tender limbs away.

Not the matrons that them bore

Could discern their offspring more;

That one moment left no trace

More of human form or face

Save a scattered scalp or bone:

And down came blazing rafters, strow'd

Around, and many a falling stone,

Deeply dinted in the clay,

All blackened there and reeking lay.

All the living things that heard

That deadly earth shock disappear'd:

The wild birds flew; the wild dogs fled,

And howling left the unburied dead;

The camels from their keepers broke;

The distant steer forsook the yoke —

The nearer steed plunged o'er the plain,

And burst his girth, and tore his rein;

The bull-frog's note, from out the marsh,

Deep-mouthed, arose, and doubly harsh;

The wolves yelled on the caverned hill,

Where echo rolled in thunder still;

The jackal's troop, in gathered cry *,

Bayed from afar complacently,

With a mixed and mournful sound,

Like crying babe, and beaten hound:

With sudden wing, and ruffled breast,

The eagle left his rocky nest,

And mounted nearer to the sun,

The clouds beneath him seemed so dun;

Their smoke assailed his startled beak,

And made him higher soar and shriek —

Thus was Corinth lost and won!"

In the notes, Lord Byron thus anticipates a charge which no classical reader could have made.

"P. 29, l. 2. I must here acknowledge a close, though unintentional, resemblance in these twelve lines to a passage in an unpublished Poem of Mr. Coleridge, called 'Christabel.' It was not till after these lines were written that I heard that wild and singularly original and beautiful Poem recited; and the MS. of that production I never saw till very recently, by the kindness of Mr. Coleridge himself, who, I hope, is convinced that I have not been a wilful plagiarist. The original idea undoubtedly pertains to Mr. Coleridge, whose Poem has been composed above fourteen years. Let me conclude by a hope that he will not longer delay the publication of a production, of which I can only add my mite of approbation to the applause of far more competent judges."

We copy the following exquisite lines on account of the accompanying note:

"There is a light cloud by the moon —
'Tis passing, and will pass full soon —

* "I believe I have taken a poetical license to transplant the jackal from Asia. In Greece I never saw nor heard these animals; but among the ruins of Ephesus I have heard them by hundreds. They haunt ruins, and follow armies."

† "I have been told that the idea expressed from lines 597 to 603 has been admired by those whose approbation is valuable. I am glad of it: but it is not original — at least not mine; it may be found much better expressed in pages 182-3-4 of the English version of 'Vathek' (I forget the precise page of the French), a work to which I have before referred; and never recur to, or read, without a renewal of gratification."

If, by the time its vapoury sail
Hath ceased her shaded orb to veil,
Thy heart within thee is not changed,"
 &c.

Of "Parisina" we shall only give the argument, as taken from Gibbon's *Miscellaneous Works*, vol. III. p. 475.

"Under the reign of Nicholas III. Ferrara was polluted with a domestic tragedy. By the testimony of an attendant, and his own observation, the Marquis of Este discovered the incestuous loves of his wife Parisina, and Hugo his bastard son, a beautiful and valiant youth. They were beheaded in the castle by the sentence of a father and husband, who published his shame, and survived their execution. He was unfortunate, if they were guilty; if they were innocent, he was still more unfortunate: nor is there any possible situation in which I can sincerely approve the last act of the justice of a parent."

29. *The Heroes of Waterloo, an Ode.*
By W. S. Walker, of Trinity College,
Cambridge, 8vo. Whittingham and
Arliss.

THE Author of this Poem is already known to the literary world as the Author of the fragment of an Epic Poem, entitled *Gustavus Vasa*. This Work, it is needless to repeat, has been treated with much severity by some of the Reviewers, and its writer been branded in consequence with the appellation of a mere versifier. It appears, however, that that Poem was written by Mr. Walker at a very early period of life;—at a time indeed when, before the existence of Cowley or of Pope, it would have been counted monstrous to imagine any one, however brilliant his talents, to be capable of writing verse at all. Of its merits something was said in our Magazine for February 1814, p. 150. In that notice we had ventured to augur that, by reason of the almost unprecedented respectability of the subscription with which the *Gustavus Vasa* was prefaced, "the heavy expence of publication would not fall on him as a consequence of condemnation." We have since, however learnt that, in spite of this immense show of patronage and support, the Author was very considerably out of pocket by his performance. This will in some measure cease to be a matter of surprize, when we reflect for a moment on the

great difficulty which must exist in getting in the subscriptions, when so widely dispersed; and consider (what may appear strange) that the great and the affluent, by a practice as out of reason as it is indecorous and disgraceful, usually consider the mere noting down of their names as profit and reimbursement sufficient to the votary of the Muses, who is so unfortunate as to be compelled to publish by subscription. Such acquisitions are literally blanks;

Vox, et præterea nihil.

In the Poem before us, however, there is something more than bare versification; so that this may serve as an instance which will redound to the shame and contradiction of those who have been so hasty and so prompt to put their *veto* upon the poetical attempts of Mr. Walker. To blast the efforts of rising genius by careless and injudicious, if not wilful and malignant censure, is a species of literary sin, which is deserving of the severest punishment.

We quote the three opening stanzas:

I.

"Sweet are evening's cooling dews,
And sweet the breeze on Summer
 plain,
And sweet the rainbow's glorious hues,
When the blithe sun looks out through
 rain;
But sweeter to the Patriot's ear,
To drink the notes of Victory,
That, thrilling like a storm the air,
Tell half the Nations they are free.

II.

Oh! they may grudge, unknown to
 praise,
Whose joys are quiet joys alone,
Whose days have all been shiny days,
Whose nights like summer nights have
 flown;
Oh! they may grudge the joy of flame,
The swell, the tumult of the soul,
That revels through the Patriot's frame,
And makes its currents swifter roll!"

III.

There is no hour of pride like this
That meets us on our thorny road!
It is, as if an age of bliss
In one brief blaze concentrate glow'd;
It is the sum of earthly weal,
The whole that human hearts can bear
Which only souls of fire can feel,
Which only danger can prepare."

The first of these reminds us of that beautiful address, by Eve to her
 consort,

consort, in the 4th book of *Paradise Lost*, so happily imitated by Gray in his *Installation Ode*. In the last stanza there is something firm, vigorous, and compact; and much meaning is ably crowded into a small space. The seventh and eighth are beautiful specimens of lyric composition. There is something in the turn at the close of these, which attracts, arrests the attention, and delights. The address to the Duke of Wellington in the fifteenth and ensuing stanzas is strong and masterly. Our limits prevent our quoting further. To make some amends for this unavoidable conciseness, we present our readers with two additional stanzas. These (if internal evidence were wanting) we can otherwise assure our readers are the genuine production of Mr. Walker, and which will, of course, be appended to the second edition, which, we have reason to believe, is already in the press:

XXII.

"God of the mourner! cheer the woe
Which thou alone hast power to cheer!
Thy arm of vengeance dealt the blow
That stopp'd th' Oppressor's red career:
Perchance on that contested height
Earth's Angel, by thy bidding, stood,
And wav'd, like Moses, o'er the fight
His hand, to sway the scene of blood.

XXIII.

Father and Champion of our Sires,
Our warrior on an hundred plains,
May Britain's thanks, like mounting
fires, [mains!
Meet thee from all her throng'd do-
Temp'rer of human destiny, [woe;
Thou gavest the joy—thou gavest the
And, while our raptures mount to thee,
Hallow'd by thee our tears should
flow!"

The word *mount* is too nearly repeated in the second of these stanzas.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that the Author of *The Heroes of Waterloo* has just published another Ode entitled *The Appeal of England*. To this are annexed, by way of Appendix, two or three minor Poems. These and the Ode shall be noticed in a future Number.

Z***.

40. *The Parallel: Nebuchadnezzar and N. Buonaparte. A Sermon, preached on the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, in a Parish Church bordering upon Torbay; where Buona-*

parte was some time detained, after his Surrender, in the Bellerophon Man of War,—before his Deportation to the Island of St. Helena. Published by particular Desire: With a Dedictory Address to him. 8vo. pp. 30. Longman and Co.

THIS is one of the few occasions on which *Politics* may legitimately become the subject of a Discourse from the Pulpit; and in the present instance the subject was inviting. The pulpit in which it was delivered almost overlooked the Bay where the fallen Tyrant was for many days exhibited to thousands of curious spectators, amongst whom were many of the Preacher's Parishioners.

The text was uncommonly appropriate:

"All people, nations, and languages, trembled and feared before him. Whom he would, he slew; and whom he would, he kept alive. Whom he would, he set up; and whom he would, he put down. But, when his heart was lifted up, and his mind hardened in pride, he was deposed from his kingly throne, and they took his glory from him."

Daniel, v. 19, 20.

The parallel is well exemplified in Napoleon Buonaparte; to whom, in a dedication of some length, the Sermon is *seriously* inscribed, as a short extract from it will testify.

"On your return from Elba, you said 'That mankind were in possession of one Volume of your Life; and that you would soon supply them with another.' Fulfil this declaration. Speedily favour us with the promised sequel; as an instructive lesson to others as well as to yourself. But, ~~let its contents be~~ of a different complexion to the last; not stained 'with gouts of blood,' but marked with tears of penitence. At present, you stand recorded by your own deeds—like the earthquake that ingulphs,—and like the pestilence that destroys: agents, 'tis true, of a Divine Power, employed for wise, yet inscrutable purposes, whose terrific effects—though perused with interest—are regarded with horror.—In the first Volume of your Life you resemble these.—If you would not *thus* descend to 'the posterities of men for ever more,' henceforth imitate Nature in her gracious Beneficence, and in those milder operations of her hand, for which she, in general, delights to be distinguished: like the tyrant Dionysius,—who, on being dethroned, deprived Misfortune of its sting, and the tongue of Enmity of

of its rancour, by becoming one of the most useful members of society — an instructor of youth. Knowing much, and having seen more, it is in your power to instruct Nations and men, to their salvation from ruin, — the ruin that is sure to follow Irreligion, Impiety, and Sin.

"Thus turn the hatred of mankind — first into admiration, and then into love. Cancel the execrations which are enrolled — not only in the pages of Human History, but in the annals of Divine Justice, by acts of goodness, and aspirations of penitential piety. Lay your heart open to the visitings of that Almighty Power which softened the callous nature of Manasseh*, and subdued the fiery spirit of Saul: not the Saul who resembled yourself in calamitous warfare, on the mountains of Gilboa; but the violent man, whose course of 'threatenings and slaughter' was arrested on the plains of Damascus."

41. *An Extract from a Journal kept on board H. M. S. Bellerophon, Captain F. L. Maitland, from Saturday, July 15, 1815, to Monday, August 7, 1815; being the Period during which Napoleon Buonaparte was on board that Ship. By Lieutenant John Bowerbank, R. N. (Late of the Bellerophon.) To which is added, an Appendix of official and other Documents. 8vo. pp. 76. Rivingtons.*

A PLAIN unvarnished Narrative of occurrences, as far as they came under Mr. Bowerbank's observation, during the time Napoleon Buonaparte was on board the Bellerophon; and it is apparently very faithful.

"At all events," says the honest Officer, "it is left to its fate. I confess it would have given me much more pleasure to have met the public eye, if necessary, under a press of sail, than from under a printing-press. Out of my proper element, I must beg an equal share of commiseration for a poor sailor, as for a poor fish out of water †."

We are so far from wishing to cut the poor sailor up,* that (having already given abundance of Buonapartiana) we recommend this little pamphlet, as worthy to be preserved among the historical documents of these eventful times.

* "See 2 Kings, xxi; and 2 Chron. xxiii."

† "This is not to afford any excuse to the Gentlemen Reviewers for cutting the poor sailor up."

42. *A Genuine Collection of all the Original Documents and Correspondence, which have appeared in the Public Papers, respecting the Affair between the Right Hon. Robert Peel, and Daniel O'Connell, Esq. and between Sir Charles Saxton, Bart. and George Lidwill, Esq. 8vo. pp. 27. Dowling, Dublin.*

THOSE who wish to know how to send or to receive a Challenge may study these documents. It is a lesson we do not wish either to learn or to disseminate.

43. *A Letter on the Game Laws. By a Country Gentleman, a Proprietor of Game. 8vo. pp. 44. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

THIS Letter is written by one who well understands the subject; and the result of his observations is,

"That the demand for Game in the Market, made by such of the higher ranks of society as can only procure it by purchase, is the main cause, both of the inefficiency and of the bad moral tendency of the Game Laws. The demand holds out a temptation too great to be resisted, and in fact will rise till the resistance be overcome; and at the same time it can only be supplied by a breach of the Laws, and the attendant consequences, as I have just described them. It should seem then that the evil would at once be stopped, if measures could be taken to ensure a legitimate supply for this demand in the market, especially if such supply could be brought there at so cheap a rate as to undersell the dishonest dealer. I have before stated that the risk and penalties now impose a much higher price upon Game than the fair cost of rearing, preserving, and bringing it to market. Allow it then to be brought thither at the fair cost, and the poacher would be immediately undersold. Although the animals alive are *fera natura*, and therefore no man's property in the eye of the Law, — when dead they strictly belong to the possessor. The simple expedient then of legalizing the sale of them in open market would, I think, be sufficient to prevent the evil."

His proposed alteration in the present Game Laws amounts to the following enactments:

"1. That from and after, &c. any poulterer, or inn-keeper letting post-horses, residing in any market town, (upon procuring a license from the Stamp-office on payment of one guinea, and writing in large characters over his door

door the words 'Licensed Dealer in Game,' may, and he is hereby authorized to purchase Game of any of the persons hereinafter specified as authorized to sell it, and may at any time during the regular seasons dispose of the same again to the publick.

"2. That from and after, &c. any occupier of any tract of land exceeding ——— acres, not duly qualified by the Laws now in force for the preservation of the Game (upon paying one guinea for a license, and unless, being a tenant, he is specially precluded by agreement with his landlord,) may, and he is hereby authorized to take and kill Game on his own occupation only, and to dispose of the said Game, by himself or his agents, to the aforesaid Licensed Dealers in Game; or to sell the same in the open and accustomed market of any market-town, on the regular market-day only. This regulation is not to apply to tenants under leases granted previous to the passing of this Act during the continuance of such leases, unless by special agreement with their landlord.

"3. That no person qualified to kill Game by the Laws of this Kingdom, shall enter upon the enclosed and preserved grounds of another for the purpose of killing Game, after due notice in writing to abstain, under a penalty of five pounds."

These propositions, we hope (with the Letter-writer) will be "candidly and impartially considered."

44. *Information respecting Climate, interesting to a numerous Class of Invalids in Great Britain.* 8vo. pp. 7. Hatchard.

THE result of this small pamphlet, which contains some useful truths, is, that, for "the cure of consumption," whenever the removal to a warmer climate may be necessary,

"Nothing short of St. Helena, the West Indies, or the Brazils, can be worth going to sea for; and the length of voyage to either of these places may assist in producing the most salutary effects!"

It is added, in a note,

"Bonaparte's residing in the Island of St. Helena will be the means of furnishing frequent opportunities to sail there direct from England; otherwise, people should get out to the Cape of Good Hope, from whence vessels are almost constantly going to St. Helena. Invalids, leaving England for a warmer climate, should set out, if possible, as early as September."

45. *A Treatise on Greyhounds, with Observations on the Treatment and Disorders of them.* 8vo. pp. 79.

A VERY pleasing and scientific publication; though the Author, after observing that "there is nothing new under the Sun," observes,

"I am not weak enough to think the following pages have much novelty to recommend them, being composed principally of fragments, collected from different publications on subjects nearly connected with the present treatise. With the 'Amateur,' however, they may have some little merit, from being thrown into a narrower compass, and brought immediately before the eye, from the wide and more expanded surface over which they have been spread. — Other persons may consider the whole as beneath their notice; yet they will allow me to observe to them, that in the great drama of life many scenes of lighter import are necessary to relieve the more serious characters of the piece, Churchill said truly,

'Spite of itself, the brain too finely wrought
[thought.]
Preys on itself, and is destroy'd by
And the same may be said with equal propriety of continued corporeal exertions. The Great Author of all goodness has, indeed, so wisely tempered the human frame, that our innocent amusements promote both our health and happiness, and only become culpable, when they become the business of life instead of its recreation."

We cannot be expected to follow this candid Writer through the genealogies of *Phyllis, a Berkshire bitch*; of *Fly, the grand-daughter of Snowball*; or of *Millar, belonging to Sir H. B. Dudley*; yet their history is amusing, and to a Sportsman highly interesting. As Antiquaries, however, we were pleased with the perusal of

"The Laws of the Leash or Coursing, as they were commanded, allowed, and subscribed by Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth."

"The different perfections of the greyhound have been comprised in the following rude and barbarous rhymes:

"The head like a snake;
The neck like a drake;
The back like a beam;
The side like a bream;
The tail like a rat;
The foot like a cat.

"These lines seem to have been transplanted from an earlier publication which has some additions to them; the
Treatise

Treatise pertheynge to Hawkyng, Hentyng, &c. emprinted at Westmestre, by Wynkyn de Worde. 1496."

The Notes may also be gratifying to the Classical Reader, and the portrait of *Canine madness* to the publick at large.

46. Paul's *Letters to his Kinsfolk*, 8vo. pp. 467. Longman and Co.

THE high reputation which Mr. Walter Scott has so justly acquired as a Poet, will not be diminished by the Prose Work before us, which we recommend to our readers, as being the most complete narrative of the astonishing and unexpected events which have lately taken place on the Continent, the most transcendent of which are undoubtedly the glorious Battle of Waterloo, and its consequences, the re-taking of Paris, with the re-establishment of the Bourbons, and a general Peace. Considering the great variety and abundance of matter, the Author, in order to be clear and perspicuous, has adopted the form of Letters, which he addresses to his sister, his cousins, the Major and Peter, and others of his Kinsfolk, according to their different character and peculiar eccentricities, admirably sketched in the first letter, which serves as an introduction to the remainder. With the character of old James, our readers will be glad to be acquainted.

"When that honest Servant returns from the Post-office at . . . , he delivers with an air of triumph the long-expected dispatches; and then smoothing his grey hairs with one hand, and holding with the other the handle of the door, fingers in the parlour, till he, too, has the reward of his diligence, in learning his Master's welfare."

The Second Letter is addressed to his cousin the Major, and gives an account of Bergen-op-Zoom, its strength as a military place, and the reverses experienced at the late attack.

To his cousin Peter the politician he dedicates the Third, and explains to him the cause of the different parties against the Bourbons, which, although averse to that dynasty, did not wish for Buonaparte, even after he had returned from Elba.

The Author in the Fourth Letter enters into further explanations of the

causes of the attachment which the Army had for the Ex-Emperor; and gives an account of the Liberalists, Constitutionalists, Royalists, and Buonapartists, and of the plot which had been formed at Paris for the return of Buonaparte.

In the Fifth Letter we find a pretty correct detail of the preparations made by the French previously to the Battle of Waterloo. The French army is said to have consisted of a park of artillery of 300 cannon, the cavalry 20,000, the infantry 110,000, with 20,000 of the imperial guards, making a total of 150,000. The reasons which determined the Ex-Emperor to act on the offensive are weighed with great sagacity, and merit the attention of those who wish to appreciate the talents of Buonaparte.

In the Sixth Letter, the Author enters into a detail of the affairs of the 16th and 17th; and his account appears so correct, that it rather resembles an official Gazette, than an Historical Narration.

It is asserted in the Eighth Letter, with some hesitation however, that Buonaparte fired the first gun with his own hand; and also that the Steward at Hougoumont's Castle fired on the English, whilst they were defending that post, in consequence of which he was shot.—We are now arrived at the description of the most famous Battle of the 18th; the details of which, the Author assures us, he had received "from the authority of officers high in command upon that memorable day;" and he has acquitted himself, in putting them together, with such ability, that every word of his narration is an eternal monument to the glory of England: it is a master-piece of historical eloquence; and we might say of the Author, what the Roman Orator said of Thucydides, — that Mr. Walter Scott's Narrative of the Battle of Waterloo is so full of matter, that the number of his sentences doth almost equal the number of his words; and in his words, he is so apt, and so close, that it is hard to say whether his words do more illustrate his sentences, or his sentences his words. In this incomparable description the Author transports his reader to the spot, and arrests his attention so closely, that he follows every step, hears the roaring of the cannon, sees the smoke

and

and confusion, alternately fears and hopes, and finally shares in the horrors which terminate the complete rout of the French. In the performance of his task, the Author has taken life for his model, and, like that great Historian, he has most particularly distinguished himself by the probability, candour, and impartiality, which pervade the whole of his book. As we cannot make any extract from this Letter without spoiling the Narrative, we must refer our readers to the book itself, which we doubt not is already in every one's hands. But we have no hesitation in recommending Government to have this portion of Mr. Walter Scott's Work printed for the use of the Nation, in a cheap form, for distribution among the peasantry and poor in the three kingdoms, that they may share in the trophies and glories of their Country.

We regret that our limits do not allow us to analyse the remaining Letters; in which the Author shows himself an able observer. His journey from Bruxelles to Paris, his sketch of that Capital and the Palais Royal, his details on the preparations of defence by the Parisians, before the re-capture of Paris by the Allies, and lastly his advice to Louis XVIII. deserve the attention of every true patriot and politician.

47. *An Inquiry into the Causes of Agricultural Distress.* By W. Jacob, Esq. F. R. S. 8vo. pp. 50. Hunter.

THE opinions of Mr. Jacob are the more deserving of public attention, as they are the result of deep philosophical research, and practical observation. His "Considerations on the Protection required by British Agriculture, &c." at the period when the *Corn Bill* was under deliberation (vol. LXXXIV. ii. 657; LXXXV. i. p. 252) received many marks of public approbation, and the present Tract will doubtless be as well received.

The subjects discussed are,

"The Effect produced by our Currency on Agricultural Productions.—Of the relative Increase of Population, and of Food.—On the Variations in Seasons, and their recent Effects on Agricultural Productions.—On the present and future Effects of the Depression of Agriculture.—and Suggestions for alleviating the present Distress."

On the whole, Mr. Jacob is of opinion, that there are taxes which press far heavier on the community at large, than even that which has so recently met with general reprobation.

"It is, perhaps, difficult for private individuals, to estimate what degree of attention should be paid by Ministers to public opinion; and, therefore, harsh censures ought not to be passed on their conduct, when they appear to sacrifice the interests of the many to the clamours of the few, because those few are collected together in large masses. But it will scarcely be doubted, that if the cultivators and the labourers were brought together, and their opinion taken, whether ten *per cent.* as property-tax should be continued, and the duties on malt, salt, soap, candles, and leather, be abolished, or these duties continued, and the property-tax abolished, that they would prefer paying the property-tax to those duties. If then public opinion ought to weigh in the scale of public good, there is no doubt which way the majority of our people, those who inhabit the country, and subsist by Agriculture, would decide.

"If a bounty," he adds, "of fifteen shillings per quarter on wheat was allowed on the first 500,000 quarters exported, unless, before that quantity was shipped, the average price amounted to eighty shillings, and a proportionate bounty on other grain, it is not improbable that the bare prospect of that quantity being sent out, would have an effect on the market sufficient to encourage future growth. The taxes proposed here to be taken off, with the bounty to be paid on the exported corn, would not amount to more, if so much, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the intention of removing; and by this mode, a greater relief will be given to the landlords, to the tenantry, to the labourers, and to the tradesmen depending on them for employment; as well as to the various manufacturers and merchants, who supply those traders, than by the mode which has been proposed in Parliament. And as these classes form by far the largest portion of the community, it may be presumed, that the whole population would be much more benefited by it. The public funds, that portion of national wealth which one part of the community has lent on the security of the whole property of the Country, could not have been carried to their present extent, but for the savings which have enabled individuals to lend to the public. As then these savings have been diminished by the whole

whole amount of the losses which the Agriculturists have sustained, it cannot be expected, until some stop be put to further diminution, that any measure of finance, however plausible, will effect that advance in the funded property, which a peace ought naturally to have produced. As the losses borne by the landed and agricultural interests, have, for the last two years, amounted to much more than the whole sum extracted from the whole Nation by taxes, the relief of those bodies from their severe pressure, and their restoration to that moderate degree of prosperity they before enjoyed, could gradually by their accumulation increase the demand for funded property, and thus give the fundholder that benefit, which he ought fairly to have calculated upon, in the event of such a Peace as we have obtained."

48. *A few Observations on the Continuance of the Property-Tax, and the Danger of a great Military Establishment to our Freedom and Liberty. By a Friend to the Constitution.* 8vo. pp. 15. Law & Whittaker.

A TEMPERATE remonstrance on the political and financial questions depending in Parliament,

"Of all Taxes, a Tax upon industry is the most oppressive; the Property-tax, being a tax upon profits in trade, is a tax upon industry; for such profits can only be acquired by industry: the more the tradesman is industrious, the more will be his profits; and, as he is compelled to pay in proportion to his profits, he is actually taxed for that, which is obtained by the sweat of his brow. — Having ventured to make these observations on this tax, I will candidly confess, that, notwithstanding the violent clamour against it, as a war-tax it has been of infinite service, for had not so strong a measure been adopted at the time it was, which, indeed, could only be justified on the plea of necessity, but the necessity of which cannot be denied, it would have been absolutely impossible to carry on the war with that spirit and energy, which could alone bring it to its present glorious termination. Without the Property-tax, the public funds must have been depressed beyond redemption, and our finances annihilated by the loss of public credit; but, according to the old proverb, there is a time for every thing: what may be suffered in time of war, cannot be endured in time of peace. In extraordinary and perilous times, the Romans were under the necessity of ap-

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pointing a dictator. Necessity, imperative necessity alone, could justify the Property-tax; but, having performed its office, may it cease for a long time! If it has been the salvation of the Country, let it not be the ruin of the Constitution."

Thus far we had proceeded, but REVIEWERS of a far superior order having since taken up the subject *verbatim*, all further comment becomes unnecessary.

49. *A Treatise on Domestic Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits, with a Practical Account of the Egyptian Method of hatching Eggs by artificial Heat; and all the needful Particulars relative to Breeding, Rearing, and Management. Dedicated to her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Rutland. By Bonington Moubray, Esq.* 12mo. pp. 218. Sherwood and Co.

THIS "Treatise" contains a large fund of information on a subject of considerable interest to every Country Gentleman; and would be a welcome present to the poorest Cottager; Mr. Moubray having "avoided scientific detail," and "addressed plain understandings in the plainest language."

"The keeper of half a dozen hens and a cock, in the corner of his yard, will receive information, in degree, equally useful and satisfactory, with another who may desire to enter upon the most extensive plan."

50. *The Port-folio; containing Essays, Letters, and Narratives. In two Volumes.* 8vo. pp. 280, 310. Murray.

THE Author of this amusing Work modestly acknowledges that "he cannot boast any great originality of thought, yet he is entirely free from (at least intentional) plagiarism. But, as many think alike without ever having communicated their thoughts to each other, so his sentiments, without being intrinsically original, (for what is there new under the Sun?) may not be borrowed; and, should they seem to coincide with those of great authorities, it is to be hoped they will not be the less esteemed on that account."

To endure any comparison with our valuable British Essayists, is no mean test of abilities; and we think the Author of the Port-Folio has strong pretensions to public favour.

51. *Dis-*

51. *Display, a Tale, for Young People.* By Jane Taylor, one of the Authors of "Original Poems for Infant Minds," "Hymns for Infant Minds," &c. 18mo. pp. 214. Taylor and Hessey.

THE opening of this story is very pretty, and the moral extremely good: it is well directed against the too prevalent passion for Display; though we are inclined to think it is in some points rather too serious.

52. *The Present of a Mistress to a Young Servant, consisting of friendly Advice, and real Histories;* by Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar. 12mo. pp. 167. Taylor and Hessey.

THE former Publications we have noticed by this Lady, have consisted of rather serious, but useful advice to young people. The Work now before us contains so many excellent hints to young servants as may serve to render it a VALUABLE present.

53. *Sarsfield; or the Wanderings of Youth: an Irish Tale,* by John Gamble, Esq. Strabane, Author of "Sketches, &c. in Ireland." 3 Vols. 8vo. Cradock.

MR. Gamble's literary reputation will be better sustained by his "Sketches," &c. than by the present Work; which, however, contains sufficient indication of superior talents, and of descriptive powers: but, in taking up a romance for the purpose of amusement, we can better tolerate even the high-flown virtues of heroes and heroines, than a detail of low chicanery and vice; and it is always pleasing to bid a cheerful adieu, closing the volumes upon the happy arrangement of the parties.

54. *The Young Man's Book of Knowledge, containing a familiar View of the Importance of Religion, the Works of Nature, Logic, Eloquence, the Passions, Matter and Motion, Magnetism, Mechanical Powers, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Acoustics, Electricity, Galvanism, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy, History, Chronology, &c.* By Thomas Tegg; Editor of the "Chronology, or Historian's Companion." The Third Edition, enlarged. 12mo. pp. 328. Tegg.

THE title of this volume sufficiently indicates the copious contents of a Work, which, containing very considerable instruction in a small compass, cannot fail of being useful to those who have not leisure for extensive reading.

"It was originally compiled with the view of dividing the profits among seven of the Editor's children, partly as a reward for their past exemplary conduct, and partly as a stimulus to future exertions. He has much reason to be grateful for the reception it has met with from the publick in the rapid sale of the two former Editions, as well as in the demand there has been for the present. The price of the Volume has been fixed proportionably low, in order that every youth who is actuated by the desire of acquiring useful knowledge, may have the opportunity of possessing it."

55. *The History of William Selwyn, by Miss Sandham, Author of the "Twin Sisters," and other Works for Young People.* 12mo. pp. 275. Harris.

A PRETTY interesting Tale, with some display of character. In Madame Dubarre we find a good deal of spirit and originality. The spoiled child taking advantage of a fond mother's indulgence is well described, and the incidents are natural and easy.

56. *The Ornaments discovered: a Story, in two Parts, by the Author of Aunt Mary's Tales.* 12mo. pp. 121. Darton.

THIS is a very pretty interesting story, from which young people, by attentively perusing, may derive much instruction. It is to prove that "amiable manners and a well-regulated mind are the only true and valuable ornaments."

57. *The Adventures of a Donkey; by Arabella Argos, Author of "The Juvenile Spectator."* pp. 231. Darton.

A DONKEY is here made to relate his own adventures, which he does in a very amusing and agreeable manner; and so as to awaken sympathy for animals in young people.

58. *A Letter to Thomas Thompson, Esq. M.P. containing Considerations on the Necessity of proper Places being provided for the Legislature for the Reception of all Insane Persons, and on some of the Abuses which have been found to exist in Madhouses, with a Plan to remedy them.* By W. C. Ellis, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 8vo. pp. 48. Longman and Co.

IT is to be hoped that this sensible "Letter" will meet with that attention which the subject most imperatively claims.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Un bel accord enchante l'oreille, un son faux la déchire; cependant adieu de ces deux choses ne dit rien d'intellectuel à l'âme, rien que nous puissions écrire si nous en étions requis. Seulement cela lui fait peine ou plaisir. Il paraît que, de tous nos organes, l'oreille est celui qui est le plus sensible aux secousses agréables ou déplaisantes. — En musique, comme en amour, ce qui est beau, c'est ce qui plait." — L. A. C. BOMBERT.

8. *Trio easy and familiar for the Flute, Pianoforte, and Violoncello, composed by Ferdinand Ries, Op. 63. pp. 10. 3s. 6d. Clementi & Co.*

YOUNG Musicians and Amateurs generally imagine that a pleasing composition is the offspring of a moment of inspiration; not being aware that a previous plan or outline, to be worked upon by degrees, is almost as necessary to the regularity and unity of a musical piece, of considerable extent, as it is to any other work that employs "the organ of constructiveness." If they hope to acquire the reputation of composers, they will do well not to wait in expectation of such happy moments; but will study the productions of eminent men, and the theories by which they have been guided, in order that, by discovering the steps that have raised others to eminence, they may secure their own advancement. We would not, however, be understood to say that the subjects of a fine composition are the result of cool deliberation and arrangement; nor to contradict what Rousseau has written, in his dictionary, under the head *Prima intenzione*. If the spirit of a theme discovers the Author's genius, or natural gift, it is the manner of treating it which displays the master. We have already spoken of Mr. Ries in terms sufficiently commendatory. The present easy trio, which is too original to be properly called familiar, will not change our favourable opinion of his abilities. The flute and violoncello have so little to do, particularly the latter, and their parts are so little different from the pianoforte-part, that it might have been better named a Sonata with accompaniments, than a Trio. It consists of three movements; an *allegro*, in which a crotchet is marked 132 of Mæizel's *Metronome*; a short *andantino*, in which the qua-

ver is 108; and a rondo, *allegro*, in which the crotchet is 138. It is a very satisfactory modern fashion, with composers to indicate the absolute time in which their music should be performed. We have not room to specify the numerous parts of this trio that meet our approbation, — the ingenuity of modulations and of the parts which imitate each other, &c.; and shall therefore content ourselves with simply recommending it to our readers who are interested by learned variety.

9. *A German Song, with Variations for the Pianoforte, composed by F. Ries. pp. 6. 2s. Clementi & Co.*

THIS is exceedingly pleasing and original. The theme has some of that wildness of character so interesting in the *Rans des Vaches*. It is in C major, two-crotchet time, *allegretto*, and consists of only ten measures. The crotchet is 100 of the metronome. The fifth variation we approve the least: it is in the style of Mazzinghi. Some traits in the 9th variation remind us of Beethoven: it is in 6-8 time, *allegro molto*, the dotted crotchet being 100 of the metronome. Mr. Ries has acted wisely in condescending to write pieces so little difficult; and we wish him the reward it deserves, — a speedy and extensive sale of his compositions.

10. *A new and complete Guide to the Art of playing the Violin, containing a comprehensive Treatise on the first rudiments of Musick, explaining all the marks, characters, and words, used in the Science, with the nature and formation of the different Scales, &c. in the most plain and familiar manner, &c. &c. by T. Goodban of Canterbury. pp. 49. 10s. 6d. Preston.*

WE have given only a fourth part of the title-page, which is too promising by a great deal; and it induces

* *Patent.* John Mæizel, of Poland-street, in the county of Middlesex, for his instrument or instruments, machine or machines, for the improvement of all musical performances, which he denominates a *metronome*, or musical time-keeper: dated December 5, 1815. — 6 months.

us to say that it is *not* a complete guide containing every desirable information: it contains much useful matter, however, and the price is moderate. It is evident that Mr. G. has not consulted the best Authors, in forming his compilation. The following is a specimen of his logical accuracy: "The major scale is the most agreeable to the ear, because the ascending and descending series is (are) alike; that is, it does not require any alteration in the situation of the semitones, consequently it is the most used." p. 7.—*Position*: He directs the learner to hold the violin near the nut or head, firmly between the index and the thumb of the left hand, resting the other end of the instrument upon the collar-bone, with the tail-piece either immediately under or close on the one side of the chin: at the same time, his left elbow must be brought directly under the instrument, close to his side, and the left wrist be turned outwards so that the tips of the four fingers may be brought over the strings in readiness to press them down on the finger-board; and for more conveniently reaching the fourth string (the one covered with wire), the left side of the violin is to be held somewhat higher than the right. For the true

position of the left hand, place the first finger upon the second string, rather more than an inch from the nut; put the second finger nearly close to the first on the same string; put the third finger on the third string, rather more than an inch from the second; lastly, put the fourth finger about an inch from that; press down the strings firmly, keeping up the knuckles: now raise the fingers just off the strings, still keeping them bent over their places, and the position will be perfect. With regard to the right hand, the bow is to be held, near its nut, with the first and second fingers and the thumb, the tip of the latter being placed immediately under the second, and the first being advanced a little: the hair of the bow is to be turned upwards against the joint or back of the thumb, and the third and fourth fingers must rest on the bow to keep it steady. The bow is to cross over the strings parallel with the bridge which supports them; and the fore finger is to vary the pressure. (Hawkins Hist. of Mus. V. 377. 1776.) In dividing the finger-board, page 17, allowance must be made for the altered tension of the strings from the pressure of the left-hand fingers.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly ready for Publication:

The Fourth Volume of the *Antiquities of Athens*, &c. by STUART and REVETT. Imperial folio, containing 88 Plates, of the Architectural Antiquities at Pola, the Sculpture of the celebrated Temple of Minerva at Athens by Phidias, &c. &c. besides 15 vignettes. Edited by Mr. JOSEPH WOODS.

Memoirs of the Ionian Isles, and of their Relations with European Turkey, translated from the original manuscript of M. de VAUDOUCOURT, late General in the Italian service, with a very accurate and comprehensive Map.

The Second Volume of Mr. SOUTHEY'S *History of the Brazils*.

The Biographical Memoirs of Dr. MATTHEW STEWART, Dr. JAMES HUTTON, and Professor JOHN ROBISON. Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Now collected into one volume, with some additional notes. By JOHN PLAYFAIR, F.R.S.L. & E. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, Edinburgh.

Memoirs of THOMAS HOLCROFT, written by himself, and continued to the

time of his death, from his Diary, Notes, and other papers, by JOHN HAZLETT.

An Essay on Weights and Measures, comprizing a View of Standards, both ancient and modern. With Remarks on the principles and provisions of a Bill now before Parliament, entitled, "A Bill for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures." By P. KELLY, LL.D.

Fragments on Landscape Gardening and Architecture, as connected with Rural Scenery; with many coloured Plates. By Mr. REPTON.

Specimens of Gothic Architecture; consisting of doors, windows, buttresses, pinnacles, &c. with the measurements, selected from ancient buildings at Oxford, &c. Drawn and etched on 61 Plates, by F. MACKENZIE and A. PUGEN.

Alastor; or the Spirit of Solitude, with other Poems, by PERCEY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

A Portrait of SHAKESPEARE, from the Monumental Bust at Stratford-upon-Avon, engraved in Mezzotinto by W. WARD, from a Painting by T. PHILLIPS, Esq. R. A. after a Cast made from the original

original Bust by G. BULLOCK, is announced by Mr. BRITTON.

Preparing for Publication :

Dr. WHITAKER has undertaken a General History of the County of YORK, and his *Prospectus* shall be duly noticed in our next.

The Seventh and Eighth Volumes of "Campbell's Lives of the Admirals," commenced by the late Mr. HENRY REDHEAD YORKE; the publication of which, from a variety of unforeseen circumstances, has been delayed so long.

Mr. DYER's "Privileges of the University of Cambridge, and Additions to its History," which was to form one volume 8vo, will necessarily be extended to two volumes.—(See our *Cover*.)

An Edition of Gray's Works, edited by Mr. MITFORD, is in the press, which cannot but excite attention; for the publick will be presented with many letters from the originals, hitherto unpublished, highly interesting from their number, and for their intrinsic merit, as well as with the originals, for the first time, of many of the letters very incorrectly published, and much altered, by Mason. This edition will also possess many curious variations in the principal Poems of Gray, from his own handwriting.

A Pilgrimage to Waterloo, a Poem with Notes. By Mr. ROBERT SOUTHEY.

The Remains of JAMES DUSAUTOY, late of Emanuel College, Cambridge; with an Introduction, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. Poet Laureate.

The Christian's Manual, compiled from a Translation of the Enchiridion Militis Christiani of Erasmus. By PHILIP WYATT CROWTHER, Esq. With copious Scripture Notes; extracts from the most eminent divine and moral writings.

The Inquisition unmasked; or the Triumph of Humanity and Liberty in Spain. Being a History of the Conduct and Objects of that Tribunal, and a Dissertation on the necessity of its suppression. By M. PUIGBLANCH, the Spanish Patriot.

IMPORTANT LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Of a recent discovery of some important remains of the Works of the Roman Classics in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, the Publick have for some time been informed. The greater part of them have been just printed there at the Royal Press. They consist of Three Orations of Cicero, with a very ancient Commentary on them and on four other Orations: of eight Orations of Summachus, and of almost the entire Works of Fronto; a classick with whom we were till now entirely unacquainted, except by name; and who in his day was said

to be second only to Cicero in eloquence. The title-pages are as below nearly:

"M. T. Ciceronis tres Orationes in Clodium et Curionem De re alieno Milonis de Rege Alexandrino. Item ad has predictas orationes et ad alias Tullianas quatuor editas Commentarius antiquus ineditus Asconii Pediani." One volume 8vo.

"Q. Aureli Summachi octo Orationes ineditæ." One volume 8vo.

"M. Cornelii Frontonis Opera inedita; cum Epistolis item ineditis Antonini Pii, M. Aurelii, et Appiani, necnon aliorum Veterum Fragmentis. Invenit Notisque illustravit [to all the three] Angelus Maius, Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ & linguæ Orientalibus. Mediolani, e regis Typis, 1816." Two volumes 4to.

A copy of each of these Works, together with some very curious Italian Literature, has just reached the Library of EDWARD J. CURTIS, Esq. Windmill Hill, Sussex; and they have very much attracted the attention of the learned and curious. It appears that these Manuscripts are on a Codex Palimpsestus, that, is on vellum from which they had been (as in the middle ages was very common) in some degree erased, and this vellum had been superinscribed by the Acts and proceedings of the Council of Chalcedon, of which the writings are perfect and entire. The learned Editor and Discoverer Angelus Maius (Angelo Maio) has with great labour and perseverance, and with infinite difficulty, succeeded in decyphering these first written and semi-erased MSS. from behind the MS. of the Council of Chalcedon, and has with the assistance of his Government and of the Curators of the Ambrosian Library now laid them, by means of the Royal Press of Milan, before the publick.

Many of the Works of Cicero, and some of those of Summachus, have long since been published. Fronto is now edited for the first time. He was the preceptor and friend of the Emperor Antoninus Pius. A fac-simile of each of these Works is appended to its volume: These MSS. are of the sixth century. Two or three copies of the new Cicero have been, for some time, in England: of the Summachus and Fronto, these are supposed to be the first.

At the sale of the late Mr. LLOYD's collection, at Wygfair, in the Principality, "The Life of King Arthur and of his noble Knights of the Round Table, by Sir T. Mallory," sold, with all its imperfections, without binding, for 320*l*. to Earl Spencer.—"Recuyell of the Historie of Troye," in worse condition, for 126*l*.; and several other rare books at great prices,

SELECT POETRY.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

EPILOGUS AD ANDRIAM. 1815.

Davus. Crito.

Davus.—Mansuæne Crito? pauperque
hospesque senexque? [Rogas?
Quâ spe? quo quæstu fretus et arte? C.
Scilicet ignoras Peregrinus et Advena
victum

Quàm facilem è vestrà credulitate paret?
Non tàm pænescentes alibi cognoscere stultos
Contigit: absurdum, futile, ridiculum,
Hoc vobis volupe est, hoc est mirabile
visu, [bile est.

Quodque impossibile est, id mage credi-
D.—Num tu igitur fieri Stadiodromus,
aut Salamandra,

Aut invisibilis, quæso, Puella, potes?
Aut prægnans Anus, aut Orientalis Ju-
gulator

Ipse suo sibi se qui jugulat gladio?

C.—Garris: Men' isthæc levia et ludicra?
Gravem rem [novam.

Tracto: Artem ingenuam scilicet atque
Encephalo scôpiam Princeps ego Crano-
logorum.

D.—Quidnam illud monstri est? *C.* Scire
cupis? *D.* Cupio.

C.—Principio naturam hominis fateare
necesse est

Cujuscunq; humeris imposuisse caput.

D.—Audi, et credo: fateor. *C.* Capi-
tique cerebrum [C. Taceas.

Cuique esse innatum. *D.* Non fateor.
Conglomeratarum quæ congeries fibrarum

Constat triginta è partibus atque tribus.
Ergo animal triginti-triplex Homo. *D.*
Proh magni Dii!

C.—Fingit enim voces ars nova quæque
novas.

D.—Triginti-triplicem tu me quoque?
Magnificum me!

Qui simplex rebar nil nisi *Davus* eram.

C.—Sic est. Has partes dico Organa: et
hæc quoque sensus

Affectusque notant singula quæque suos.
Et prout grande suum magis Organon est,
dominatur [gis.

Sæpius item in capite hoc ille vel ille ma-
Myserizativus enim est Individuali-
tativus Philopro- vel -genitivus Homo.

Cætera quæque tamen non est memorare
necesse.

D. Gaudeo. *C.* Tot quot sunt Organa
sunt Animi;

Utque superficies externaque prodit imago
Quâ subter crusto condita pruna latent.

Sic Cerebrum tegit os, qualisque interna
cerebri est

Externo formam cerebris in osse parem.

Primo aded, intuitu qualis sit quisque, vi-
debis, [super.

Unum de multis sit satis. *D.* Atque

C.—Si cui juxta aurem sit prominulum
cerebellum, [tumor.

"Huncfuge," Destructivum indicat iste
Hic cædit, frangit, tundit, lacerat, pes-
sundat, [manu.

Ferro, fuste, palâm, elâm, pede, dente,
Porro ubi quid ficti aut simulati est, "Hem
bone," mecum,

"Falle alios," inquam, "non ita fallor ego."
Ambrosius imitare comis strepituq; Tonan-
tem,

Causidice! auriculas detege, nullus eris.
Quique reos agitas miserâ formidine Ju-
dex,

Judice me, capitis mox eris ipse reus.
Vertice nudato Lupus est fortasse Sa-
cerdos;

Hactenus, inducto vellere, visus Ovis.
Sed quo præcipuè super omnia, *Dave*, re-
perto

Glorior, invenio Bruta Hominesq; pares.
Certet magnanimo cum *Cæsare* magnani-
mus Mus,

Si caput inspicias, ardua uterque petit.
Bello fulminat ille, viamq; affectat Olym-
po: [cent.

In cameram scandit Mus ubi grana ja-
D.—Ah, scio jam! Infantem nuper mi-
rabar herilem [luto;

Tam placidè in medio posse jacere
Nimirum Organon ille Voluti-luto-tativum,
Quajæ procul dubio sus *χάμας υἱὸς*
habet.

C.—Irrides? operamque in te sic, improbe,
ludo?

"Indignus Sophiâ, ecurra, videre meâ.
D.—Credo: quin tu discipulos adsciscere
dignos [das.

Vis tibi? ne *Davus* quære, sed *Edipo*.
C.—Recte hortare: hebetesque rudesque
valere jubepo,

Si mihi vos, Docti, plauditis. *D.* Atque
mihi.

TRANSLATION.

Davus and Crito.

D.—What have we, Crito, to induce your
stay, [did you say?
Poor, old, and stranger? *C.* Stranger,
Nor know you, while such epithet you give,
On your credulity that strangers live!
That, with your native follies not content,
To foreign climes your gaping crowds are
sent,

In quest of wonders, heedless of expence,
Secure of Folly's ample recompence—
That all acceptable alike to you,
Or wild, or rational, or false, or true,
The standard of delight is, old or new! }

D.—But, Crito, say, what wonders canst
thou boast,

To charm the senses of our gazing coast?
Hast

Hast thou been training, that the town may
talk [walk ?
What countless miles our human coarsers
Or girl invisible canst thou become,
Or juggler, weary of stale tricks at home,
Or pregnant matron, whom scarce e'en the
grave [can save ?
From pangs of child-birth at three-score
C.—Mere trifles these, unworthy to be told:
In me no slight impostor you behold;
In a new noble art my skill consists—
Behold the Prince of Craniologists.
D.—Gods, what a name! Some monster
strange, I fear, [shall hear.
But of what kind I know not. C. You
Know then that Nature, when mankind
she made,
On every pair of shoulders placed a head.
D.—I've heard, and do believe it. C. 'Tis
as plain,
Within each head she has inclosed a brain.
D.—Pardon me there; I must incline to
doubt— [me out:
Not every head. C. Be still, and hear
The brain, according to our new decree,
Consists within of thirty parts and three,
Which leads us to this tenet grand and
bold—
Man is a creature three and thirty fold.
D.—This complex animal am I? Heaven
save us.
Till now I thought I was but simple Davus.
C.—Now these are organs, and in these
are seen
Sure indication of the mind within.
Is there an organ larger than the rest?
It speaks the ruling passion of the breast;
For man, if he be given to mystery,
Or fond of individuality,
Or philogenitive, or whatso'er
His passion be, 'twill find its organ there—
Besides all this, the surface of the head
Reveals by knobs what's within is bred;
Thus bone conceals the brain, and by that
bone
The workings of that very brain are shewn.
Thus arm'd, I see through mortals, in a
minute, [in it.
Shew me a head, I'll shew you all that's
But, for example's sake, perhaps 'twere
best [rest:
To take one instance—'twill explain the
Behind the ear if a small knob you find,
Beware that man—he has a murder-
ous mind;
'Tis his to pound, to pommel, to destroy,
Blows, bruises, bumps, and buffets, all his
joy.
Behold yon champion of forensic war,
Whose wit delights, whose thunder shakes
the bar;
What are his wit, his talents, and his taste,
If that vile knob behind his ear be placed?
Or mark that Judge, who now, with words
of fear,
Lets fall his sentence on the culprit's ear,
On that protuberance I cast my eye,
And in himself the future culprit spy;

Or yonder priest, who now such meekness
wears,
Take but his wig off, let me see his ears.
A wolf he stands, though in sheep's cloth-
ing drest. — [rest,
But what delights me more than all the
Davus, is this: Search as I will, I find
That men and brutes are all alike in mind;
With mighty Cæsar shall in fame be join'd
The matchless mouse, superior to his kind;
The one may fix his thoughts on things
above,
And claim divided empire with great Jove;
The other scales the gran'ry, steals the
grain,
And gains the object he aspired to gain.
D.—Ah, now I see—my master's infant
child,
Who lay so meekly in the mud and smiled,
Possess'd the organ which the pigs possess,
Who roll in mire, and deem it happiness.
C.—How, varlet, dare you mock me? but
I see
Wisdom like mine is lost on such as thee.
D.—Then I beseech thee, O most learned
tutor,
Not Davus teach, but Cædipus in future.
C.—'Tis well. I see my error, and at once
Reclaim the truths too precious for the
dunce.
The Prince of Craniologists withdraws,
But trusts, O learn'd and wise, to your
applause.

To the Rev. W. B. on his Translation of
HERODOTUS.

WHILE half-learn'd wits, with super-
cilious pride,
All knowledge in the female sex deride,
And would confine it, with a zeal severe,
Within the limits of a narrow sphere;
And joy to see the spark of heavenly fire,
Smother'd in mists of ignorance, expire;
The real scholar, liberal, wise, and kind,
Commends the improvement of the female
mind: [flower,
Transient, he knows, is Beauty's tender
And short the date of Youth's inspiring
power,
Aware th' enlighten'd mind can well supply
Warmth to the cheek, and brightness to
the eye;
And still a mild yet pleasing lustre shed,
When every charm and every grace is fled.
What thanks are to the learn'd Translator
due?
The antient page unfolding to the vicar
He clears the mist by Time's dark cloud
o'erspread;
Gives new existence to the moulder'd dead;
Bestows that knowledge on each liberal
mind, [far'd;
Which, but for him, had been to few con-
And, firmly seated upon classic ground,
Scatters fair Learning's beauteous flowers
around.
Oh! who can cease to love th' historic page!
Delight of youth, resource of drooping age,
Forbear

Forbear to view the picture of mankind,
Yet vainly boast a well-instructed mind!
Whate'er the portion of affliction given,
In this sad life, by ever-righteous Heaven,
Th' historic page has charms which can
impart

A soothing comfort to the saddest heart:
For when we view, to endless ruin hurl'd,
Scenes that sought to rale a captive
world; [died,
And pensive read how many a wretch has
To sate a Tyrant's rage, or swell his pride;
How the firm Patriot has resign'd his
breath, [death;
And bless'd his Country in the pangs of
How it has fall'n the unavailing tear,
Lamenting every tie the heart holds dear;
And mark the bitter tide of human woe
Roll its black wave, and ever mournful flow;
We learn with humble fortitude to bear
The suffering Heaven ordains our proper
share. [owe

Then let us thank the Friend to whom we
Much of the joys that knowledge can be-
stow;

Who generously his learned treasures lends,
To aid the mental pleasures of his friends;
Nor, like the narrow pedant, deigns to fear
The female mind may seek too high a
sphere. [ing prove,

And that our thanks when given may pleas-
ure May the dear object of his tenderest love,
Whose tried affection, and unspotted truth,
Have charm'd him more than e'en her
beauteous youth,

In all her sex's name these thanks impart;
Then will they sweetly sink into his heart.

Feb. 7, 1816.

MARY BUTLER.

GLORY GAIN'D, AND PEACE RESTORED:

*A Gratulatory Address to the British Army
and Navy returning home from the War.*

By JOHN MAYNE.

GALLANT Troops from Waterloo,
Wellington's companions true—

All to whom our thanks are due
For battles bravely won—
Glory gain'd, and Peace restor'd,
Welcome home to sheathe the sword,
Bless your King, and praise the Lord
For wonders he hath done!

When the French, a fiendlike band,
Threaten'd to despoil the Land—
When their Chief, with fiery brand,
Was Europe's deadly foe—
Britain, with her flag unful'd,
From this Throne th' Usurper hurl'd—
Britain saved a falling world,
And laid the Tyrant low!

Sailors of great Nelson's Crew,
Wealth and Fame we owe to you!
Trafalgar, like Waterloo,

The War with glory crown'd!
See, brave Heroes of the Nile,
Commerce re-illumes our Isle!
Providence still deigns to smile,
And gladdens all around!

Should the foemen, bold again,
Dare us to the battle-plain,
Heart and hand, with might and main,
We'll arm by land and sea!

Waterloo, or Trafalgar,
In our minds a leading star,
Guiding Fleets and Hosts afar,
Shall urge to Victory!

Gallant Troops from Waterloo—
Sailors of great Nelson's Crew—
All who would, like Britons true,
The race of Glory run—

Hail your Prince with one accord,
Bless the King, and praise the Lord!
Ever be His Name adored,
For wonders He hath done!

*Addressed by Mrs. D***** to her Hus-
band, on the Anniversary of their Wed-
ding day, March 1, 1816.*

HAIL, happy day, to me most dear
Of all the days throughout the year,
Its presence my fond heart doth cheer,
My Damon.

And now two years are past and gone,
Since we were join'd in union
And love, to me they seem but one,
My Damon.

Let purple violets deck the ground,
Let flow'ry garlands now be bound,
With which thy temples shall be crown'd,
My Damon.

Behold! the little lambs at play
Seem to enjoy this blessed day,
We're happy, they appear to say,
My Damon.

O hear, my love, whilst I declare
That it shall be my constant prayer,
That God may keep within his care
My Damon.

That you may always happy be,
And many joyful days may see,
Is my most earnest wish for thee,
My Damon.

May we both live a happy life,
Devoid of care, devoid of strife,
A loving husband, loving wife,
My Damon.

May we thus take our flight on high,
With silver wings ascend the sky,
Where no fond hearts are heard to sigh,
My Damon.

So, when our mortal days are o'er,
And this world's joys can please no more,
May we land safe on Canaan's shore,
My Damon.

There may we join the angelic choir,
And sweetly strike the golden lyre,
With zeal more warm than Poet's fire,
My Damon.

Woodbine Cottage.

R. D.

CHARADE.

In Pelopis terrâ totum est, mirabile dictu,
Si caudam tollas, Thessala cymba manet.

Z ***

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Speech,
continued from p. 167.

THE number of men to be employed in France he had already stated at 50,000; those required for the East Indies might be mentioned at 20,000. The army employed in France would be maintained by that country; the contributions fixed upon would be applied in aid of the public service, except a portion which would be given in the form of a gratuity, or prize-money, to the troops who raised themselves and their companions to so much glory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer believed that in law, the whole of these contributions levied upon France, might be considered as *Droits of the Crown*; but the Prince Regent, without consulting his own private interest, ordered the whole to be applied to the public service. The Allies had agreed upon the propriety and justice of allotting 50,000,000 of francs, or something more than two millions sterling, to the British and Prussian troops, for their noble services in the battle of Waterloo. This sum had been placed at the disposal of the respective authorities of England and Prussia, and was divided into two parts—the British army, including the Hanoverians and the Belgians, receiving 25,000,000 of French francs, and the Prussian army the other half. The amount allotted to our Government of the indemnities levied upon France, was 100 millions of francs, or four millions sterling; and 800,000*l.* of this had been this year received. With the reduction of forces which he had formerly stated, the total amount of supply necessary for supporting our military establishment might be taken at 9,300,000*l.* This estimate was, however, exclusive of the extraordinaries, which he would now proceed to lay before the House. The commissariat might be stated at 680,000*l.*; the barracks, 258,000*l.*; and the whole extraordinaries at two millions. The total for the Army, including some items not mentioned, amounted to 12,235,000*l.*; for the Navy ordinaries and extraordinaries, 7,000,000*l.*; for the Ordnance, 2,000,000*l.*; and for miscellaneous expenditure, two millions and a half. The ordnance last year amounted to 4,000,000*l.* There was one other item of expenditure which he had still to mention, and that would be created by a re-payment to the East India Company of two millions, which they had expended for services in

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the East Indies. In consequence of a pressure upon their finances, they had made a charge of two millions, and had already received 500,000*l.* in the precious metals, which they had exported to their Eastern possessions, and found a reasonable and seasonable supply. (*A laugh.*) The whole of these estimates amount to 24,733,000*l.* To the Bank it would be necessary to pay 1,500,000*l.* which together with the sum formerly specified, and several other items, will make a general aggregate of 29,233,000*l.* for Great Britain and Ireland. There would be a separation of the charge for Ireland, as it was proper to keep the charges for the two countries distinct. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said, he begged not to be understood as settling the Peace Establishment. In future years a great reduction may be expected. For the present, he would merely state what would be, in his opinion, the supply for the year, the total amount of the expenditure, and the Ways and Means provided to meet it:

SUPPLY, 1816.—Army, 9,300,000*l.*; Commissariat, 680,000*l.*; Barracks, 258,000*l.*; Extraordinaries, 2,000,000*l.*; — Navy, 7,000,000*l.*; Ordnance, 2,000,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 2,500,000*l.*; — Indian Debt, 1,000,000*l.*; Re-payment to the Bank, 1,500,000*l.*; Exchequer Bill Interest, 2,000,000*l.*; Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills, 200,000*l.*; Penpenses, 900,000*l.*; Total, 29,233,000*l.*; — Deduct for Irish Proportion, 2,910,354*l.*; leaving a Total for England of 26,497,646*l.*

WAYS AND MEANS.—Surplus of Grants, after discharging Debt in the Peninsula and America, 3,000,000*l.*; Surplus Consolidated Fund, 2,000,000*l.*; Land and Malt, 5,000,000*l.*; Customs and Excise (Wax Taxes), 6,000,000*l.*; Property Tax, 6,000,000*l.*; Lottery, 200,000*l.*; Bank Allowance, 6,000,000*l.* Total, 26,700,000*l.*

Mr. Ponsonby said, whether our foreign or domestic situation was considered, the Military Establishment proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, was enormous and unjustifiable. If his Majesty's Ministers were disposed, in no branch of our expenditure was retrenchment more practicable or necessary than in our Military Establishment. The Property Tax had been assumed as one source of supply. He must thus early, therefore, protest against its renewal, or raising one shilling by its means, under any modification that could be suggested. He hoped the Country would not beajoled; for it might de-

pend,

pend, that while the Property Tax existed, no retrenchment would be accomplished. The Hon. Gentleman had stated, that one of the features of his plan was to give support to public credit, by not making a loan, and that in consequence the farmers would be relieved from the country banks. Was it, ~~then~~ ^{then} to enable the country bankers to render this assistance to the farmers by aids from the Treasury? (Here Mr. Vansittart replied, across the table, in the negative.) He could not then very well understand by what magick the country bankers were to be enabled to assist the farmer, because there was no loan, unless the latter in the first place raised the value of their produce, and increased the amount of their security. The borrower's property must be increased before the lender could be expected to augment his advances. The remedy, if any, must be of extreme slow operation.

Mr. Brougham asked, what diminution of expence could be expected next year. (The Chancellor replied, 10,000 seamen.) Then, observed Mr. Brougham, the utmost that can be expected is a reduction of five millions, which will leave the Military Establishment at an annual expence of 25 millions. Enormous as was to be the Military Establishment in Great Britain, one as enormous was to exist in Ireland. Let the House reflect on the rapidity with which these establishments grew from war to war, and how, at the conclusion of every peace, the Country was left loaded with a military expenditure, continually increasing; 149,000 men were now to be saddled upon us, in all probability for a permanency. And thus, besides 20,000 in India. It was true that the Right Hon. Gentleman said that the East India Company were bound to pay for this army. But were we not perpetually making good the arrears of the Company? Were we not perpetually giving them loans; and was it not therefore mockery to say, that the East India Company would pay for these troops? Then there were to be 11,000 men in the Mediterranean. The whole army of England in peace used to be between 4 and 5000 men in all. But this was in better times—in better times with respect to money, and, if he might speak of any thing but of money in a Committee of Supply, in better times for the Constitution. Now, however, the Mediterranean alone required, it seemed, 11,000 men. Then again, why were the seven or eight Ionian islands saddled on us? Productive of nothing else, they were exceedingly rich in patronage. There must be Governors, and Secretaries, and Commanders-in-Chief, and Commissaries, and Port-Admirals, and the whole apparatus of patronage. And these were the latent in-

ducements to burthen this Country with their protection. In the West-Indies, where there used to be 7000 men, there were to be 13,000. He believed the Dutch Colonies were kept, on the representation of a certain small class of merchants (whose faces were as well known at the Treasury as those of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite), who having invested their capitals in loans to those islands, from which they received valuable consignments, induced Government, by persuasion and threats, to keep Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, to fill more completely our already glutted markets, to have more sugar, more coffee, more cotton, lest they should lose their consignments, and risk their capitals. — Passing to the affairs of Ireland, the Hon. Gentleman recommended Mr. Vansittart to give every assistance to his colleague (Lord Castlereagh), who was said to be devising some plan to give effect to Catholic Emancipation. In conclusion, he hoped the Leather and Malt Taxes would be repealed, and expressed his wish that the Income Tax would not be suffered to pass.

Mr. Rose said, that the Poor Rates had often been investigated; but, as nothing could be done, it was useless to inveigh against them: they were of service to the agriculturist, as they diminished the price of labour. No encouragement could be given to the farmer to export wool, as there was no demand for it abroad. We ourselves imported from Germany and Spain, and France was in a flourishing condition. The Property Tax had benefited individuals: for instance, stockholders—the 3 per cents. were at 47 when it was first proposed, and they were now at 60.

Mr. Western said, the plan of the Chancellor was incompetent to afford relief. The rental of the Kingdom, after paying taxes and other imposts, was annihilated by the pressure of distress. In many instances he knew that no rent had been received; and he believed that from arable land, no rent had been received in any part of the Empire. With respect to the Income Tax, he considered the honour of the House and of Ministers pledged to its repeal.

Sir Robt. Heron said, that, from the plan developed that night, the economy promised them was a mere mockery, for it was no where to be found but in the Speech from the Throne. There could be no relief without a reduction of the expenditure. Our expenditure ought to be reduced in all its branches. While the Country was looking to the practice of that economy which was promised, where could they more naturally expect it, than in the establishment of him whom they considered the Father of his People.—

When

When magistrates in the country were employed in hearing the grievances of labourers who had nothing to do, of shopkeepers who had no shops, of tailors and shoemakers who were without work, they might say, in answer to their complaints, "We see no mode of relieving you; it is true your distresses are great, but so confined are the means of our assisting you, that if we make out an order for your relief, it is very doubtful that it will be paid; but there is one consolation for you under your present sufferings,—you are covered with glory!"

Mr. T. F. Lewis said, that there ought to be a greater reduction in our expenditure. Alluding to the state of the currency, he asserted that 25 millions had been withdrawn from circulation, which had occasioned property of every kind to fall in price.

Mr. Baring said, that the Corn Bill, though now a dead letter, had done mischief. To lessen or even remove the tax upon farming horses, was a trumpety sort of relief. Considering that the campaign had lasted only three months, and ample supplies had been voted for a year, there ought to have been a greater return of money.

Mr. Brand censured the enormous Military Establishment proposed to be maintained; and stigmatized the Income Tax as one which all classes of people ought to unite in resisting. He recommended raising a small loan rather than continue this tax.

Mr. Yorke defended Mr. Vansittart's plan; and said, the truest way to prevent war, was to be well armed.

Lord Nugent protested against a Peace Establishment of 450,000 men. He did not see how Parliament could have any controul over the British army in France.

Lord Castlereagh said, he could point out 2,200,000*l.* out of the 19 millions, for the expense of corps which would be discontinued as soon as Government could be enabled. Another two millions ought to be taken for the Navy. If there were added one and a half million due to the Bank, two millions under the head of Ordnance, and one million of East India debt, there would be found, in all, at least between eight and nine millions, which was not connected with the public service of the year. He deprecated the principle, that we were to be the only military power who should not act on the military principle of keeping up an army which should bear some proportion to that of other States. The Noble Lord stated, that it had been declared by Mr. Pitt, that he regretted nothing more than the low establishments which he had proposed to this Country in 1792; a year when another great Statesman, Mr. Burke, had declared

France to be blotted from the face of Europe. If the House reflected on all the strong measures to which they had been reduced, to obtain that army that had conquered Peace for them, they would be cautious how far they proposed an undue reduction of our establishments. Those establishments would give them such an army at the commencement of a war, as could not be obtained in this Country without long and painful exertions. If the House, therefore, were determined to feed what he considered one of the worst features of the Country, by hollow declamations about economy, they would lose more in the revenue than they would gain by any saving. (*Hear, hear!*) They were to consider, too, that it was not merely the number of men; the pay had also been doubled since 1792, and the pensions, &c. highly increased. He deprecated any hasty conclusions on this subject, calculated to make the Country feel that there was only one object necessary—a reduction of our taxation. (*Hear!*)

Alderman Atkins said a few words against the Property Tax.

The debate was then adjourned.

Feb. 13.

Two Petitions being presented from the Corporation of London (one voted by the Corporation, and the other by the Livery) against the continuance of the Property Tax; Sir Wm. Curtis and Sir James Shaw (the City Members) said, they spoke their own sentiments, and those of a majority of the citizens of London. Sir James added, he thought it would be a better mode of obtaining the six millions to take a loan, and to pay the interest of it out of the Sinking Fund, by which the Country would at least be relieved for one year.

Mr. Horner observed, that a suggestion had been thrown out (he did not know whether it was to sound the opinion of the House or not), that a little loan might relieve us for one year: this would be a mere delusion on the country. We must meet and face our embarrassments and difficulties. Show him the real necessity of the expenditure, and he would vote for it; but he was convinced that it was not necessary. After many severe observations on the proposed enormous Military Establishment, he said it was a project to alter our character, and make England a military power. We were naturally and essentially a maritime power, and to that we owed our prosperity and grandeur. We might think of taking rank among the military despots of the Continent; but we should not be able to do so for any continuance of time. Let us recollect what had been the fate of other Governments. Whenever the Military Establishment should

should be in opposition to the Constitution, the latter would have but a small chance in the contest. There was only one remedy, and that was to retrench.

Mr. *Vansittart* was willing to allow that, on the question of the necessity of the military and other establishments, the arguments of Ministers must stand or fall. If there was no necessity for those establishments, the tax would be removed. But if he could shew an adequate ground for their existence, it would be indecorous and unwise to shuffle off the difficulty by temporary expedients. If we continued our firmness for some time, and no long time would be necessary, we should arrive at an end of our financial difficulties. As to the establishments, he was prepared to enter into detail, and should be satisfied if he was candidly met on the ground which was professed to be taken. As to the danger which it was said would overwhelm our Constitution, he thought, if our Constitution had so long existed with an army of 18 or 19,000 men, we could not be in any great danger from one of 25,000 men.

Mr. *Tierney* said, he believed it to be the object of Ministers to make us a military nation. The proposed Peace Establishment was the commencement of a design to assimilate this nation to the great military powers on the Continent. He believed Ministers were bound to act on this system if they wished to retain their places. They might use any freedom with the Navy, but they had no power to reduce the Army: they might pay off ten ships of the line sooner than disband one regiment of hussars. He was not surprised that a preference was given, when mere external decoration was concerned, to an officer of hussars, with his fur cap and whiskers, over a plain jolly sailor, who could neither boast of the splendour of his dress, nor the refinement of his manners. (*Hear, hear! and a laugh.*) The Hon. Gentleman concluded an animated speech by calling on that House, and the Nation at large, to shew Ministers that the liberties of England were not to be sacrificed, and its resources depressed, by maintaining an oppressive Military Establishment.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Tierney*) had objected to the renewal of the Property Tax; and then added that twelve millions of the last loan were not yet taken up, which ought therefore to be considered as a loan to that amount for this year. Now he was willing to admit, as fairly stated by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Horner*), that if Ministers could not satisfactorily shew that the Military Establishment and expenditure proposed was necessary, then the Property Tax was not necessary. Upon this ground he was willing to join issue. The gloomy

predictions by the Gentlemen on the opposite side had been regularly repeated for the last fifteen years; how little they had been realized every one could tell. He felt satisfied he should be able to shew, when the proper time arrived, that the agony which had so long shaken the understanding of the Right Hon. Gentleman, was not one that need extend its cold and benumbing influence to the vigour and energies of the Nation.

Messrs. *W. Wynne* and *Barclay* shortly spoke against the Property Tax; after which, the Resolutions for the Supply were agreed to.

Mr. *Grenfell* concluded an introductory speech by moving, "that a Select Committee be appointed, to inquire into the nature of the engagement subsisting between the publick and the Bank, and to suggest some equitable arrangement for the advantage of both parties."

After some discussion, during which Lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *Vansittart* opposed it, the motion was negatived by 81 to 44.—A call of the House was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 14.

Some discussion took place in consequence of Lord *Grenville*, (who declared that he would never consent to the enormous Military Peace Establishment proposed in another House,) moving an Address, &c. for the production of the estimates of the military expenditure of 1816. The only speakers were Lord *Liverpool*, the Marquis of *Lansdowne*, and Lord *King*. The motion was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for the ordinary War Taxes on Malt, &c.; next the ordinary Annual Taxes on pensions, offices, &c.; and, lastly, the issue of eleven millions of Exchequer Bills. The Resolutions were agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then remarked, that the Vice-Chancellor had at present no accommodation for the transaction of business but what was gratuitously allowed him; for it was well known that he sat merely by permission in Lincoln's Inn. He therefore moved generally for a Select Committee, to consider what might be the most suitable and becoming accommodation.

Sir *S. Romilly* said, the office of Vice-Chancellor had turned out to be productive of greater inconveniences than he had himself expected; and as to any assistance to the Chancellor, he could say, that not one original cause had been tried in the minor Court.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied, that, for three years preceding the appointment of the new office, the average number of appeals tried

tried was 24; for the three years since the appointment, the average was 65. And though it might be true that no original cause had been settled by the Vice-Chancellor, yet he had disposed of a vast deal of business, which must otherwise have occupied the time of the Chancellor. In the three years he had disposed of no less than 17,000 different proceedings. Upon the whole, he could not but consider an office useful, which tended, in even the smallest degree, to prevent delay in the administration of justice; and of the delay of the Chancery Court some idea might be formed, when he assumed the House that the balances now lying undisposed of in that Court, waiting the Lord Chancellor's decision, amounted to thirty millions sterling.

The motion was agreed to.

Feb. 15.

Mr. Brougham, in an animated and eloquent speech, called the consideration of the House to the manner in which the Spanish patriots, also denominated *Liberales*, had been treated by Ferdinand. The charges embodied in Mr. B.'s speech against Ferdinand were, 1. That he had signed the treaty of Valency with Buonaparte, by which he abandoned the cause both of Spain and Great Britain; and of having, when he was no longer in duress, done every thing to confirm and execute it. 2. Of having determined to destroy the Constitution, and also the friendship between Spain and this Country; and of having executed this determination with British assistance—the vanguard of Elío's army dispatched against the Cortes (a body chiefly of our creation) having been led by a British officer, Gen. Whittingham; that the projects of this Monkish Sovereign were executed by the cruel punishment of those who had fought for his throne, and whose cause we were bound to espouse.

Lord Castlereagh, in reply, asserted that the King had all along protested against and disavowed the treaty of Valency. 2. That so far from having determined to destroy the Constitution, he had returned to Spain with the determined purpose of accepting it; and that it was only when he found what the real state of the Nation was, and that the Constitution would not be congenial to the feelings of the people, that he refused to accept it. That the Cortes, so far from being under our influence, could never be brought to co-operate cordially with us; and were at one time determined to withdraw the command of the Spanish troops from the command of the Duke of Wellington. The party called *Liberales* in the Cortes, though an anti-French party, were also anti-British. They refused the Duke of Wellington admission

into Cadiz. They wished to overturn all the established institutions—to merge the Nobility and Clergy in the third estate, in imitation of the French Revolutionists. The *Liberales* would not admit Ferdinand's right to the throne, unless he put his seal to their principle, which was, that the sovereignty resided in the people. They had all voted against continuing the command of the army in the Duke of Wellington. 3. With respect to the individuals who had been exposed to severe punishments, Ministers had interfered in the fullest extent, and that interference was still acted upon: all pecuniary aid had been refused till a system of less severity was adopted. The refusal to accept the Constitution was even pressed upon the King by a deputation from the Cortes itself. The Cortes, besides, have been guilty of the greatest acts of cruelty. Gen. Abisbal was banished without trial: nay, even the Government of Castile, who remonstrated in his favour, were imprisoned and then banished. The Bishop of Orense was forced to fly the kingdom, because he refused to subscribe to the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people.

The motion was negatived by 123 to 42.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 19.

A long discussion took place on the subject of the Treaties concluded with Foreign Powers, which had been laid before the House. The Earl of Liverpool concluded an elaborate speech by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, in approbation of the treaties, applauding the moderation and justice of the principles on which the Allies had acted, both with respect to their conduct before the last campaign, and after it, and expressing a hope that the contest with revolutionary principles was now at an end for ever, and that the present peace would be permanent.

Lord Grenville declared, that on many points connected with the treaties before the House, he fully concurred with the Noble Earl. He approved of the renewal of the war upon the return of Buonaparte to France, and the measures which had been taken to re-establish the legitimate Government in France—not mere legitimacy of birth, but in the true understanding of the word, that legitimacy which was founded upon the principles of the Constitution, upon the condition of the people, and upon a due regard to the various ranks and divisions of society. In regard to the Works of Art, he entertained no doubt that they ought to be restored to their right owners: the motive that had induced the French to concentrate these works in Paris was not a love and reverence of the Arts—they had been seized and borne away as the spoil, and in the insolence of conquest: their pride was gratified

gratified by this humiliation of mankind; the exaltation of themselves by the debasement of other nations was the ruling principle of French Revolutionary policy; and in this view it became a matter of moment to remove this food for vanity, which, instead of satisfying, only excited a fresh appetite for conquest and dominion. By this removal, also, a moral lesson had been read to the people of France on the respect due to property, while the dignity and independence of the other nations of Europe had been effectually asserted. His Lordship even regretted that, by the delay of this retribution, a shadow of doubt had been cast upon its justice: he wished that it had been made one of the articles of the capitulation of Paris. The exercise of the right of conquest would thus have spared the King the pain and odium of an unwilling resignation. In conclusion, his Lordship seemed to consider that Ministers had neglected to secure greater territorial cessions from France on the side of the Netherlands, and that she ought to have been deprived of most of the towns on her Northern frontier. To the contribution in money he did not object on principle; but the amount was trivial and contemptible; though the extorting of money from the people was an act of much greater humiliation than if territorial indemnification had been secured. At this time it was to be remembered, that though the amount was insignificant for us to receive, it was grievous for the French to pay; and, in the collection, it fell not only upon the actors in the scenes of iniquity, but upon the victims. In his Lordship's opinion, this was the last sacrifice that the people ought to have been compelled to make, since it was that which would most effectually defeat the object of Ministers, if indeed they were anxious to secure the popularity of the family of the Bourbons. In regard to the proposed Peace Establishment, his Lordship observed, that the existence of a standing army in France had at all times been the only pretext for our's. Whenever jealousy was at any time expressed at our gradual increase of military establishments, the answer was, "France is your neighbour and rival, and the excessive augmentation of its army imposes the necessity of deviating from the maxims of our ancestors." In keeping up so large an army, the feelings and principles of war would be perpetuated. He knew no apter measure to rekindle war than this of assembling the force of Europe on the frontiers of France. It was also part of a system to make this nation a great military power. The Noble Lord then stated, that there were some passages in the Address to which he felt no objection, but he should propose an amendment

on the first part of that Address. Here the Noble Lord read the amendment; which was in substance an abstract of the principle enforced in the course of his speech.

Lord Holland said, it was a mockery to talk of peace with a military establishment greater than that maintained during the war. After discussing some other topics, his Lordship observed, that the doctrine of legitimacy by Divine right was impious; and he denied that the Bourbons were legitimate Princes in the true sense of that word, as being objects of the Constitutional choice of the people. The present Sovereign was, in fact, the English King of France, and had just the same right to the crown as Joseph had to that of Spain—the right of force.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the amendment.

The Marquis of Buckingham felt great satisfaction at the restoration of the Bourbons; but disapproved of a large military establishment in time of peace.

The amendment was then negatived by 40 to 104, including proxies on both sides. The original question was then carried.—Adjourned at half-past two, *a. m.*

In the Commons, the same day, a long discussion took place, similar to that which passed in the House of Lords, upon the policy of the Treaties.

Lord Castlereagh concluded a lengthened speech by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, approving of them, &c.

Lord Milton disapproved of the occupation of the French fortresses, and levying the contribution, because they would serve to exasperate the people. While so large a force, and such latitude, was left to the British Commander, he must consider the Duke of Wellington as King of France, with power at any time to march his army to the capital. He concluded with proposing an Amendment, generally acknowledging the advantages gained, but regretting those arrangements which were calculated to cherish animosity in the Enemy, and not to afford safety to the Netherlands, and which were likely to prevent tranquillity, and place this Country in a military state, inconsistent with the station she had ever maintained, in conformity to her maritime strength, and the principles of her Constitution.

Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Nugent, Mr. Fazakerly, and Mr. Tierney, supported the amendment.

Adjourned at half-past one *a. m.*

Feb. 20.

Mr. Brougham, in moving for some papers connected with the public expenditure, complained of the refusal of Ministers

ters to answer the questions that were put, which reduced Gentlemen on his side of the House to make distinct motions upon each subject. He was certainly most anxious to know how Ministers had employed themselves in redeeming that pledge of economy and retrenchment, which they had put into the mouth of the Regent.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that, if the Gentlemen opposite would only have the patience to wait, the Ministers of the Crown, in the exercise of their duty, would soon have to submit to the House a particular account of all that they had done with respect to the augmentation or diminution of salaries, or the entire abolition of offices. The Government certainly could not see that the public service of the Country was at all aided by the application of questions to them, not merely as to what they had done, but what they might have it in contemplation to do. He must contend that such a practice was quite novel in the customary usage of Parliament. By the check which had been given to that practice, the business, not only of that House, but of the Government, went on more regularly. The Hon. Gentlemen now came down to Parliament with all their questions reduced to writing: they were submitted to the House as motions, and in that shape transmitted to the respective offices from which the required information was to be obtained. With respect to the assumptions so liberally indulged in by the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, he could not but complain of that disposition which existed to conclude, that because the salaries of some offices were to have been augmented, therefore no other offices were to be reduced or abolished. (*Hear, hear!*) Nothing could be more unfair than such inferences.

Mr. Horne reprobated the unusual tone of the Noble Lord.

Lord Castlereagh again rose; but, in consequence of a loud cry of *Spoke!* his Lordship sat down.

Mr. Tierney observed, that the inconvenience of the course which had been adopted by Ministers was now apparent. He had a right to say to the Noble Lord, "If you will not answer our questions, then you shall not speak twice on the same motion. If you will enforce the strict usage of Parliament, we will enforce the strict usage of Parliament too." After some further remarks by Mr. Tierney, various motions for papers were agreed to.

Lord Castlereagh, in reply to questions from Mr. Ponsonby, stated that Cardinal York, the last survivor of the Stuarts, had, while at Rome, been stripped and plundered by the French: his Majesty had granted him an annual pension, and this generosity had created so strong an im-

pression of gratitude, that he had directed, by his will, some interesting family documents, together with the Collar of the Garter, should be sent to the Prince Regent, as a memorial of his respect. This had accordingly been done, and Count — the executor of the Cardinal, accompanied these bequests with a request that his Royal Highness would assist him in the erection of a monument to the deceased Cardinal. His Royal Highness complied, and the expence had been defrayed out of the surplus of the contribution of the French Government, for the removal from Paris to Rome of the statues which belonged to that city.

The adjourned debate on the Treaties was then resumed. The principal speakers were, Messrs. Douglas, Bankes, and C. Grant, for the Address; Sir S. Romilly, Messrs. Law, Wm. Elliott, Horner, and Ponsonby, spoke in favour of Lord Milton's Amendment. Lord Castlereagh replied. The House then divided, when the Amendment was negatived by 240 to 77.

The original Address proposed by Lord Castlereagh was then carried without a division, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock *a. m.*

Feb. 22.

Mr. M. A. Taylor obtained leave to bring in a Bill for abolishing the punishment of the Pillory, and substituting fine and imprisonment in its place.

Mr. Brougham presented a Petition against the Property Tax, signed by 3738 inhabitants of Clerkenwell.

Feb. 23.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after alluding to the Petition of the Earl of Elgin, praying that inquiry might be made into the value of the collection of Marbles in his possession, supposed to be the work of Phidias, which he was desirous of selling to Government, for the use of the public, moved the appointment of a Committee to examine the marbles, and report whether they ought to be purchased, and at what price.

Lord Ossington, Mr. Bankes, and Mr. Tierney remarked, that Lord Elgin had obtained these marbles in his character of Ambassador at Constantinople, and not as a private traveller, and they were brought to this Country in ships of war; so that his Lordship had no right to dispose of them out of the Country.

Messrs. Brougham, Gordon, Preston, and Babington, though desirous of purchasing the collection, if upon inquiry it was found to be honourably acquired, were yet against voting the money at this period of general distress.

The Committee was then appointed.

Feb

Feb. 26.

An immense number of Petitions were presented against the Property Tax.

Lord *Althorpe* presented one from Northampton against the Peace Establishment.

Mr. *Cartwright* said, that the minority was respectable, and that he could not support that part of the petition which related to the Property Tax.

Mr. *Hart Davis* presented a Petition against the tax from Bristol, signed by 4000 inhabitants; but declared that the sentiments it contained did not accord with his own.

Mr. *Protheroe*, in presenting a Petition from the Corporation of Bristol against the tax, declared that its continuance was a wise and judicious measure, for the purpose of winding up the expenses of the war.

Gen. *Guscoigne*, in presenting the Petition from Liverpool, declared he should oppose the tax while he had a seat in that House.

Mr. *Brougham* alluded to a report which had gone abroad, that the standing orders would prevent the reception of any Petition on the subject of the Property Tax after to-day. He was convinced this was a manoeuvre, to prevent the voice of the Country from being heard.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared he had so long ago announced his intention respecting the Property Tax, that a fall opportunity had been given of petitioning against it, and that he was persuaded the sense of the Country at large was not averse to its being continued for the period, and under the modifications, which he had proposed; he should therefore bring forward the discussion on Friday next, and hoped those Members who had notices in the book would give way to him.

Mr. *Baring* replied, that he would rather add another notice than remove the one now existing, in order to prevent the Right Hon. Gentleman from running a race with the country. Such precipitation was most indecent. He declared, he would oppose the measure in every stage, and keep it as long before the House as he could. He knew the anxiety of the Country on this account to be very great. He wished Hon. Gentlemen would attend more to their constituents than to private meetings at the Minister's house, thereby endeavouring to stifle their voice.

Sir *Thos. Acland*, the member for Devon, presented 26 Petitions against the Property Tax; some of these, he observed, wished, if the Property Tax was still deemed necessary, that it should undergo modification, while others complained of the assessed taxes, increase of poor's rates, &c.

The Clerk having read the Petition from *Tiverton*, was proceeding to read merely the heads of others; when Mr. *Tierney* ob-

served, that he thought all of them should be read. All they knew from them at present was, that, to use the words of the Noble Lord opposite, there was a great degree of ignorant impatience for relief from taxation *[a laugh, and cries of hear, hear!]*; but it was proper that the petitioners should be heard for themselves. This was assented, and the whole were read.

Sir *T. Acland* said, from reading them, the impression on his mind was, that the Petitions did not generally pray for the unqualified repeal of the Property Tax.

Mr. *Ponsonby* (who had taken notes of their contents) said, that he could only place the testimony of his own ears against that of the Hon. Baronet's eyes; and would again assert, that at least twenty of these Petitions were against the Property Tax, and prayed for the reduction of it, and other taxes more than equal in amount.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, a discussion took place on the Army Estimates.

Lord *John Russell* and Mr. *Frankland Lewis* spoke at length against keeping on foot a military force, as being pregnant with danger to the liberties of the Country.

Mr. *Yorke* (from the Treasury Bench) spoke in favour of the proposed establishment. He wished gentlemen on the other side to look at the situation of the Country—to look at its increased population—at the enormous augmentation of our possessions—and, above all, at our wealth. *(Hear! and a laugh.)* Yes, he wished them to consider our wealth: for, though there might exist a temporary distress, no one would pretend that there was a want of real wealth, either in England or Ireland. As to the expence, did they really believe, if Ministers were to disband the whole army to-morrow, and make the British grenadiers scavengers and dustmen *(Hear, hear! from the opposite side)*, that any expence would be saved to the Country? He desired them again to look at the estimate upon the table of the House; to consider what was strictly due to the officers for half-pay, and also the charge of supporting the charitable institutions connected with the army, and then say whether a greater expence would not be incurred by disbanding our forces?

Mr. *Brougham* said, it appeared to be the settled plan of Ministers this session to refuse answers to all questions, and even to leave motions to be discussed by others, and to hear a debate, without even an attempt to answer.

Lord *Palmerston* replied, and again went into the detail of the estimates, with respect to the number and stations of the troops.

The debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. *Ponsonby*, at one o'clock.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 22d ult. the King's Ministers communicated to each Chamber the following interesting letter, written by the Queen of France to Madame Elizabeth, half an hour after her return from the revolutionary tribunal, and five hours before her death. Information had been received of some documents being in the possession of Coustois, one of the regicides. The Prefect was ordered to make a search, and this letter, with other documents, were the result. Both Chambers replied to the communication from the King by numerous deputations.

"October 16, Half-past Four.

"I write to you, dear sister, for the last time; I have just been condemned, not to a shameful death, it is only so to the guilty, but to go and rejoin your brother, innocent as he was. I hope to shew the same fortitude as he did in these last moments. I am calm as one is when one's conscience does not reproach us. I feel deep sorrow at abandoning my poor children—good and tender sister, you know I lived but for them and you—by your affection you have sacrificed every thing to be with us. In what a situation do I leave you! I learnt, by the pleadings in my case, that my daughter was separated from you.—Alas, poor child! I dare not write to her—she would not receive my letter. I know not whether this ever will reach you. Receive for them both my blessing. I hope one day, when they will be older, they will be able to rejoin you and enjoy all your tender care. Let them both reflect upon what I have never ceased to instil into them, that the principles and exact execution of their duties are the first bases of life, and that affection and mutual confidence will constitute the happiness of it. Let my daughter feel that at the age she is, she ought always to assist her brother with the counsels which the greater experience she will have, and her affection, may suggest to her; let my son, in his turn, administer to his sister all the solicitude and services which affection can inspire; finally, let them feel that, in whatever position they may be, they cannot be truly happy but by their union. Let them take example by me. How often in our miseries has our affection afforded us consolation. In happiness we have double enjoyment when we can share it with a friend. And where can any be found more dear and more tender than in our own family? Let my son never forget the last words of his father, which I repeat expressly.—Let him never seek to revenge our death! I have

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to speak to you of something very painful to my heart. I know how much pain this child has given you: forgive him, my dear sister; think of his age, how easy it is to make a child say what one pleases, and even what he does not understand. A day will come, I hope, when he only will feel more deeply the value of your goodness and tenderness for both. It remains for me to confide to you my last thoughts. I would have written them at the commencement of the process; but, besides that they would not suffer me to write, the mass of events has been so rapid, that I have not in reality had time. I die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, in that of my father, in which I was brought up, and which I have always professed, having no spiritual consolation to expect—not knowing if there still exist any priests of our religion; and even the place where I am would expose them too much if once they entered it.—I sincerely ask pardon of God for all the faults I may have committed since I was born. I hope that in his goodness he will receive my last wishes, as well as those I have long put up, that he will receive my soul in his mercy and goodness. I ask pardon of all I know, and of you, sister, in particular, for all the pain I may, without meaning, have caused you. I forgive all my enemies the ill they have done me; I bid adieu to my aunts, and all my brothers and sisters. I had friends; the idea of being separated from them for ever, and their troubles, are one of the greatest griefs I have in dying. Let them know at least, that to my last moment I thought of them. Good and tender sister, farewell! May this letter reach you! Always think of me! I embrace you with all my heart, as well as my poor dear children. Oh, my God! what agony it is to quit them for ever! Adieu! adieu! And now I will resign myself wholly to my spiritual duties. As I am not free in my actions, they will bring me, perhaps, a priest; but I protest here that I will not say a word to him, and that I will treat him as a perfect stranger."

Conformable to the original writings entirely in the hand-writing of the Queen, Marie Antoinette.

The Minister of Police, Comte de Cazes.

The remains of the Duke d'Enghien have been discovered in the fosse of the Castle of Vincennes, and re-interred with due solemnity.

Louis XVIII. has restored the Duke of Richmond to the possession of the estate of Aubigny, and the honours of the Louvre, which his ancestors enjoyed. In consequence, the Duchess of Richmond had

had the honour to retake the *tabouret* (stool of state) at the grand party of the 1st of January last.

The trial of Rear-admiral Linois and Colonel Boyer, for having espoused the cause of Buonaparte at Guadaloupe, after having promised to maintain the island for Louis XVIII. has ended. The Admiral was unanimously acquitted. Boyer was as unanimously found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death, which sentence has, however, since been commuted to imprisonment for 20 years in a state fortress.

The trial of Sir R. Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, will take place early next month before the Court of Assize. The most serious accusation against them is done away; and they are to be tried merely for having consummated the escape of Lavalette.

No foreigners are allowed to proceed from Calais to Paris without a passport from their own Government.

The Paris papers mention, that a sedition had taken place at Tarascon, in the South of France. On the 13th and 14th ult. great excesses were committed. The gaols were broken open—the prisoners liberated—the judges intimidated—the Prefect obliged to fly. The national guard refused to act. Tarascon is only divided by the Rhine from the department of the Gaid, and only a few miles East of Nismes. The character of the insurrection is not mentioned; but from the proximity of the place to the scene of the disputes between the Protestants and Catholics, it probably participates of their nature. This news constitutes the preamble of a Royal Decree, dated Paris, 2d inst. published in the official part of the *Moniteur*, ordering the offenders to be lodged in the prisons of Arles, and brought to trial.

Various booksellers, and military officers, have been arrested for diffusing false reports, for libels, and for uttering seditious expressions; and it has been officially notified, that the Colonel of the Legion of La Dordagne, having ordered the knapsacks of the soldiers to be examined, discovered tri-coloured cockades and eagles in the possession of six soldiers of his legion.

A regulation has been made respecting offences committed by the Allies against the French, or by the French against the Allies. The French offenders are to be tried by Frenchmen, according to their own laws, and the Allies before their own Courts Martial.

The King of France has issued an ordinance, directing that in every canton throughout France a Committee shall be appointed to superintend a general education of all classes: the Catholic schools

to be superintended by the Catholic clergy, and the Protestants by the consistories and pastors of their own faith. This ordinance forms a striking contrast to the horrible plan announced by Buonaparte, in 1811, of putting an end to all but *military* schools. The law permitting the Catholic Clergy to receive voluntary gifts has been extended by the Peers to the Protestants also.

The French Stocks have fallen to 59 fr. 20 c. upon the statements made in the Budget, which has not yet got through the Chamber of Deputies. The debates on the Budget have been very warm. The contest is very similar to that which has lately taken place in our own Parliament. The majority of the national representatives, supported by the wishes, and watching over the interests of their constituents, strongly oppose the plans of the Finance Minister, which they consider to be burdensome on the people at a moment of extraordinary distress; whilst the Minister contends that these evils are to be encountered for the sake of supporting public credit.

The King's Ministers and the Ultra-Royalist party in the Chamber of Deputies continue in a state of violent disunion, originating in the intention of the Ministers to sell part of the forests which once belonged to the Church; and in their declaring that the functions of the Chamber are solely confined to accepting or rejecting (without any amendment) the ministerial plan of finance for the current year.

The Chamber of Deputies, in their discussion on the Election Project, have decided, 1st. That the Chamber shall not be renewed (in the revolutionary manner) by yearly portions, but (according to the English system) by an entire dissolution at the end of five years, if not before dissolved by the royal authority: 2dly, That the age for eligibility as a deputy shall be 35 years if single, or 30 if married or a widower; and 3dly, That the number of Deputies shall be 402, in conformity with the ordinance of the 21st July, 1815.

NETHERLANDS.

Letters from Brussels of the 19th inst. state, that 300 families have lately received passports in England for the continent, with intent to settle in Brussels.

SPAIN.

Letters from Rome mention the expected return to Spain of Charles IV., and his spouse. It is understood that a new arrangement has taken place between Ferdinand VII. and his father; generally attributed to the Pope, but in fact originating with the Princess Carlotta of the Brazils. We some time since heard of the languishing state of the marriage proposed between the two Spanish Princes and the daughters of the House of Braganza,

ganza, owing to a want of sanction on the part of the grandfather. — It now appears, that Princess Carlotta, who is extremely attached to her parents, required their presence and consent as a *sine qua non* to the marriage of her daughters, and Ferdinand has been obliged to yield. It is also asserted, that the Infante Don Carlos has prepared a diamond girdle for his mother, valued at 60,000 dollars, in which the embroidering hand of the King is said to have laboured. It is well known, that Charles IV. was very inconveniently situated in Rome, and that he was extremely anxious to spend his latter days in his native country.

Ferdinand VII. has ordered a new contribution to be levied on his kingdom, for the purpose of equipping some maritime expedition.

ITALY.

The imposition of a duty of 50 per cent. at Naples, contrary to the policy of Murat, has occasioned a change of the system of trade at Malta, that may be attended with beneficial consequences as soon as the quarantine in that kingdom with regard to the island shall have been withdrawn, which is now reduced to the short interval of seven days. The plan of the Governor is, to exempt vessels of fifty tons, and below that burthen, from all port-charges in Malta, and to allow them to proceed to the Neapolitan harbours, where the vigilance of the government is not sufficient to carry into effect its own regulations for the collection of these exorbitant duties. — It has been recommended to this cabinet, by that active and intelligent officer, General Maitland, to restrict the operations of the Navigation Act, so far as it respects the Maltese trade in the Mediterranean; that is, that from Naples, and other situations, any description of shipping besides British and native shipping, may bring produce to Malta with the advantages conceded to the latter; and from this depot such commodities will be advantageously transmitted to Genoa, Leghorn, and elsewhere.

Lucien Buonaparte has converted his property into specie, and embarked at Civita Vecchia for America.

The British troops, which were so long quartered in Genoa, have arrived in the Calabrias, where they are to remain.

The last accounts received of the Princess of Wales, state that her Royal Highness had no intention of returning to England; having determined to visit, early in the Spring, all the Greek Isles in the Archipelago.

On the 19th February there was a grand Convocation of Cardinals at the Quirinal Palace, at Rome, at which his Holiness presided. The Pope made the Conclave acquainted with the result of the negocia-

tions with the different Courts with respect to the re-establishment of Monasteries. Austria has positively refused their restoration in her Italian provinces, and Tuscany allows only the continuance of the existing convents, but on a footing displeasing to Rome. Spain alone is obedient to the Head of the church; and a Dignitary, of his own choice, is to proceed thither in company with Charles IV., that every thing may be regulated according to the wishes of the Pontiff.

The Theatre of St. Charles at Naples, the largest in the world, has been totally destroyed by fire. No lives were lost.

GERMANY.

The Austrian army, notwithstanding the extensive frontier and great accession of new territory which it has to defend, is said to be reduced to 168,000 men.

We notice, with satisfaction, that the arrangements between Bavaria and Austria, have been completed. The Imperial troops are, six weeks after the ratification of the treaty, to occupy the principality of Salzburg, with the Inn and Hemarock-Viertel. The indemnities of Bavaria are to be settled at Frankfort; where the sitings, on the subject of the territorial appropriations, are to be immediately commenced. It seems to be agreed, that Bavaria shall possess some districts of the Grand Duchy of Baden; to which, it is believed, will be added, the town of Constance, and the whole of the Northern bank of the lake of that name.

It is stated in German papers, that the freedom of the press is to be established in Prussia on the same principles as in England.

A dreadful snow storm has recently done immense damage in Hungary. In the county of Beregh, 20,000 sheep are lost, and one farmer had 1200 fat oxen frozen to death.

The Ex-Empress Maria Louisa is about to set out for her Italian dominions, and will establish her court at Parma. All her French attendants have been dismissed.

The States of Wurtemberg make little progress in their labours. They inquire of his Majesty if the subsidies from England and the contributions from France are the exclusive property of the King, or if applicable to the relief of the public burdens; and they expose to the Sovereign the miserable condition to which his subjects are reduced after 20 years of exertion, which have terminated in absorbing 80 per cent. of the income of the subject.

POLAND.

M. Carnot has retired into the Southern provinces of Russia.

Warsaw, Feb. 19. A few days ago there arrived here an Indian Prince, who has already proceeded on his journey to St. Petersburg; he is the son and next heir

to the Emperor of the Birmans, whose dominion comprehended the kingdoms of Ava, Aracan, and Pegu. He has been presented to the Grand Duke. It is pretended that he is sent by his father to learn the European art of war. He is 25 years of age, speaks several European languages. After the retreat of the French from Russia he arrived here, and was arrested by the Russians, but afterwards liberated. He has hitherto lived at Bucharest, and in Austrian Galicia. He was requested by the commandant of this city to produce documents respecting his character, and to give an account in writing of his journey and adventures. The protocol fills several sheets. He was treated with all the respect due to the rank he claimed.—His father's empire, which was first formed in 1754, is considered as the fifth great power in Asia, and contains, it is said, 17,000,000 of inhabitants; and borders on the kingdom of Tibet the Chinese empire, the kingdom of Siam the Bay of Bengal, the British possessions in Bengal, and the kingdom of Avam.

RUSSIA.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange was married, on the 21st of February, at Petersburg, to the Grand Duchess Anne.

At the Russian capital we have to notice the failure of two very considerable native houses, the one for upwards of 5,000,000 of roubles. Their misfortunes are attributed to an extensive monopoly of Colonial produce, particularly sugar, for the disposal of which they have been enabled to find no advantageous market. The want of a tariff for the new year has occasioned the absence of the buyers from the interior, and the almost total stagnation of trade in all its branches.—The Exchange was at 10½d. and was likely to be lower, on account of the cessation of exports.

By letters, from St. Petersburg all doubt is removed as to the commercial regulations in that capital; with the exception, perhaps, of some partial arrangements. It is confirmed, that there is to be no tariff for the present year; but the merchants in the English interest are endeavouring, and on good grounds, to shew that it would be politic to admit, under certain duties, a few of the British manufactures. The motive assigned is, that the resources of the Government are diminished by the successful and extensive system of smuggling English commodities throughout the immense land frontier of Russia and Poland; and that a proper duty imposed on such articles, at the same time that it answered the purpose of revenue, would not interfere so much as the contraband trade with the industry of the natives.

Alexander has published a sort of religious Ukase, in which he highly compli-

ments the patience, valour, and generosity of his people; and attributes the success of his late enterprizes to God, who alone can recompense his vassals for their exemplary virtues.

TURKEY.

The Turkish province of Bosnia, which had hardly a million of inhabitants, has lately lost 500,000 persons by the plague.

AMERICA.

The American papers lately received, breathe strong sentiments of hostility toward Spain. The Spanish ambassador withdrew from Washington on the 9th ult. and is not expected to return. The ground of the dispute is of early date. The United States purchased Louisiana of Buonaparte, to whom it had before been sold by his uncles in the Spanish Cabinet. The Crown of Spain insists that the United States can claim, under the name of Louisiana, no more than Buonaparte meant to transfer. It alleges, that the United States have actually taken, besides, a large part of West Florida. The result probably will be, that the Crown of Spain will be left to struggle with its insupportable colonies and its new enemies, and in the end will lose both the Floridas. The American President, meanwhile, is extremely courteous to the English, who once possessed the Floridas themselves. On the 7th ult. the collector at New York received orders to place all British vessels, from the United Kingdom direct, on the same footing as American vessels, with respect both to tonnage duties and to the duties on British goods. The duties on our colonial trade, however, remain unaltered.

A British vessel is named which had arrived, and under these new regulations paid only 100 dollars instead of 950. The extra duties taken subsequent to the 22d December from British vessels, is, in such cases, ordered to be returned.

Joseph Buonaparte is said to have purchased lands to a considerable extent in North America, and collected around him many of the *ci devant* Dukes and Counts of the revolutionary fabric.

Accounts have reached us from Jamaica, stating, that from a mistaken notion among the negroes that their complete emancipation had been enacted by the British Parliament, a general insurrection of those deluded people was apprehended.

By Havannah Diaries of the beginning of February, we find that the horrible system of the Slave Trade continued to be carried on between the Island of Cuba and the coast of Africa. Two vessels had arrived, one laden with 390 slaves, and the other with 144. It appears, that this inhuman traffic was about to be vigorously pursued, as all fast-sailing vessels had been taken up for that purpose.

The capture of the famous Chief Morellos, and the defeat of his army, are officially announced in the following article from Madrid:

"*Madrid, Feb. 12*—Intelligence from Vera Cruz, states, that Nov. 9th, the famous Morellos was made prisoner, after a total defeat. A very rich convoy was captured; and, on Nov. 20, part of it entered Xalapa, under an escort of 1500 men. The booty, which was carried by 1324 mules, consisted, among other things, of 7,250,000 of strong piastres in silver, 357,000 strong piastres in gold, and 397 quintals of corn."

Letters from Buenos Ayres to the 23d December, communicate intelligence that the affairs of the independents have gone wrong also in that quarter; that Rondeau, the Buenos Ayres General, not being aware of the augmentation of the royal army under the command of Pezuela, the Lima General, had sent part of his force too far in advance; when they were met by superior numbers and defeated. This reverse compelled Rondeau to abandon Potosi to the royalists.

A number of Englishmen found in Carthagena on its surrender to Morillo, have been thrown into prison, or sent into the interior. The Junon frigate, sent from Jamaica to claim them, returned without effecting its object.

The Spanish Insurgent, General Bolivar, who defended Carthagena, after its capture escaped to Jamaica. Morillo, exasperated at the circumstance, employed a desperado to follow and assassinate him, for which service he was promised \$50,000 dollars, and a free pardon from the Spanish government. Bolivar took up his abode at a lodging-house in Jamaica; but happening to sleep out on the very night the murderer had fixed for his purpose, a strange gentleman by chance slept in the bed, and fell a victim to the diabolical scheme. The Spaniard who undertook the murder is apprehended.

ASIA.

We are concerned to state the renewal of hostilities in our Indian Empire. Letters dated the end of last July from Karnoul, in the Bahar, state, that when the Government expected a long repose, a new war had suddenly broken out with the Napaal Government, and extended itself from the Southernmost point of the Eastern boundary, as low down as Chitungong, up to the Northernmost parts of India, where Europeans had never before set foot. The British arm have achieved, by their valour, the expulsion of the enemy; but the expenditure and the loss sustained have been considerable, among which is to be estimated that of a number of our best Officers on the Establishment.—Lord Moira, after an absence of a year, was on his

return to Calcutta, from whence it was supposed he would resume the next campaign.—A war with the Mahrattas on the West was generally expected when the letters came away.

IRELAND.

The Lords of the Admiralty have presented Lieut. Harty, R. N. commanding a signal-station near Kinsale, with a piece of plate, in acknowledgment of his services at the wreck of the Lord Melville and Boadicea transports, near Kinsale.

The revelations and prophecies of a person named Catherine Healy, *alias* the *Holy Woman*, are the subject of an address from the Rev. Dr. Touhy, Catholic Bishop of Limerick, which was read on Sunday, Feb. 4, in all the chapels throughout that diocese. "This woman," says the Address, "has presumed to assert, on the authority of a pretended revelation made to her, 'that infants who die immediately after baptism, are condemned to a punishment of twenty-four hours duration.'" She has also presumed to utter certain predictions, calculated, under the present gloomy aspect of affairs, to terrify and mislead the weak and ignorant, and disturb the peace and good order of the country.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 16. The ancient land-mark on the coast of Holderness, *Owthorn Church* Old Spire, better known by the name of the *Sister Churches*, was destroyed by the tide, and fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, to the great alarm of the inhabitants of the village.

Feb. 17. Last week, two causes of very great importance to the inhabitants of *Osselt* and *Gawthorpe*, were decided in the *Duchy Court* of Lancaster. The object of these causes was, to subject the inhabitants of those towns to the custom and necessity of grinding all the corn consumed by them in their dwelling-houses, at the *Wakefield Mills*; but the *Court*, consisting of Mr. Justice Bailey, Mr. Baron Richards, and the Chancellor of the *Duchy*, were unanimously of opinion, that the inhabitants of those towns were not subject to the custom; and accordingly the suits instituted by the representatives of the late Sir T. Pilkington, bart. against the inhabitants of the towns of *Osselt* and *Gawthorpe*, to make those inhabitants amenable to such custom, were dismissed with costs.

Feb. 19. The bodies of 55 of the men and boys who lately lost their lives in the *Heaton Coal-pit*, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by a blast of the pit, and its filling in consequence with water, were discovered in the far workings of the pit. (See our last Volume, ii. p. 78.) They appear to have all perished by starvation. They had

had got into a part of the pit where the water did not reach them, and had been many weeks employed in endeavouring to work their way into an old pit, by which they might have escaped. They are supposed to have failed in their attempt by the want of food to support them, as every horse in the pit was eaten to the bone. The unfortunate men had a water mark fixed up, that they might observe if it fell. One man, who is supposed to have been set to watch it, was found dead at his post.

On Sunday, the 25th Feb. the Rev. James Power, sub-deacon of the church of Rome, and late a monk of the order of La Trappe, and resident in the monastery of Lollworth, abjured the errors of the church of Rome, and was publicly admitted into the communion of the established church of England and Ireland, in *Blandford* church, after morning service. The form regularly appointed for the purpose was used on the occasion, under the direction of the Bishop of Bristol, and in the presence of a large and attentive audience.

On the same day, soon after the commencement of divine service at the Parish Church of *Roscrea*, it was discovered that the fire of one of the flues had communicated exclusively to the building; and notwithstanding every exertion that could be made, the entire roof was consumed. No personal injury, however, was sustained by any one present.

Feb. 28. The Centenary of Garrick's birth-day, was celebrated at his birth-place, *Hereford*. The day was ushered in by ringing of bells, and a sumptuous dinner was served up at four o'clock, to which the Mayor and 100 of the principal inhabitants sat down. At seven o'clock the company adjourned to the Theatre, which was brilliantly illuminated.

March 3, Sunday.—This evening, as Mr. John Holman, a farmer of *Perran*, *Cornwall*, was returning from a place of worship, across a common, to his own house, a heavy mist falling, he mistook his way, and fell into an exposed shaft of a mine, 96 feet deep, besides 9 feet of water in the bottom; and, almost miraculously, reached the water without receiving any serious injury. Being an expert swimmer, he kept himself afloat during the night, occasionally relieving himself by clinging to the projecting points of rock in the sides of the shaft. The return of day-light, on Monday, enabled him to see a kind of ledge, on which he contrived to get; and on which he lay the whole of Monday, calling for assistance; but no person approached the place, and Monday night came on whilst he continued in his perilous situation, where, overcome by fatigue, he fell asleep, and again fell into the water. The darkness of the night prevented his regaining his resting-

place, and he had to support himself as before until Tuesday morning, when he regained the spot from which he fell. He had now become quite hoarse from cold, and almost incessant calling for help; so that the only resource he had for drawing the attention of those whom, he supposed, would be sent to seek for him, was by throwing stones into the water. Tuesday night came without affording him any relief; but the terror of again falling into the water effectually prevented his sleeping. On Wednesday, however, the noise made by the stones which he continued to throw into the water, attracted the attention of some persons whom his distressed family had dispatched in search of his remains, and he was extricated from the dreadful abyss, without sustaining any serious contusion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle*, March 2.—His Majesty is in good bodily health, and has been in a tranquil state of mind during the last month; but His Majesty's disorder is not diminished."

The Prince Regent has granted a large sum of money for the erection of a splendid Monument to the memory of the Cardinal Duke of York, the last of the race of the Stuarts. It is to be placed in the Basilisk of the Vatican at Rome. Canova is to execute the Monument.

March 10. At *Brighton*, a Privy Council was summoned for the express purpose of considering the union of their Royal Highnesses, when the consent of his Royal Highness the Prince was officially given in Council to the marriage of his Royal Daughter to Leopold Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, and the Lord Chancellor affixed the Great Seal of England to the instrument afterwards published, authorizing their wedding to take place.

The Princess Charlotte, when out on one of her aquatic excursions at *Weymouth*, wished to go on board the *Leviathan*; and, regardless of the rough sea, and the remonstrances of the Bishop of Salisbury, proceeded in the Captain's barge; when, alongside, a chair was let down for her accommodation, but the Princess refused to use it, saying, "I prefer going up in the manner that a seaman does; you, Captain Nixon, will kindly follow me, taking care of my clothes; and, when I am on deck, the chair may be let down for the other ladies and the Bishop." No sooner said than done; her Royal Highness ascended with a facility that astonished the delighted crew of the *Leviathan*.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

During the farce of "Modern Antiques," at Drury-lane Theatre, a young man in the pit, named George Barnes, law-stationer, drew a pistol from his pocket,

ket, and fired it at Miss Kelly, then performing on the stage, but which fortunately missed her. He was instantly seized and conveyed to Bow-street, where being questioned as to his motives for this daring outrage, he declined answering; but said, he would say more at a future time. He was conveyed to Tothill-fields prison. Miss Kelly, with difficulty, finished acting her character in the farce. On being informed of the young man's name, she recollected that it was the same name in which she had received several letters in the style of love-letters, some of them containing threats if she did not accept of his offers, &c. Several of the shots were found to have perforated the back scene and orchestra.

Saturday, March 9.

Capt. Manby exhibited to the Commissioners for the Affairs of Barracks an efficacious method for the extinction of fire in store-houses and other buildings, in which its progress is always rapidly destructive. It enables the person who discovers the fire to proceed at once to extinguish it, by a machine, which he may easily carry by hand, charged with a fluid so strongly impregnated with antiphlogistic ingredients, as instantly to quench, wherever it falls, the fiercest combustion. The quantity of fluid thus impregnated, contained in the machine, will, before the force with which it is projected is at all diminished, effect as much towards extinction as 120 gallons of water, however well directed by any other means. A case, containing two or more such machines, ready charged, and reservoirs of the fluid for recharging all three, constitute the complete apparatus. Its merits are, that it is always ready for instantaneous application; that it may be carried by only one person to any part of the building, and directed to the most intricate recesses of the incipient fire; and that it offers, in a box 1 foot deep, 2 wide, and less than 3 long, means of extinguishment equal to a quantity of 720 gallons of water applied by any other mode at present in use.

The Congo, accompanied by the Dorothy transport, has sailed on a voyage of discovery, up the river Zair, or, as commonly termed, the Congo, into the heart of Southern Africa. The Congo is about 90 tons, schooner rigged, and draws about five feet water; she is fitted up entirely for the accommodation of officers and men, and for the reception of the objects of natural history, which may be collected in her progress up the river. The gentlemen engaged on this interesting expedition, in the scientific department, are Mr. Professor Smith, of Christiana, botanist and geologist; Mr. Tudor, comparative anatomist; Mr. Cranch, collector of objects of natural history; and a gardener

to collect plants and seeds for his Majesty's gardens at Kew; besides Mr. Galway, a gentleman volunteer. There are also two fine blacks, natives of the kingdom of Congo, one of whom was born 600 miles up the Zair. The officers are Capt. Tuckey, commanding the expedition, Lieut. Hawley, Mr. Fitzmaurice, master and surveyor, Mr. McKerrow, assistant-surgeon, two masters' mates, and a purser. In addition to the Congo, the transport takes out two double whale boats, so fixed together as to be able to carry 18 or 20 men each, and accommodate them under an awning, with three month's provisions. These boats are intended to be drawn up to the upper part of any rapids or cataracts that may occur to obstruct the passage of the Congo. Captain Tuckey was an early coadjutor of the late able navigator Capt. Flinders, on the coast of New South Wales.—Another expedition has also sailed, under Major Peddie, to explore the interior of Africa, and trace the course of the Niger.

National Legacy.—Among the remarkable liberalities of this period should not remain unnoticed the will of Miss Anna Maria Reynolds, late of Cleveland-row, dated 3d Nov. 1801, by which she bequeathed to the Lords of the Treasury all the residue of her effects, after payment of legacies and debts, to be applied by them to the use of the Sinking Fund, in such manner as should be directed by Parliament. The will was regularly proved; and their Lordships have received by transfers into their names 34,000*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* in 3 per cent. Consols. 3500*l.* in 5 per cent. Navy Annuities, and 300*l.* Long Annuities; in addition to which, the farther sums of 5066*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Old South Sea Annuities, other part of the residue, has likewise been transferred to them.

The operation of the late Stamp Act on property after death, demands the serious attention of all heads of families. It is provided by this act, that any person neglecting to dispose of his property by will, incurs a duty payable to Government, and on his decease, on letters of administration of exactly one third more than if a will had been made. Thus, for instance, a person dying possessed of 9000*l.* the stamp duty on probate of his will would be 180*l.*; but on letters of administration 2700*l.*; and so on in proportion for greater or less sums.

The Lord Bishop of London having been applied to in numerous instances to permit the foreign marriages, births, and burials, of British subjects, to be recorded in his Registry, has permitted a book to be kept therein, in which the memorials of the same may be entered and preserved at the request of persons who desire it.

When the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society purchased the

house

house of Mr. Enderby, at No. 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars Bridge, there was in it a curious four-post bedstead, with carved and painted ornaments, and the following inscription in capitals at its head:

"Henri, by the grace of God, Kynge of Englonde and of Fraunce, Lorde of Ire-londe, Defendour of the Faythe, and Supreme Heade of the Church of all Englonde. An. Dni. M.CCCCC XXXIX."

Below the inscription, on each side, is the King's motto, with the initials of Henry and his Royal Consort:

"Dieu et mon droit."

"H. A."

There is no doubt that this antique piece of furniture was the very bed in which King Henry and Ann Bolein used to sleep.

The Indian Juggler, who astonished the town a year or two back by his dangerous feat of passing a drawn sword down his stomach, has unfortunately fallen a sacrifice to his presumption, at an exhibition in Scotland; the sword, taking a wrong direction, wounded the ventricle of the stomach, and he died almost instantaneously.

Several Laplanders have lately arrived in London with their game, which has been sold by different poulterers in the City. These poor fellows expected when they left Gottenburg, that the packet would land them in London, and that they would have no duties to pay; whereas they have been obliged to pay upwards of 50*l.* for duties, besides ten guineas for freight from Harwich to London.—The state of preservation in which these birds were is stated to be really surprising, after travelling upwards of 1000 miles. They are preserved by being hung up to freeze as soon as killed, and afterwards being packed in cases, lined with skins to keep out the air. This process so effectually preserves them, that when the packages are opened, the birds are found frozen quite hard: and those packages which are not opened, will continue in this state for some weeks. The mode in which the small birds are dressed in Sweden, is by stewing them in cream with a little butter in it, after being larded, which, it is said, gives them a very excellent flavour: the large ones are roasted, and basted with cream, which is afterwards served up as sauce. These Laplanders wear a kind of great coat, made of rein deer skin, with caps and gloves of the same, which gives them a very grotesque appearance.

THE BAZAAR.

The name *Bazaar* is given in the East to places of great extent, divided into compartments for the different merchants. Those for the sale of fine and valuable commodities, (as jewellery, silks, watches, &c. &c.) are covered with lofty ceilings or domes, admitting light from above. The Bazaar of Tauris is of such an extent, that it has more than once afforded cover for thirty

thousand men ranged in order of battle.—An establishment of this kind in London, which promises to prove highly beneficial to the publick, has lately been opened in the extensive premises of Mr. Trotter of Soho square. The benevolent object in view is, to enable ingenious and meritorious individuals, whose narrow circumstances keep them in obscurity, and preclude the possibility of their exhibiting for sale, in shops of their own, the various productions of their industry, to bring them fairly to market, and at the least possible expence. The premises are large, dry, commodious, well lighted, warmed, ventilated, and properly watched—expences with which the temporary occupier has no farther concern than what he may contribute in his small *daily rent*. The tenant will pay only according to the space and time he may occupy. Extensive and commodious counters are prepared, and these, with a proportionate space behind them, are to be let out, by the foot-length of counter, at the small daily rent of *three pence* per foot. The advantages of such an establishment to many industrious families, who have not means sufficient to enable them to tenant premises fit for public business, are obvious. When their little stock is sold off, their expences terminate—the family prepares a new supply—they know where they may be again accommodated, and no other recommendation will be wanted but an irreproachable character.

In point of general accommodation, the collecting the various productions of art and ingenuity into one focus, and the civility and beneficial rivalry excited by such an assemblage, the new establishment will resemble those in the East; but here they cease to have any thing in common. To the great encouragement of female and domestic industry, by the singular accommodations which such an arrangement affords, great numbers are enabled to assemble under the same roof, to sell on their own account, and to act as agents for persons at a distance, whose united stock must form an attractive display of great variety, however small the share each individual may contribute to the whole;—and their combined and separate efforts to obtain the favours of the publick and the respective friends, must create a powerful patronage—advantages which all equally enjoy, and such as will afford the industrious, even of the slenderest means, a reasonable hope to thrive; reduced tradesmen to recover their credit and connexions; beginners to form friends and habits before they venture upon more extensive speculations; and artists, artizans, and whole families employed at home, though infirm and resident in the country, securely and beneficially to vend the produce of their labour by proxy.

THEA.

THEATRICAL REGISTER. *New Pieces.*

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

March 12. *Guy Mannering, or the Gipsy's Prophecy*; an Opera, founded on the Novel of that name. The music by Mr. Bishop.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 29. *What Next?* a Farce, by Mr. Dibdin.

March 9. Massinger's Tragedy of "*The Duke of Milan*" revived.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 10 J. Buchanan, esq. British Consul at New York, and W. Dawson, esq. in Maryland.

Downing-street, Feb. 13. Maj.-gen. Sir Frederick Phillips Robinson, K. C. B. Governor of Tobago.

Maj.-gen. George William Ramsay, Governor of Antigua and Montserrat.

Thomas Probyn, esq. Governor of St. Christopher, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands.

Feb. 17. Major-gen Phineas Riall, Governor of Grenada.

P. Savage, esq. Consul in Virginia.

John Leach, esq. Chancellor, William Draper Best, esq. Attorney-general, and William Harrison, esq. Solicitor-general, to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. H. W. Lovett, Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, *vice* Grant, dec.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Feb. 24. Chas. Bankhead, esq. M. D. and M. A. Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent.
Brighton, March 9. Richard John Hill, of Plymouth Lodge, esq. Sheriff of the County of Glamorgan, *vice* J. H. Grant, esq.

John Davies, of Fron-haulog, esq. Sheriff of the County of Merioneth, *vice* T. D. Ashley, esq.

John Price, of Plas Llanfallo, esq. Sheriff of the County of Anglesey, *vice* Robert Bulkeley, of Gronant, esq.

John Arthur Lloyd, of Domgay, esq. Sheriff of the County of Montgomery, *vice* Thomas Watkin Youde, of Cloghlan, esq.

And John Salisbury Piozzi Salisbury, of Bryn Bella, esq. Sheriff of the County of Flint, *vice* G. Boscawen, esq.

—Banks, esq. Commissioner of Appeals from the Summary Court of Exchequer.

March 16. Henry Thos. Howard Molyneux, esq. M. P. Deputy Earl Marshal of England to his brother the Duke of Norfolk.

Marquess of Salisbury and Earl of Chester, Joint Postmasters General.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

James Topping, esq. Attorney General of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, one of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital, *vice* Lord Hood; and Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, *vice* Sir J. Colpoys.

GENT. MAG. March, 1816.

Admiral Sir T. B. Martin, Comptroller of the Navy Board, *vice* Thompson.

Capt. J. Bowen, one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board.

Doctor Harness, one of the Commissioners for Victualling.

March 8. Messrs. Raine, Burrow, Scarlett, and Warren, King's Counsel.

Rev. Robert Griffith, B. A. Head Master of Warminster School.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Welber, M. A. Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, *vice* Dr. John Ireland, res.—*Gaz.*

Rev. Alexander Hill, to the Church and Parish of Dailby, in the Presbytery and County of Ayr, *vice* Cunningham, dec.—*Gaz.*

Rev. Rowland Hill, M. A. Delamere R. Cheshire.—*Gaz.*

Rev. Wceden Butler, M. A. lecturer of Brompton, Middlesex, Woolston Magna R. co. Bucks, *vice* Dr. Lloyd, deceased.

Rev. Thomas Morgan, Chaplain of Plymouth Hospital, *vice* Cole.

Rev. Wm. Greene, B. A. St. Olave's R. Southwark.

Rev. Stuart Corbett, M. A. Serangham R. co. York.

Rev. Cuthbert Henley, B. A. Rendlesham R. Suffolk, *vice* Dr. Henley, dec.

Rev. Joseph Essen, Stipendiary Curate of South Stoneham, Hants.

Rev. William Webb, B. D. Litlington V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Williams.

Rev. S. Locke, D. D. Hilgay R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Davies, M. A. St. Clement R. Worcester.

Rev. Thomas Price, M. A. St. Peter V. with Whittington Chapelry annexed.

Hon. and Rev. R. S. Leslie Melville, Great Tey R. Essex.

Rev. Ralph Tatham, B. D. Colkirk R. with Stibbard, Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Prevost, M. A., Rushmere St. Andrew V. Norfolk.

Rev. Thos. Bellamy, Sandford Orcas R. Somerset.

Rev. Henry Geo. Phillips, B. A. Great Whelnetham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Christopher Genside, Great Mas-singham R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Pratt, St. Mary V. Whittlesea. R. W. Elwyn, M. A. Loose Perpetual Curacy, Kent.

Rev. Thos. Clarke, B. A. Mitcheldever V. Hants.

Rev. J. T. Law, Tattenhall R. Cheshire.

Rev. James Wetherell, Lyon's Hall V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Wm. Hicks, Cubberley R. with Whittington R. co. Gloucester.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Wm. Elwyn, M. A. St. Mary Abchurch R. with St. Lawrence Pountney Curacy, *vice* Underwood, dec.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24. At Linton Spring, Wetherby, Hon Mrs. Henry Butler, a son and heir.

Feb. 12. At Eastgate-house, Winchester, the wife of Hon. Henry St. John, a dau.—

17. In Hamilton-place, the Duchess of Bedford, a son.—At Bishop's Court, near Exeter, Lady Graves, a son.—18. The wife of Wm. Blundell, esq. Crosby-hall, co. Lancaster, a son.—20. In Pall Mall, Viscountess Jocelyn, a son and heir.—24. At Methley-park, co. York, Viscountess Pollington, a son.—29. At Ingoldisthorp-hall, Norfolk, the wife of R. F. Grant, esq. a daughter.

Lately — The wife of Hon. and Rev. George Herbert, a dau.—The lady of Sir John Chandos Reade, bart. a son.—At Somerby, near Oakham, Lady Louisa Forster a son.—At Fetcott, Devon, the lady of Sir A. O. Molesworth, a dau.—At Brauham Biggin, co. York, the wife of Hon. Edward Spurton, a dau.—At Glin-house, Limerick, the lady of the Knight of Glin, a son.—At Dublin, Viscountess Monck, a son and heir.—At Florence, Lady Burghersh, a son.

March 6. At Cuckney, Notts, the lady of Capt Sir G. Eyre, R. N. a dau.—15. The wife of Hon. Thomas Orde Powlett, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24. At Petersburg, the Prince of Wurtemberg to the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg.

Feb. 6. At Paris, Sir Charles Stuart, to Lady Elizabeth Yorke.

14. Thos. Roby, jun. esq. of Bole-hall, Tamworth, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late James Hellwell, esq.

15. Viscount Clonmore, to Lady Cecil Frances Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Leslie, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest dau. of Rev. James Oakes, of Tostock, Suffolk.

Henry Fowler, esq. of Weald-hall, Essex, to Isabella, only dau. of George Baker, esq. of Ecnore-hall, Durham.

17. M. H. Castle, esq. of Clifton, to Frances, fifth dau. of the late Rawson Hart Poddam, esq. formerly Governor of Bombay.

Major Morrison, 7th drag. guards, to Sarah, second dau. of G. Lanfer, esq.

19. Richard Moore Boulton, esq. of Merton College, to Mary, only dau. of Sir Christopher Pegge, M. D.

20. Capt. Towers, Queen's Bays, to only dau. of G. Baker, esq. late High Sheriff of Northumberland.

22. George Henry Fréeling, esq. General Post-office, to Jane, third dau. of Robt. Lang, esq. of Portland-place.

John Cary, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Johnson, of Kirstead-hall, Norfolk.

Major Coore, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Henry Gale, esq. of Scruton, co. York.

26. At Cheltenham, Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, eldest son of the Bishop of Cork, to Harriet, only daughter of Lieut.-col. John Grey.

William James, esq. of Barrack-lodge, Cumberland, to Fanny, only dau. of Wm. C. Rutson, esq.

27. By special licence, Sir Henry Wellesley, to Lady Georgiana Cecil, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Viscount Mount Earl, to Mrs. Blennerhassett, widow of Col. B. of Bath.

Joseph Dobinson, esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Isabella, only dau. of Robert Logan, esq. of Egham Lodge.

Rev. C. Eyre, of Dedham, Essex, to Elizabeth Wheatley, dau. of J. Stutter, esq. Highham-hall, Suffolk.

Lately. — At Vienna, Prince Leopold, brother of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, to the Countess of Cohary.

E. F. Akers, esq. Beremede Priory, Acton, to Miss Dewhurst, of Baker-street.

E. Homfray, esq. to Caroline Amelia, daughter of Sir T. Harwood, bart. of the Woodlands, Cambridge.

At Dublin, the Marquis of Sligo, to Lady Esther Catherine De Bourc.

Lt.-col. Sir A. Leith, K.C.B. of Freefield, to Maria, eldest dau. of Dr. Thorp, of Leith.

March 2. Charles Douglas, esq. second son of Hon. John Douglas, to Lady Isabella Gore, sister to the Earl of Arran.

4. John Lavincourt Anderdon, esq. to Anna Maria, second dau. of Wm. Manning, esq. M. P.

5. By special licence, Sir James Feltham, to Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of Joseph James, esq. of Addbury, Hants.

Francis Dawson, esq. lieut. R. A. to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late W. Mercer, esq. of Clapham Common.

Mr. Gramshaw, surgeon, to Mrs. Derriington, both of Hinckley.

7. John Janson, esq. of Finsbury-squ. to Mary, daughter of Rev. J. Clayton, of Highbury-place.

J. P. Allix, esq. of Swaffham-house, co. Cambridge, to Maria, only dau. of the late J. Pardoe, esq. of Low Layton.

W. Cuffe, esq. of St. Albin's, Kilkenny, to Lady Anna Maria Sherard, sister of the Earl of Harborough.

12. Rev. Henry Townley, to Catherine, niece of James Townley, esq. of Ramsgate.

Richard Webb, esq. of Beenham-lodge, Berks, to Fanny, third dau. of Rev. Dr. Hannington.

Wm. Robertson, esq. of Ettrick-house, one of the Keepers of the Records of Scotland, to Rachel Frances, dau. of the late J. Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode.

21. At Swettenham, co. Chester, Stanley Fletcher Heys, esq. of that place, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Holland Watson, esq.

DEATHS.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Feb. 20. At the Rectory, Lambeth, aged 75, the Rev. William Vyse, D. C. L. This worthy Divine, grandson to Bp. Smalbrooke, was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford; appointed Domestic Chaplain to Abp. Cornwallis in 1771; became B. C. L. 1772; D. C. L. 1774; Rector of Lambeth, and of Sundridge in Kent, 1777; F. S. A. 1779; F. R. S. 1781; Archdeacon of Coventry 1793; and was also Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, and Chancellor of that Diocese. He published in 1778 a Fast Sermon, preached before the House of Commons; and was a diligent Pastor, endeavouring, both in the Church and out of it, to promote the great Christian duties of charity, moderation, and benevolence; the recommendation of which, indeed, was seldom omitted in any of his Sermons.

Feb. 21. In Devonshire-street, Bishops-gate-street, aged 67, Thomas Dale, M. D. many years a Licentiate of the College of Physicians; Physician to the London Association for Assurances on Lives, and Consulting Physician to the City Dispensary. To the former office he was nominated on its first institution, 1806; for which appointment he was indebted to the friendship of Mr. Hase, cashier of the Bank, and James Renat Syms, esq.—This worthy Gentleman was originally of America, son of Thomas Dale, M. D. Member of the Upper House of Assembly, and who acted as a Judge, as well as a Justice of the Peace, and of the Quorum, at Charles Town, South Carolina. His mother was an American lady of the name of Simmonds. The father was nephew of Samuel Dale, M. D. well known as the author of "Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materia Medica," and other works.

Dr. Dale, the son, left America at an early age, was educated at St. Paul's school, and studied 5 years at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M. D. He was one of the eight individuals who first instituted that most excellent establishment "The Literary Fund." The idea originated in 1773 with the venerable David Williams, who submitted it to a select Club of Literati; but, after several deliberations, the proposal was not considered practicable. In 1788, however, in consequence of the learned and amiable Floyer Sydenham having been arrested for a small debt, in most distressful circumstances, the subject was revived. Eight guineas were immediately obtained from eight gentlemen, of whom Dr. Dale was one; and it was proposed to form the Society in 1790: on its being publicly founded, Dr. Dale accepted the gratuitous office of Registrar, the duties of which he performed with great zeal for many years, till disabled by ill health.—The late benevolent

Dr. Lettson, in his "Hints to promote Beneficence," &c. has given good profile likenesses of many of his friends. Amongst these, in an account of "The Literary Fund," is Mr. David Williams. "My friend Dr. Dale also," he adds, "has exercised so active a part in its establishment, as to induce me to add his *Silhouette* [a good likeness] to the Essay, as a gratification to every admirer of a character that unites science with true urbanity."—To this might be added, that as he was a man of much general knowledge, so he was distinguished for his acquaintance with the facts, and periods, of history in general, and of military history in particular, in minute descriptions of which, he was wont to display his remarkable powers of memory. He was a good classical scholar, and well acquainted with most of the languages of Europe; in society he was an excellent companion, warm, energetic, and full of anecdote; he was firm, kind, and affectionate in his friendships, and warmly attached to the Constitutional liberties of this Country, maintaining his opinions with so much zeal as to be occasionally misunderstood.

Vol. LXXXV. Part ii. p. 476. The Rev. Francis Wollaston was a son of Francis Wollaston, Esq. F. R. S. who died in 1774 at the age of 80, and grandson of William Wollaston, M. A. the celebrated Author of "The Religion of Nature delineated." He was born Nov. 23, 1731; entered of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; L. L. B. 1754; rector of East Dereham, Norfolk, 1761; of Chislehurst (and F. R. S.) 1769; of the united parishes of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, and St. Michael le Quern, London, 1779; and was also Canon Residentiary and Precentor of St. David's. He married, May 11, 1758, Alathea Hyde; and by that lady, who died in 1798, had seven sons and ten daughters.—When an association was formed, at the Feathers tavern, for the purpose of obtaining a reform in the Liturgy, and an abolition of Subscription, Mr. Wollaston advocated the design, in "An Address to the Clergy of the Church of England, and to all Christians in general; humbly proposing an Application to the Right Reverend the Bishops, or through their Means to the Legislature, for such Relief in the Matter of Subscription as in their Judgments they shall see proper: Together with the Author's Sentiments on the present Forms; and his Reasons for such an Application, 1772," 8vo. He also published "Queries relating to the Book of Common Prayer, &c. with proposed Amendments; addressed to those in Authority, and submitted to their Consideration, 1774," 8vo. "Two Sermons on Public

Public Occasions, 1793," 8vo. "A Country Parson's Address to his Flock, 1799," 8vo. "The Origin and insidious Arts of Jacobinism, 1799," 8vo. — His other publications, besides many valuable communications to the *Philosophical Transactions*, are: "The Preface to a Specimen of a General Astronomical Catalogue, 1789," 8vo. "Specimen of a General Astronomical Catalogue, arranged in Zones of North Pole Distances, 1789," folio. "Directions for making an Universal Meridian Dial, 1793," 4to. "Fasciculus Astronomicus, containing Observations on the Northern Circumpolar Region, 1800," 4to. and "A Portraiture of the Heavens, on ten Plates, 1811," folio.

Feb. 26. At the Manor-house of the old Priory at Fryern Barnet, aged 78, John Bacon, esq.; than whom few men have been more generally known, or universally respected. He was in very early life admitted a Junior Clerk to the Deputy Remembrancer of the First Fruits Office; where he was also Deputy Receiver and Deputy Comptroller. In 1774 he was elected F. S. A.; in 1778, on the death of John Hetherington, esq. he became Senior Clerk in the Office of First Fruits; and, in 1782, on the death of Edward Mulso, esq. was appointed Receiver. He was Treasurer also to that very excellent Society which carries on an Anniversary for the Sons of the Clergy; and the fond assiduity which he for a long series of years displayed on those occasions, at St. Paul's Cathedral, and at Merchant Taylors' Hall, will long be gratefully recollected. His general benevolence indeed was proverbial; whilst his uncommon flow of spirits, his convivial habits, and easy pleasantries of manners, rendered him at all times a welcome visitant, and a cheerful host. His residence at Fryern Barnet was originally an appendage to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem; and, at the dissolution of monasteries, was granted to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; under whom it was held, at a small reserved rent, by various lessees, the last of whom was Mr. Bacon, who resided there from 1783 to the time

of his death. In 1800, he purchased from the Dean and Chapter (under the authority of an Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax) the manor of Fryern Barnet, with their whole lauded property in that parish; a purchase which, under a subsequent Act for the inclosure of Finchley Common, proved highly advantageous. — The Manor-house, which is situated near the church, is a very ancient structure. It has undergone many alterations; but a considerable part of the old building still remains, particularly some wooden cloisters, which, though by no means an uncommon appendage to an old house, has occasioned a tradition that this was a Cell to the Priory, or at least a former residence of the Monks. An arched way (now stopped up) from the house to the end of the terrace in the garden, has given rise to the usual stories of Monkish intrigues. It appears by Norden's 'Survey of Middlesex,' that Lord Chief Justice Popham in his time resided at Fryern Manor. — The late worthy owner had some portraits there of the Bacon Family; among whom were the Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, and one said to be Roger Bacon. He had also the original cast of Koubihac's bust of Handel; over which was placed a portrait of Charles Jennens, esq. who compiled the words of many of his Oratorios." (Lysons, II. 22.) — Mr. Bacon, in 1786, re published, with great improvements, Mr. Ecton's "Thesaurus," under the title of "Liber Regis; vel, Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum. With an Appendix, containing proper Directions and Precedents relating to Presentations, Institutions, Inductions, Dispensations, &c. and a complete Alphabetical Index." (See our vol. LVI. pp. 498, 939, 1027, and vol. LVII.) — Of this useful work he had prepared a copy, very much augmented and corrected, for a new edition, which, it is hoped, his Executors will present to the publick, as the most durable monument to his industry and talents — His remains were deposited in a small vault on the outside of the Church; and were attended to the grave by some of his oldest and sincerest friends.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS *continued.*

1815. *AT* Grenada, in his 59th year, *Nov. 30* Sir Chas. Shipley, governor of that island. Sir Charles was a Major-general in the army, and eldest Colonel of Engineers, in which corps he received his commission at the early age of fourteen; 35 years of his honourable career were passed on a foreign station; during which period he frequently obtained the thanks of his Country in approbation of his services. In the recent expedition against Guadaloupe, Sir Charles commanded in

second under Sir James Leith; and in the dispatches of the Naval and Military Chiefs his name is conspicuously distinguished. Ever careless of personal exposure, it is to excessive fatigue on that occasion that are attributed the consequences which have plunged his family in affliction, and deprived the army of one of its greatest ornaments. In his immediate profession as an Engineer, Sir Charles was considered eminent in science and skill; as a Soldier, his bravery, zeal, and activity, could not be

be surpassed. He has left three daughters to mourn, with his widow, their irreparable loss. It must ever be remembered with admiration, that Lady Shipley, many years ago, by the most heroic exertion of female fortitude and conjugal affection, obtained the release of her husband, then Major Shipley, from a French prison.—Her Ladyship and family are at present in Paris.

Nov. At Madeira, where he went for the benefit of his health, Thos. Holloway, esq. late of Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, and for many years an eminent solicitor in Chancery-lane.

Dec. 27. At Montpellier, Bath, aged 56, Elizabeth Anne, wife of John Fyde, esq. of Boston, Lincolnshire, to whom she had been united more than thirty years. She was the eldest daughter of the late Wiloughby Wood, esq. of Thoresby, in the same county. Her only daughter died at Clifton on the 2d of Jan. 1803, after a lingering illness of ten weeks, aged 17 years and 4 months, and was interred in a vault in Bristol Cathedral, where, on the 3d of January, 1816, the remains of Mrs. E. A. Fyde were deposited, to the great grief of all who had the happiness of being acquainted with her. In gentleness of manners, sweetness of disposition, and benevolence of heart, she was equalled by few, and excelled by none.

1816, *Jan. 7.* At Beccles, Suffolk, in her 84th year, Mrs. Lucy Deere Dawson, relict of Rev. Abraham Dawson, late rector of Ringsfield, Suffolk.

Jan. 25. Near Westerham, Kent, William Dewes, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

At Ewell, Surrey, aged 75, Richard Carpenter Smith, esq.

At Ockley, near Dorking, Capt. Edw. Curling, Royal Middlesex militia.

Jan. 27. In his 76th year, Wm. Ross, esq. of New Boswell-court.

R. Lucas, esq. of Twickenham Common.

At Lower Cheam, Surrey, aged 61, Philip Antrobus, esq.

At Stonehouse, aged 26, Lieut. John Kent, late first lieutenant of H. M. ship *Thais*, third son of John Kent, esq. Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, and nephew of Vice-adm. John Hunter.

At Bath, the Rt. Hon. Samuel Viscount Hood, Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, and Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. His Lordship was born in Dec. 1724; commenced his naval career as midshipman, on board the *Romney*, of 64 guns, in 1740; and in 1746 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the *Winchelsea* frigate, of 20 guns; in which, during a severe engagement with a French frigate of superior force, his Lord-

ship was wounded. In 1754, his Lordship was further promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the command of the *Jamaica* sloop of war; and in July, 1756, he was appointed by Commodore Holmes, as his Captain. His first brilliant action was in the *Antelope*, of 50 guns. In this ship, in 1757, he engaged and totally destroyed, in the bay of Audierne, near Brest, a French ship of 50 guns, and 450 men. In the following year, he was appointed to the *Vestal* frigate, of 32 guns; and in 1759, sailed with Admiral Holmes in the expedition against Quebec. During the remainder of the year 1759, Captain Hood's ship was attached, with other frigates, to Adm. Rodney's fleet, sent to bombard Havre de Grace. He was afterwards employed for two years on the coast of Ireland; and the remaining three years of the war he served in the Mediterranean, under Sir Charles Saunders. — The peace that took place in 1763, left his Lordship unemployed for a short time; and in 1768 he hoisted a broad pendant as Commodore, and the command off Boston was assigned to him. Here he continued for some time, and greatly distinguished himself; and in 1778, he was made resident Commissioner of the Dock-yard at Portsmouth. On the 20th of April, in the same year, he had the dignity of Baronet conferred on him. In September 1780, a promotion of Post-captains to the rank of Rear-admirals took place, in which his Lordship was included, and hoisted his flag, as Rear-admiral of the Blue, on board the *Barfleur*, of 98 guns, relinquishing his situation as Commissioner; and sailed to the West Indies, where he greatly distinguished himself in the action with Comte De Grasse; but particularly in that of the 12th of April, 1782, for which, on the 28th of May following, he was created Baron Hood, of Catherington, which was afterwards, on his Lordship's being created Viscount Hood, transferred to his Lady, by the style of Baroness Hood, with remainder to her issue, and at her death enjoyed by the present Viscount. In May, 1784, his Lordship was chosen Member for Westminster, and on the 30th of April, 1786, he was appointed Commander in Chief at Portsmouth; and the 24th of Sept. 1787, made Vice-admiral of the Blue. On the appointment of the Earl of Chatham as First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Hood, in June, 1788, took his seat as one of the Members of that Board; and on the armaments being fitted out against Spain and Russia, in 1790 and 1791, his Lordship was appointed to the command of the squadrons destined for particular services; but from the differences with those Powers being adjusted before he sailed, he struck his flag on each occasion. In June, 1792, he was again made Port-

admiral

admiral at Portsmouth, and held his seat at the Admiralty Board. During this period, one of the citizens which sailed under his Lordship's orders, captured the *St. Jago*, an extremely valuable Spanish register ship, which had been previously taken by a French privateer, for which he received several thousand pounds of prize-money. In 1793, his Lordship was appointed to the command in the Mediterranean, where his services at Toulon and Corsica are well known; and in Dec. 1794, he returned through ill health.—In 1795, his Lordship was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house; and in April 1796, on the death of Sir Hugh Palliser, appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital. His Lordship was the Second Senior Admiral on the list, which is now filled by the Earl St. Vincent.—His Lordship married, in 1749, Susanna, daughter of Edward Linzee, esq. of Portsmouth, which lady, as before mentioned, was created a Peeress of England, by the title of *Baroness Hood*, of Catherington, in 1796. By her he had issue Samuel and Thomas, who both died young, and Henry, who succeeded on the death of his mother to the title of *Baron Hood*, and who is now, on the decease of his father, *Viscount Hood*.

At Waterford, Rev. Dr. Power, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford.

At Florence, the Countess Ciccioperci, a lady of the Imperial Order of the Starry Cross, daughter of the late Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allanbank.

At Nice, Lieut. Wm. Kerby, R. N. late of H. M. ships *Phœbe* and *Cherub*, third son of the late Rev. John Kerby, of Mayfield, Sussex.

Jan. 28. Aged 49, Mr. Robt. Trewman, one of the proprietors, and editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, and a member of the Common council of that City.

At Charfield, in his 61st year, the Rev. Richard Jones, rector of Charfield and Doddington, co. Gloucester.

At Havelberg, Prussia, aged 92, Field-marshal Mollendorff; believed to be the oldest General in Europe.

Jan. 29. Aged 82, the wife of Daniel Pinder, esq. Pilgrim street, Blackfriars, who had been married upwards of 56 years.

In Upper Norton-street, aged 71, R. Shuttlesworth, esq. of Barton-lodge, Lancashire.

At Strawberry-hill, in her 56th year, Elizabeth Laura, Countess of Waldegrave. At Wheatley, Oxon, aged 70, Rev. Robert Downes, vicar of Hanny, Berks; and on the 8th of Feb. Mrs. Downes, having survived her husband only 11 days; also, on the same day, Jane, their eldest daughter.

In his 87th year, R. Harvey, esq. alderman and father of the city of Norwich; in which he had twice served the office of

Mayor, and had accumulated immense property. He was father of the Member of Parliament for Norwich, and in the commission of the peace for Norfolk.

Aged 85, John Baring, esq. M. P. for Exeter, for 35 years, which honour he resigned in 1783. During the prosperity of the woollen trade, he was the most considerable merchant in the county of Devon; and his concerns with his younger brother, Sir F. Baring, in London, were also of great magnitude.

At Castlebank, in his 77th year, J. Banatyne, esq. who held the offices of Commissary of Lanark, Sheriff-substitute for the Upper Ward, and Justice of Peace Clerk for the Shire, the first of which he enjoyed nearly 50 years.

Jan. 30. Drowned by the wreck of the *Seahorse* transport, in Tramore Bay, near Waterford, in a storm, (being one of the 12 brave officers of the same regiment that met a watery grave on that melancholy occasion, see p. 173.) Capt. James Mac Gregor, of the 2d batt. of the 59th reg. He was born July 11, 1791, and entered into the army at the age of 16, soon after which he served in the hazardous campaign in Spain under Sir John Moore, which ended in the fall of that much-lamented General, in the action of *Corunna*, Jan. 16, 1809, and the re-embarkation of the army. In this engagement, as on every other occasion, this highly-distinguished regiment covered themselves with glory. He accompanied them on their return to the Peninsula in 1812, and had his share in every action in which they were engaged. At the great battle and signal victory at *Vittoria*, June 21, 1813, his name appeared in the *Gazette*-list of the severely wounded. But such was his youthful fervour, that his wound could not separate him from his brave companions in arms. So that his life had almost without intermission been spent in the field, and in the way of his duty.—His career, though short, has been sufficiently honourable; for he distinguished himself by coolness, steadiness, and undaunted courage, to which all his brother-officers can bear ample testimony, as well as to the virtues of his private life. His modest and unassuming gentleness had endeared him to all ranks in the regiment; and those qualifications which constitute a good son, brother, and affectionate friend, he possessed in an eminent degree, for his principles were pure, his heart warm and disinterested.—His mother, his elder brother (Lieut.-col. of the same regiment, and commands the 1st batt. in the *East Indies*), and two sisters, survive to lament his untimely death.

• Drowned, Lieut. Wm. Veall, of the 59th reg. being another of the 12 unfortunate officers of that regiment who perished on board the *Seahorse* transport. He was a native

native of Portsmouth, and having been born on the 21st of January, 1796, had barely completed his 20th year. His father was a respectable master-builder of Portsmouth, but both himself and his wife are dead; leaving him and his younger sister, being his only children, a comfortable fortune, which, by the death of their grandfather, about three years ago, was very considerably augmented; so that there was nothing but his attachment to the profession of arms to induce him to undergo the hardships and risks of a military life, and to lose his life in the manner he did. He was a young gentleman of great promise, good-hearted, and benevolent, and much esteemed in the regiment. — [Both the last sketches are tributes of intimate friendship from a young officer of the same regiment, who was on board the *Lord Melville*, one of the three wrecked transports.]

Jan. 31. Mary, wife of Dr. Geo. Rees, Finsbury-square, leaving 12 children.

In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Gough, aunt to the present Lord Calthorpe.

In York-buildings, Lady Graves, widow of the late Adm. Sir Thos. Graves, K. B.

In Salisbury-squ. aged 84, J. Collier, esq.

At Southampton, aged 35, Chas. Ward, esq. merchant, and captain in the South Hants Yeomanry Cavalry. The death of this truly amiable gentleman was occasioned by his humane and spirited endeavours to stop the progress of an alarming fire; and whilst animating and encouraging the exertions of his townsmen, he was crushed to atoms by the falling of a house near which he stood. His remains were dug out the next day, and on the 6th Feb. were followed to the grave by most of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. The officers and members of the Yeomanry Cavalry joined in paying this last sad tribute of respect to his memory, and the procession was closed by a long train of carriages belonging to the first families in the county.

Jan. In Dublin, in his 85th year, Robt. Browne, esq. of Browne's Hill, co. Carlow, leaving an immense real and personal estate, which devolves principally upon his son Col. Browne, married first to a sister of the Earl of Mayo; and secondly, to the Hon. Miss Toler, daughter of Lord Norbury.

At Paris, Lieut. J. F. Buller, Coldstream guards, third son of Wm. Buller, esq. of Maldwell-hall, co. Northampton.

Feb. 1. In Duke-street, St. James's, aged 29, Capt. Samuel Malbon, R. N.

Mrs. Brady, widow of the late Mr. John Brady, of the Victualling-office; of whom see vol. LXXXIV. ii. 612; LXXXV. ii. 345.

In Gloucester-place, aged 68, T. W. Payler, esq. of Heden, near Canterbury.

At Richmond-green, Surrey, in her 88th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Ireland.

In his 71st year, George Maton, esq. of Salisbury.

Aged 54, Jonathan Worthy, esq. alderman, and one of the justices for Exeter.

At Penrhos, near Holyhead, in her 74th year, Lady Stanley, widow of the late Sir J. T. Stanley, bart. of Alderley. She was Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh Owen, of Penrhos, in Anglesea, esq.

Feb. 2. In Vine-street, Piccadilly, Geo. Hodgson, esq. Coroner for Middlesex; in which office he is succeeded, after a violent contested election, by Thos. Stirling, esq.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, in his 59th year, Thos. Gardnor, esq. one of the Directors of the Sun Fire-office.

At the Rectory, Freckenham, Suffolk, suddenly, aged 82, Rev. Dr. Bates, in the commission of the peace for Cambridgesh.

At Chester, at a very advanced age, John Broster, esq. many years a respectable bookseller, and one of the aldermen of that city. — Of this worthy old gentleman we hope for further particulars.

At Hathern, co. Leicester, the wife of Rev. Thos. Beer, rector of Long Whaddon.

Feb. 3. Rev. Thos. Rathbone, M. A. fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Brighthelmstone, Rev. Thomas Cox, vicar of Badby, co. Northampton.

At Heaton-house, Lancashire, in her 67th year, Eleanor, Countess of Wilton, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph Assheton, bart. of Middleton, Lancashire.

At Leipsig, aged 70, M. Frege, of the firm of Frege and Co. bankers in that city; a gentleman universally respected. He was a most affectionate parent, a faithful friend, an intelligent adviser to the inexperienced and oppressed, an indefatigable benefactor to the indigent, and an active patriot. About two years since, when a subscription was raised in this country for alleviating the sufferings of the Germans (and of the people of Saxony among the rest), not content with promoting that humane object, he undertook the management of the extensive pecuniary transactions, attending the remittance of the sums destined for Saxony; relinquishing all claim to any emolument by way of commission, and even the repayment of incidental expences, in behalf of his unfortunate countrymen.

Feb. 4. In Hamilton-place, in consequence of being thrown from his horse in St. James's Park some time ago, in his 56th year, Robert Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Baron Hobart, President of the Board of Commissioners for the management of affairs of India. His lordship married first, in 1792, Margaretta, relict of Thos. Adderly, esq. of Innishannon, co. Cork, by whom (who died in 1796) he had issue one daughter; and secondly, Eleanor

Eleanor Agnes Eden, daughter of the late Lord Auckland. By his death, the Clerkship of the Common Pleas Office, in the Exchequer in Ireland, and that of President of the Board of Control, become vacant. He is succeeded by his brother Henry, a prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Chipping Warden, co. Northampton.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 62, Stephen Teissier, esq.

In Welbeck-street, aged 65, Jas. Grant, esq. Head of the Department of the Ship Letter, and East India Packet Offices, and one of the Commissioners of Hackney Coaches. He was son of the late Sir Ludovick Grant, of Dalvey, and brother of Lady Mackintosh.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, James Savage, esq. many years an eminent coachmaker.

Feb. 5. As Mr. Thos. Roberts, of London Colney, Herts, was sitting in the evening by his fire-side, reading, on a sudden he fell forward on the fender in an apoplectic fit, bent the fender by the weight of his fall, cut a gash in his forehead, and was in a moment quite dead. He had been indisposed in the preceding week, but was on that day so well, that he had thoughts of going to London, and had resolved to go on the following day.

Feb. 6. Aged 80, John Cleve Pleydell, esq. formerly Lieut.-col. and Captain 1st foot guards, and Equerry to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

At an advanced age, Andrews Harrison, esq. of Wigmore, near Bromley, Kent.

At Leeds Castle, Kent, aged 86, Mrs. Martin, a maiden lady, sister of the present Gen. Martin, and niece of the late Lord Fairfax.

At Basingstoke, Hants, Chas. Best, esq. 46 years Town-clerk of that place.

At an early age, M. F. eldest dau. of Hon. Vice-adm. Sir R. Stopford, K. C. B. Buckland Abbey, near Plymouth.

Feb. 7. In her 89th year, Anne, wife of E. Mainwaring, esq. of Whitmore-park, daughter of the late (aunt of the present) Sir J. Chetwode, bart. Oakley-hall, both in Staffordshire, and relict of R. Davison, esq. late of the Brand, Salop.

Feb. 8: At Rochetts, Essex, after a long and most afflicting illness, Right Hon. the Countess of St. Vincent. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Caverswall, co. Stafford, by the side of her father and mother, on the 2d of March. The corpse was met on the confines of his lordship's estates by his respectable tenantry, who accompanied it to Western Coyne, about two miles from Caverswall, where the procession was joined by the three Messrs. Parker, her ladyship's nephews, and his lordship's nephew Mr. Ricketts, and the eight pall-bearers, who were of the

principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Her ladyship was 75 years of age.

At Leicester, in his 77th year, Robert Todd, gent. of irreproachable integrity of character, and exemplary demeanour of life.

At Paris, at an advanced age, the Duc de Rohan, Peer of France, and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber. He was distinguished by the most brilliant qualities, the purest principles of religion and politics, and an unbounded attachment to the King.

Feb. 9. Aged 77, Rev. John Brown, many years pastor of the congregation at Cumberland-street Chapel.

At the Priory, near Reading, aged 52, the wife of Robert Halded, esq.

At Wingrave vicarage, Rev. Thomas Dixon, M. A. vicar, fellow of Queen's-college, Oxford, and perpetual curate of St. John's and St. Bridget's, Cumberland.

At Clifton, in his 52d year, James Lumsden, esq. formerly lieut.-col. of the 55th foot. He received a wound in Holland in 1794, from the effects of which he never recovered.

Feb. 10. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 45, Geo. Waddell, esq. late of the East India Company's Civil Establishment of Bombay.

In Old Broad-street, aged 70, Mr. Jas. Stewart, merchant.

After a declining state of health for the last 18 years, Sarah, wife of Alex. Thomson, esq. of Old Brompton Villa.

At Tonbridge-place, Robt. Ingram, esq. formerly of Billiter-square.

At the Hotwells, Anne, widow of the late Col. Montague, of Lackham, Wilts, and mother of the gallant Capt. Frederick Montague, who fell at Albuera.

Feb. 11. In Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, after a severe illness, aged 43, William Lewis, esq.

Of a pulmonary complaint, brought on by taking cold, aged 18, Arabella, youngest daughter of N. de St. Croix, esq. of Ivy house, Hackney.

In his 79th year, T. Isaac, esq. of Witham.

Aged 21, Caroline Frances, youngest daughter of Charles Recks, esq. of Christchurch, Hants.

Feb. 12. At St. James's Palace, Samuel Betty, esq. many years Clerk in the office of the Lord Chamberlain of H. M. Household.

In John-street, Bedford-row, in his 96th year, John Soley, esq. He was admitted a member of the Inner Temple in 1738, and was called to the Bar by that Hon. Society in Trinity Term 1743. In 1755, he removed to Lincoln's Inn, was invited to the Bench in 1772, and in 1781 served the office of Treasurer there. In the early part of his legal course, he had the privilege of hearing the law expounded and applied

applied by Lord Chief Justice Lee, and the jurisprudence of our Courts of Equity perfected by the first Earl of Hardwicke: Of this school he was a zealous and loyal Whig, attached to the Hanover Succession as intimately connected with the safety and liberties of the Country. In the Administration of Mr. Pelham, this Gentleman was appointed a Commissioner of Hackney Carriages, and executed the duties of this office till the 90th year of his age, occasionally even attending for others. Of any acquisition made by any man, it would be an enhancement of value that it was obtained, as in this instance, through the recommendation of the first Lord Lyttelton. *Laudari à laudatissimo viro.*—Though a Londoner by residence of nearly 80 years, he retained the simple manners and integrity of the Worcestershire Country Gentleman's family from which he early emigrated; and those to whom old times and things are a care, for whose sake this little biographical sketch is given, may perhaps in some particulars say of this worthy private character—*Ullime, Vale.*

At Rolvenden, Kent, in her 76th year, Charlotte, wife of J. Henry, esq. Admiral of the Red.

At Bahol college, Oxford, in his 21st year, William, eldest son of W. H. C. Floyer, esq. of Huts, co. Stafford.

In his 77th year, Capt. R. W. Knight, of Gloucester.

At Dover, Capt. James Mansfield, late of the 15th hussars.

Rev. Mr. Hollefeare, vicar of Wolvey, co. Warwick. This truly good man will never cease to live in the hearts of his parishioners, and of all who knew him. During 30 years he resided constantly on his living, discharging his pastoral duties with primitive zeal, and endearing himself to his people by an uniform display of active benevolence.

Feb. 13 In his 72d year, Rev. Joshua Winter, rector of Codford St. Mary, Wilts.

At Bristol, Wm Moncrieffe, M. D. one of the physicians to the Bristol Infirmary, a gentleman of distinguished abilities in his profession.

Feb. 14. In Mansion-house-street, West-gate Smith, esq. banker.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, James Chambers, esq. solicitor.

At St. Margaret's Castle, Titchfield, Hants, aged 18, George, eldest son of Sir George Dallas, bart. In getting over a hedge while shooting, on the 19th of January, his gun went off, and lodged its contents in his hip and thigh, which, after great suffering, terminated in his death.

In her 84th year, Hon. Mrs. Townshend, widow of Hon. Rev. E. Townshend, Dean of Norwich.

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In Dublin, the wife of Major M'Namara, daughter of the late Judge Finnane.

Feb. 15. In Clarges-street, Robert Morse, esq.

In his 55th year, C. T. Brackenbury, esq. of Broomfield-lodge, near Chelmsford.

At Banstead, Surrey, C. Buckle, esq. first cousin to Sir John Hill, bart.

At Loftus, of the gout in his stomach, in his 56th year, Wm Usher, esq. agent to Lord Dundas, of the alms works there.

At Compton Verney, in his 78th year, the Right Hon. John Peyton Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke, D.C.L. a Lord of the King's Bedchamber, and a Vice President of the Royal Humane Society. He was buried privately, by his own directions, on the 27th, in the family vault under the Parish Church of Lighthorne, co. Warwick, close to the remains of his wife, who died in 1798. From the County paper we extract the following account of his Lordship: "As to the character of this most respectable Nobleman, in deference to his own unaffected and known humility, we are desired concisely to add, that the deceased, descended from and allied to some of the oldest families of the County and Kingdom, was not more ennobled by his birth, than by the zealous, though not obtrusive exercise of every Christian duty which can shed lustre on the name of any, and can alone supply heavenly comfort at the hour of dissolution to all."

In Portland-place, Henry Fawcett, esq. M. P. for Carlisle, late of the Civil service, Bombay; and in every relation of life, a truly worthy man. He married the only daughter of the late Maj.-gen. John Bellasis, commanding officer of the forces, and Colonel of Artillery, at Bombay. (See vol. LXXX. in. 509; and Hutchins's "Dorsetshire," IV. p. xxxii.)

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Mr. Barber, solicitor.

At Shardeloes, aged 26, Rev. C. Tyrwhit Drake.

At his grandson's, Ashford, aged 94, Rev. Robert Gunsley Ayerst, rector of Speldhurst, Kent, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Cheltenham, in his 62d year, Sir Wm. Forbes, bart. of Craigvar, co. Aberdeen.

In his 64th year, J. Fownes Luttrell, esq. of Dunster Castle, Somerset, upwards of 40 years M. P. for Minchhead.

At Strahraer, in his 87th year, Admiral R. McDonall.

At Fermoy, Ireland, in his 25th year, Hon. Capt. Thos. Jocelyn, third son of Earl of Roden.

Feb. 17. In the Haymarket, aged 28, Capt. U. Johnson, R. N. second son of Rev. John Johnson, rector of Great Parndon.

In Queen Anne-street, James Craufurd, esq.

At

At Lambeth, Wm. Pollock, esq. chief Clerk of the Home Department, and upwards of 50 years in the service of Government.

At Walthamstow, George Millet, esq. lately one of the Directors of the East India Company.

At Eltham, the wife of Maj.-gen. Carey, fourth dau. of Samuel Smith, esq. M. P.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Mayo, of Nibley-house, co. Gloucester, only sister of Dr. Gibbes, of Bath.

At Knaresborough, aged 81, Lady Slingsby, relict of Sir T. Turner Slingsby, bart. of Scriven, co. York.

At her cottage, Osbornby, near Falkingham, aged 80, Mrs. Glassup, formerly Mrs. Cole, mother of the Countess of Berkeley. It will be recollected, that she gave evidence in the famous case on the Berkeley Peerage in a way that did honour to her feelings as a parent.

Feb. 18. At Uxbridge, in his 51st year, Mr. John Page Hingington, diaper.

At Hereford, aged 91, Mrs. Seward, relict of Wm. Seward, LL. D. late fellow of St. John's-college, Oxford, and vicar of Charlbury.

Feb. 19. At Mrs. Dalrymple's, Portman-square, Louisa Grace, Duchess of St. Alban's; and her infant son the Duke of St. Alban's. Her Grace, who had been for some time in a delicate state of health, died three hours after her child. This interesting lady, whose premature death has caused so much concern, was third dau. of the late J. Manners, esq. eldest son of the late Lord W. Manners, uncle to the late Duke of Rutland, by Lady Louisa Tollemache, daughter to the late, and sister to the present Earl of Dysart. The Duchess was sister to Sir W. Manners, bart. M. P. and to J. Manners, esq. married to the Duchess of Roxburgh, and also sister to Lady Heathcote, Mrs. Dalrymple, and the late Mrs. Duff. She was married to the Duke of St. Alban's in August 1802, and continued one of the brightest stars in the fashionable hemisphere until the birth of her son during the last year; when all the pleasure was forgotten in her devotion to her domestic circle, which was only disturbed by the death of his Grace, her late husband. Their remains were interred at Hanwell on the 11th inst. — The title and estates devolve on Lord Wm. Beauclerc, brother-in-law to the deceased Duchess.

In James-street, Covent-garden, in his 63d year, Capt. A. J. Applgarth, of the India Company's service.

At Plainow, Essex, aged 72, J. Dowley, esq.

At Hereford, in her 76th year, Mrs. Whitmore, relict of the late John Whitmore, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Whitmore.

Feb. 20. Aged 83, James Wiss, esq. of Pimlico, many years in the East India Company's service.

Feb. 21. At Edinburgh, Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte, wife of Rear-adm. P. C. Durham, K. C. B. Commander-in-chief of H. M. Naval Forces on the Leeward Island station. Her ladyship was daughter of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and sister of the present Earl.

Feb. 22. In Aldermanbury, in his 82d year, S. Downer, esq. He possessed considerable property at Brighton, and has left a fund for the maintenance, cloathing, and education of 25 girls; and for providing 25 old men with a new suit of cloaths every year.

At St. Andrew's, Scotland, in his 93d year, Adam Ferguson, esq. LL. D. formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

At Perth, in his 90th year, Hon. Henry Nairne, son of the late John Lord Nairne. He was one of the most steady supporters of the House of Stuart, in their last attempt to recover the Crown of Great Britain. During all the wanderings of the Pretender, after the decisive battle of Culloden, Mr. Nairne was his constant attendant; and it is worthy of remark, that Prince Charles breathed his last in the arms of this faithful friend. Like many of those whose misguided generosity plunged them into the fatal affair of 1745, Mr. Nairne's private character was unimpeachable; and perhaps his only social fault was a too warm attachment to an old and unfortunate House.

Feb. 23. At Stamford-hill, Jas. Bishop, esq., brother of Mr. Alderman Bishop, of Leicester.

At Blackheath, A. F. Spence, esq. formerly captain in the 54th foot, eldest son of H. Spence, esq. of Malling, near Lewes.

At Shrewsbury, aged 52, Rev. Sir John Thomas Cholmondeley Edwards, bart. rector of Frodesley, Salop. He succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, in Aug. 1797; and married Frances, dan. of John Gask, of Wellclose-square, London, esq. by whom he has left issue five children. He is succeeded in the title by his son Henry.

At Bristol, in his 66th year, Samuel Whitechurch, esq.

At R. Sheddin's, esq. Slatwoods, Isle of Wight, aged 67, Wm. Goodrich, esq.

At Lincoln, Mr. J. Johnston, many years a respectable bookseller and stationer.

Hon. Charles Turnour, lieut. in the 65th foot, uncle to the present Earl of Winterton. In landing the passengers by the General Stewart, from India, at Portsmouth, from a pilot-boat, he fell overboard, and was drowned. The accident happened as the vessel was passing the platform; and, although he had been but a few minutes in the water when taken up, the vital principle,

ciple, it would appear, had been totally extinguished. The means recommended for resuscitation by the Humane Society were perseveringly used, without effect. The body, however, it ought to be noticed, as a caution to others, was rolled violently on a cask, under an ignorant belief that the salt water which depressed the animal functions would thereby be expelled; an almost certain way of destroying any latent spark of life.

Feb. 24. In St. James's-place, Sir John Lubbock, bart. banker. He was created a Baronet April 5, 1806. He was born in August 1744, and married, Oct. 12, 1771, Elizabeth-Christiana, daughter of Frederick Commerell, of Hanwell, co. Middlesex. He succeeded in the title by his nephew, John William Lubbock, of Lamas, co. Norfolk.

At Thore-by, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Willoughby Wood, esq. and only surviving daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart. deceased.

At Welham-lodge, co. Leicester, Robt. Kirk, esq.

Feb. 25. In Merriam-street, Dublin, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. Chichester Skeffington, fourth Earl of Massereene, eighth Viscount Massereene, Baron of Loughneagh, co. Antrim, and a Baronet of Great Britain, a trustee of the linen manufacture for the province of Munster, and collector of Belfast. The Earl was the fourth son of Clotworthy, the first Earl and fifth Viscount Massereene, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Henry Eyre, esq. of Rowley, co. Derby; he represented the borough of Antrim in the Parliament of Ireland, and succeeded his brother Henry, third Earl, in the honours, June 12, 1811. His Lordship married, in 1780, the Lady Harriet Jocelyn, eldest daughter of Robert, Earl of Roden, by the Lady Anne Hamilton (eldest daughter of James, Earl of Clanbrassill, by Lady Henrietta Bentinck, daughter of William, first Earl of Portland, and sister and heiress of the last Earl of Clanbrassill), by whom he had issue one daughter, Lady Harriet, now Viscountess Massereene, and Baroness of Loughneagh, in her own right, who married, Nov. 20, 1810, the Right-Hon. Thos. Henry Foster, colonel of the Louth militia, a governor of the County of Louth, and a privy counsellor of Ireland, only son of Margaretta, in her own right Viscountess Ferrard. The Earldom of Massereene becomes extinct. The male line of Sir John Skeffington, second Viscount, by Mary, only child of Sir John Clotworthy, first Viscount Massereene, terminated with the late Earl; consequently, Lady Harriet Foster, the Earl's only daughter, succeeds to the titles of Viscountess Massereene, and Baroness Loughneagh, as "heir of the body" of Sir John Clotworthy, created

Viscount Massereene, by Charles II. Nov. 21, 1660, with remainder to his son-in-law, Sir John Skeffington, bart. and his issue male by Mary Clotworthy; and in default of such issue male, to the heirs general of the body of Sir John Clotworthy.

Benj. Brummell, esq. of the Treasury.

In Portman-place, Mrs. Reade, relict of Col. Reade, of the Bengal Establishment.

Feb. 26. At Wiltbington, Lancashire, the wife of J. Parker, esq. mother of Lieut.-col. Parker, of Davenport hall, Cheshire.

Feb. 27. At Market-Drayton, Salop, Mrs. Mary Letitia Pegge, eldest dau. of Strolley Pegge, esq. of Beauchief Abbey, co. Derby.

Feb. 28. In Leicester-square, aged 70, Marquis Joseph de la Vallee, late Chief of the Arch-Chancery of the Legion of Honour at Paris; a man of distinguished literary talent, well known on the Continent as the author of several works of merit.

At Norbiton hall, Kingston, the wife of Lieut. gen. Johnston, of the East India Company's service.

In her 55th year, Lady Eliz. Burnaby, widow of Sir Wm. Chaloner Burnaby, bart.

At Leith, of a complaint in the chest, produced by professional exertions, in the prime of life, Capt. Wm. Wilkinson, R. N. a zealous and active officer. He was seriously wounded in the battle of the Nile, being then lieutenant of the Goliath; and was first lieutenant of the Elephant, to which ship Nelson shifted his flag, on the attack and destruction of Copenhagen, for which service he was promoted into the Holstein, one of the captured Danish ships.

Feb. 29. In Princes-street, Hanover-square, Right Hon. Gustavus Hamilton, Viscount Boyne, and Baron Hamilton, of Stackallan, co. Meath, Ireland. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son Gustavus, now Viscount Boyne, of Burwarton-house, near Ludlow.

At Lambeth, Chas. S. Portal, esq. formerly of Essex-street, Strand, solicitor.

Rev. Thomas Ley, upwards of 30 years curate of Shobrooke, rector of Bratton Cleavelly, and perpetual curate of Linton and Contisbury, Devon.

At Calne, in his 85th year, C. Allenp, esq. late senior Burgess of that borough. He plained, and caused to be executed, the figure of the White Horse at Cherwell, so pleasing an object to travellers on that road.

John Lyons, esq. of St. Austin's, near Lymington.

LATELY.—In London, aged 54, Ezekiel Spake, an eminent solicitor of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Peckham, Surrey, Thomas Bennett, esq. of Fish-street-hill, well known and greatly respected for 40 years on the Stock Exchange.

Berks.

Berks.—At Windsor, the relict of Wm. Cowling, esq. of Chambers, Essex.

Bucks.—At High Wycombe, Mr. R. Meade, nearly 50 years treasurer of the Beaconsfield turnpike trust; he survived his sister Anne only 15 days. They were united with their elder sister Martha (who died six years ago) in conducting an extensive establishment for the education of youth of both sexes.

Cheshire.—In his 79th year, Peter Brooke, esq. of Shrigley, Cheshire; a gentleman of the most sterling primitive worth and character; an experienced practical agriculturist, and a spirited and successful proprietor of coal works.

Devon.—At Teignmouth, James Rolinson, esq. formerly major in the 20th foot, with which he had seen much service in America.

At Barnstaple, at an advanced age, J. Hawse, esq. who had been three times mayor of that borough.

Dorset.—At Westhall-house, in his 64th year, Rev. Henry King, vicar of Horton, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county.

Durham.—Suddenly, S. Castle, esq. clerk of the crown for the county of Durham, coroner for Easington ward, and a solicitor of great respectability.

At Bishopwearmouth, Rev. R. Middleton, formerly vicar of Grindon, near Sedgfield.

Essex.—At the deanery, Bocking, aged 33, Priscilla, wife of Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D. D. dean of Bocking, eldest daughter of Mr. Chas. Lloyd, Birmingham.

At Witham, P. Steeley, esq. M. D.

At Colchester, aged 85, Mr. J. Dunthorne, a celebrated painter.

Gloucestershire.—At Cheltenham, aged 48, Lieut. col. Wm. Malton, 1st batt. 60th regt. He had lately returned from the Cape of Good Hope in ill health.

At Bristol, aged 63, Wm. Durmer, esq. of Myrtle-hill, near Salfron Walden, Essex.

Hants.—Aged 63, Rev. Isaac Peach, M. A. curate of Wootton St. Lawrence, formerly of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge.

Herefordshire.—S. Harvey, esq. solicitor, Ross.

Kent.—At Dover, in his 76th year, Thomas King, esq. late an eminent ship-builder.

Aged 75, Mr. John Williamson, surgeon, apothecary, senior surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital from its first institution, and for some years past treasurer to the Kent Medical Benevolent Society.

At Queenborough, aged 82, G. E. Baker, esq. many years mayor of that town.

In his 78th year, Rev. Francis Harrison, one of the oldest inhabitants of Chatham, and minister to a congregation of Protestant dissenters there.

Lancashire.—J. R. Foxley, M. D. of Manchester.

John Traffard, esq. of Traffard-hall, near Manchester.

Rev. W. Lutener, curate of Balderston, Blackburn.

J. Broome, gent. of Salford, a man of great honour and integrity.

Lincoln.—At Boston, the well known Lincolnshire physician, Dr. Moody. This eccentric son of *Esculapius* professed to cure every disorder by three sovereign remedies; the first of which he called *Gentle John* (sulphuric acid); the second, *Number One* (nitric acid); the third, *Golden Tincture* (gin and aloes). He was brought into notice by that eccentric character, the late Alderman Robinson, who extolled his merits in the cure of dropsy, which caused him to be consulted by many from divers parts.

At Brigg, aged 41, John Metcalf, esq. M. D.

Aged 78, Mr. Stephen Morris, an eminent farmer and grazier of Dunsford, near Lincoln.

Monmouthshire.—At Monmouth, aged 84, Thos. Johnson, esq.

Harcourt Roe, esq. comptroller of the customs, Chepstow.

Norfolk.—Rev. T. Martin, rector of Tivetshall St. Mary with St. Margaret, and of Colkirk with Stubbard.

Northumberland.—At Newcastle, aged 22, W. Rawlinson, esq. of Graithwaite Hall, Lancashire.

At Newcastle, where he had retired to try his native air upon a constitution debilitated by arduous and unwearied attention to those professional duties which he loved, aged 62, Geo. Davidson, esq. surgeon.

Notts.—At Nottingham, aged 80, Wm. Wells, gent. one of the coroners of that town.

Oron.—Aged 80, Mr. Gulliver, gentleman farmer, of Huscott House, Banbury.

At Chipping Norton, on his way from Bath, Rev. T. C. Welsh, rector of Pattishall, and rector of Slapton, Northampton.

Salop.—Rev. John Rowland, many years one of the masters of the free grammar school, Shrewsbury, and 35 years rector of Llangertho, Cardigan.

Somerset.—At Bath, Col. Manby.

At Bath, aged 59, Lieut.-col. S. W. Nangreave, late of the East India Company's service, Bengal Establishment, third son of the late counsellor Nangreave, of Manchester.

Sussex.—At Bishopstone, near Seaford, aged 85, Mrs. Hurdis, mother of the late Rev. Dr. Hurdis, professor of poetry, Oxford.

Warwickshire.—At Coventry, Rev. Joseph Twigger, minister of Stoke and Tew.

At Eddington Hall, Wm. Walker, esq.

Yorkshire.—

Yorkshire.—W. Greenwood, esq. of Leeds, banker.

At Stock, near Gisburn, in Craven, J. Ingham, esq.

WALES.—In Carnarvonshire, aged 53, Capt. John Crawley, R. N.

At Llandilo, co. Carmarthen, Thomas Evans, esq. coroner for the upper district of the county.

John Richardson, esq. of Coychurch, co. Glamorgan, many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Rhwmbren, Wm. Herbert, esq. in the commission of the peace.

At Llandrindod Wells, John Griffiths, esq. of Penwenallt, co. Cardigan.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, Mr. John Noble, printer.

At Peterhead, co. Aberdeen, in her 44th year, Jane Young, spouse of the Right Rev. Bp. Torry.

At Glasgow, in his 83d year, John Wilson, esq.

Near Glasgow, aged 41, Lieut.-col. Gwyn, inspecting field officer of the Western district. He received wounds at the battle of Talavera and Busaco, and of the latter never recovered.

At Blaris-lodge, the lady of Sir Geo. Atkinson, M. D.

At the Mause of Kiltcarn, aged 67, Rev. Harry Robinson, D. D. in the 44th year of his ministry.

At Danbar, aged 88, Capt. Thos. Dawson, who had been 42 voyages to Greenland, and, from his great knowledge of trade was considered the commodore of the Greenland seas.

IRELAND.—In Dublin, Mr. Anthony Rock, the comedian. Some eight or ten years ago, he belonged to Covent Garden and the Haymarket Theatres, at which he performed with great credit the low Irish characters. His Haymaker, in Rosina, will long be remembered for its excellence. On quitting the London Stage, he took the management of that of Edinburgh. On the late Mr. H. Siddons taking the house, he went to Dublin, and became Deputy Manager of the Crow-street Theatre. He has left one daughter who promises to prove an ornament to the Drama. In private life, Tony Rock was much respected, and his company courted for his pleasantries.

At Sla-lodge, co. Cork, A. M. Baldwin, esq. lieutenant R. N.

W. H. Hume, esq. M. P. for Wicklow.

At Wexford, Nathaniel Hughes, esq.

The lady of Sir John J. Burgoyne, provost of St. Aban.

Mrs. Coddington, relict of D. Coddington, esq. of Byrne hill, co. Meath.

Wm. Brown, esq. many years M. P. for the county of Armagh.

At Smymount, near Belfast, the wife of Robert Montgomery, esq.

March 4. At Hertford, in her 71st year, Mrs. Mary Whittingstall. She was ever liberal to the poor, and willing on all occasions to assist the little industrious mechanic who might occasionally fall into temporary embarrassment. Her loss will be greatly deplored, not only at her late place of residence, but for a circuit of many miles; particularly at Hitchin, near which she and her family resided many years. As she was liberal during life, so was she equally in death, leaving many legacies to those persons she honoured with her friendship. One trait of this worthy woman's character deserves to be recorded—her anxiety to heal dissensions in families; and from her known and acknowledged worth, in no instance did she prove unsuccessful.—She was interred in the family vault in Hitchin church yard on the 11th inst. and followed to the grave by her only surviving brother, George Whittingstall, esq. of Wafford, and several of her friends.

March 9. At the vicarage, Runcorn, Cheshire, in his 19th year, Rev. William Edward Keyt, formerly of Christ church, Oxford—a truly pious Christian; an eminent scholar, and a man of the most amiable manners. His unwearied kindness to the poor, and great charity; his benevolent disposition, and his strict performance of every sacred duty, during a residence in Runcorn of nearly 17 years; will long be remembered by the inhabitants of that parish; who with the most unfeigned sincerity and affection deeply lament his premature death.

March 11. In his 70th year, the Rev. Nathaniel Thornbury, thirty-seven years rector of Avening, in the county of Gloucester. He had been seized with apoplexy in his parish church the preceding day, just before the commencement of the morning service. This gentleman was born at the Hague of English parents, and educated at the University of Oxford, where he took his degree of LL. B. His erudition was extensive, his mind strong, original, and comprehensive; he was not only an elegant classical scholar, but well skilled in natural history, and possessed also a correct and scientific taste in the fine arts. Having travelled over the most interesting parts of Europe, he spoke many languages with fluency, and by the aid of a memory almost unparalleled, he had the happy gift of rendering himself an instructive and amiable companion in all societies. His manners, which were derived from an affectionate and grateful heart, were polished and engaging, and he enjoyed the innocent pleasures of life according to the maxims of reason and religion. Sincerely attached to the orthodox doctrines of the Church of England, Mr. Thornbury's loss, as her

very

very zealous defender and supporter, will be felt in these times of danger and division, by all whose sentiments were in unison with his own, as well as by many of the Literati both in this country and on the Continent, to whom he was well known. It is to be regretted that with such brilliant and rare talents, he should never have entered the list of candidates for literary fame, by diffusing, through the medium of the press, that knowledge, with which his mind was so abundantly stored.

March 13. At Stockton upon Tees, aged 70, Mr. John Chipchase, one of the people called Quakers; a respectable man, and a distinguished teacher of mathematics. Born to no rank but that which is our natural heritage, he depended on the assistance of kind friends, and his own industrious application, for that which he acquired. In early life he received the instruction of Mr. Claxton, an ingenious schoolmaster in Stockton, and the gratuitous information of Mr. Wright, a merchant of that place. But that which probably superseded, or rather completed, what these good friends had begun, was the circumstance of his being afterwards a pupil of Mr. Emerson of Barworth, a name of the highest mathematical celebrity. John Chipchase was a successful teacher for the last half century. Residing in a sea-port town, his instruction was invaluable for young men studying navigation. He attended the boarding schools for young ladies; and young persons of all descriptions, under a course either of public or private education, for two, and in some instances, for three generations, have been placed under his

care, and acknowledge their obligations to him; particularly for their instruction in geography and a little astronomy. Before the last long and dreadful war had shut up our communication with the Continent, several young Danes and Norwegians, connected with the Merchants in Stockton, were placed under his tuition.—He had an ever-searching mind, and recorded what the unthinking would call trifles, but which are often very useful hand-maids of philosophy. He was strongly attached to his native town, and particularly to its local history. He was an active member of the religious Society with which he associated; and in controversial politics (in which he never violently engaged) his sentiments were on what is sometimes called, the liberal side of the question. With much study, and attention to his numerous pupils, he appears to have injured his constitution, which had never been strong; and after a short, but violent attack of illness, he expired, much lamented by his scholars, who hold his memory in respect, and by his acquaintance, who, in him, always acknowledged a Friend.

P. 82, l. 47, for *Richard*, read *John Gough*, esq.

P. 189. After Feb. 3. read 1815, died John Birch, esq.

P. 190, l. 1. read—Feb. 23. At Hitchin, Herts, Miss Hinde, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hinde, esq. of Preston Castle, in that county, and grand-daughter of Robert Hinde, esq. of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey, deceased.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Mar. 1816.
<i>Feb.</i>	°	°	°		
26	37	42	36	30, 01	cloudy
27	36	49	40	29, 60	rain
28	36	40	28	, 80	fair
29	27	37	28	, 90	fair
<i>M. 1</i>	28	42	40	, 90	fair
2	36	43	40	, 30	rain
3	38	41	38	, 23	cloudy
4	37	47	32	, 18	rain & snow.
5	32	46	40	, 20	fair
6	38	44	40	29, 98	rain
7	40	45	, 9	, 99	rain
8	39	42	36	29, 00	rain
9	36	40	33	, 45	snow
10	33	41	32	, 73	fair
11	40	47	47	, 80	rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Mar. 1816.
<i>Mar.</i>	°	°	°		
12	47	51	50	29, 72	rain
13	46	54	47	, 70	showery
14	41	56	45	, 50	showery
15	47	54	36	, 40	stormy
16	37	46	44	, 80	fair
17	, 7	44	40	, 50	rain
18	42	50	41	, 48	showery
19	43	45	40	, 78	fair
20	40	46	38	, 90	fair
21	42	47	39	30, 06	fair
22	43	48	40	, 10	fair
23	41	46	38	, 20	cloudy
24	38	38	37	, 22	cloudy
25	38	42	40	, 02	cloudy
26	40	42	38	, 12	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 23, to March 16, 1816.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 1087	2074	Males - 1191	2397		2 and 5	213	50 and 60	256
Females 987		Females 1206			5 and 10	102	60 and 70	253
Whereof have died under 2 years old					10 and 20	71	70 and 80	170
					20 and 30	165	80 and 90	105
					30 and 40	224	90 and 100	17
				40 and 50	239	100.....	1	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½*l*. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½l. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending March 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	56 11 32	0 24	6 22	10 30	2	Essex	54 10 30	0 23	2 21	2 27	9								
Surrey	57 0 30	0 24	10 24	4 31	8	Kent	56 6 23	6 22	5 28	0 34	0								
Hertford	55 6 30	0 24	0 21	10 34	9	Sussex	56 7 00	0 25	1 22	6 32	0								
Bedford	53 10 52	0 21	6 18	4 25	10	Suffolk	56 5 00	0 21	6 18	2 25	4								
Huntingdon	49 6 00	0 20	6 18	10 23	4	Cambr.	50 3 29	0 20	2 15	5 23	7								
Northamp.	51 4 34	0 20	2 15	8 25	8	Norfolk	52 9 26	0 19	8 16	4 24	4								
Rutland	52 3 00	0 22	0 17	6 25	3	Lincoln	48 8 32	0 21	11 14	9 25	9								
Leicester	54 8 36	0 23	0 17	6 27	6	York	52 2 32	7 24	8 16	4 28	1								
Nottingham	55 4 32	0 24	4 19	2 28	8	Durham	52 3 00	0 51	4 19	0 00	0								
Derby	55 7 00	0 28	2 19	10 34	5	Northum.	51 11 40	9 20	7 18	3 00	0								
Stafford	58 2 00	0 29	0 18	11 25	7	Cumberl.	56 6 34	8 22	10 16	6 00	0								
Salop	54 6 38	8 25	10 18	2 37	4	Westmor.	66 1 32	0 24	0 17	10 00	0								
Hereford	50 9 28	8 24	9 13	9 29	4	Lancaster	59 9 00	0 00	0 18	3 00	0								
Worcester	53 6 32	0 26	9 18	11 29	4	Chester	52 2 00	0 28	0 15	0 00	0								
Warwick	51 5 00	0 23	4 21	4 27	1	Flint	51 0 00	0 25	7 13	6 00	0								
Wilts	51 4 00	0 21	8 19	0 34	4	Denbigh	50 2 00	0 25	5 16	9 00	0								
Berks	59 6 00	0 22	3 21	4 29	11	Anglesea	53 0 00	0 20	6 19	6 00	0								
Oxford	54 6 00	0 21	6 19	3 26	0	Carnarvon	59 6 00	0 22	0 16	6 00	0								
Bucks	54 1 00	0 23	2 20	7 26	0	Merioneth	58 6 00	0 29	10 10	0 00	0								
Brecon	47 11 38	4 25	5 12	8 00	0	Cardigan	53 6 00	0 20	0 10	5 00	0								
Montgom.	60 0 38	5 22	5 18	1 00	0	Pembroke	44 4 00	0 17	8 9	4 00	0								
Radnor	54 1 00	0 26	3 18	4 00	0	Carmart.	48 0 00	0 19	5 10	1 00	0								
Average of England and Wales, per quarter										Glamorg.	56 6 00	0 23	4 14	0 00	0				
54 8 32 6 23 6 17 8 29 5										Gloucest.	55 5 00	0 24	9 20	8 31	6				
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset	59 0 00	0 25	2 14	8 32	0				
00 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 00 0										Monmouth	57 2 00	0 25	10 00	0 00	0				
Aggregate Average Prices of the twelve Ma-										Devon	62 2 00	0 22	4 13	11 00	0				
ritime Districts of England and Wales, by										Cornwall	63 9 00	0 23	0 15	0 00	0				
which Exportation and Bounty are to be										Dorset	59 1 00	0 22	7 19	0 33	4				
regulated in Great Britain.....										Hants	54 3 00	0 23	5 19	9 32	5				
											00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0			

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 25, 50s. to 55s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 16, 24s. 3d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 20, 50s. 10d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, in THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 25:

Kent Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 15s. to 11l. 4s.
Sussex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	11l. 0s. to 16l. 16s.	Essex Ditto	7l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 25:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 5s. Straw 2l. 3s. 6d.	Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 2s. 6d. Straw 2l. 2s. 6d.
Clover 5l. 15s. 0d.	Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d. Clover 5l. 15s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 25:	
Veal	4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	2,760.
Pork	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep	13,740.
			Pigs 450.

COALS, March 25: Newcastle 33s. 0d. to 47s. 0d. Sunderland 25s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 82s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 3d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in March 1816 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 122½. div. 60L. clear, per Annum.—Oxford Canal, 440L. 31L. per Annum.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230L. div. 8L. clear.—Monmouth, 145L. div. 10L.—Grand Junction, average 155L. div. 8L.—Kennet and Avon, 15L.—Ellesmere, 76L. div. 4L.—Chelmer, 71L. div. 4L.—Lancaster, 19L. 10s.—West-India Dock, 145L. div. 10L.—London ditto, 78L. 76L. div. 5L. clear.—Globe Insurance, 101L. 10s. div. 6L. clear. Imperial ditto, 44L.—Rock, 8s. premium.—Manchester Water-works, 25L.—London Institution 50L.—Russel ditto, 16L. 16s.—Surrey ditto, 12L. 12s.—Surrey and Croydon Iron Railways, 5L.

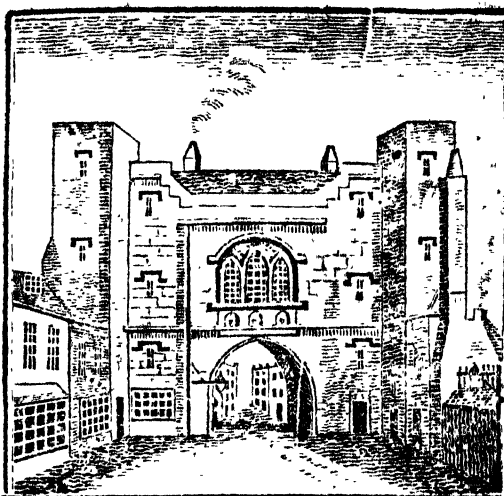
EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1816.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	R. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr. Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	Imp. Stock.	India Stock.	Sh Sea 3 per Ct.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Om-nium.
1	251	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½		60½		181	61½	3 pr.	3 pr.	17½ pr.
2	Sunday	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
3		61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
4		61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
5	251	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
6	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
7	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
8	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
9	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
10	Sunday	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
11	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
12	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
13	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
14	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
15	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
16	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
17	Sunday	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
18	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
19	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
20	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
21	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
22	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
23	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
24	Sunday	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
25	Holiday	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
26	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
27	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
28	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
29	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
30	shut	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	
31	Sunday	61½	61½	77½	90½	15½						3 pr.	3 pr.	

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Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Int.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
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APRIL, 1816.
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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of Burford Lodge, Surrey; and
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by C. G. CIBBER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY kept at EXETER.

Feb.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.66	32	28 M	Fine; hard frost.....	29.58	38	28 do.	Do. Do.	29.53	37	32 do.	Do.
2	29.40	37	32 M	Foggy; after 10 sm. rain..	29.26	44	25 do.	Hazy and small rain.....	29.20	44½	35 do.	Fair.
3	29.27	43	28 M	Fine, but foggy; aft. 10 sm. dr.	29.28	48	16½ do.	Clear.....	29.32	40	18½ do.	Do.
4	29.26	44	30 M	Fine.....	29.26	44½	27 do.	F. & C.	29.26	40	4 do.	Fine; frost.
5	29.26	34½	28 M	Fog; frosty.....	29.18	47	27 do.	F. & C.; after 7 rain.....	29.01	43	41 do.	Rain and wind.
6	28.84	44	41 M	Hazy but fair; aft. 11 rain...	28.70	43	28 do.	Rain and wind.....	28.66	34½	30 do.	Rain; frosty.
7	28.71	41	28 M	Gloomy and frosty; sleet...	28.83	31	31 do.	Snow, aft 6 fan; sharp frost.	29.02	32	4 D	Sharp frost.
8	29.13	21	10 M	Fine; hard frost.....	29.30	26½	17 D	Very fine; hard frost.....	29.36	23	3 do.	Do. Do.
9	29.36	18	2 D	Very fine; hard frost.....	29.36	29	18 do.	Do. Do.	29.37	24	14 do.	Do. Do.
10	29.41	26	18 D	Fine; hard frost.....	29.74	34½	5 do.	Do. Do.	29.49	32	20 do.	Cloudy and Do.
11	29.61	31	8 D	Fine; hard frost.....	29.74	34½	5 do.	Do. Do.	29.93	29	20 do.	Very fine; Do.
12	30.11	23	18 D	Very fine; hard frost.....	30.17	32	37 do.	Do. Do.	30.17	29	34 do.	Do. Do.
13	30.15	29	16½ D	Foggy; hard frost.....	30.15	38	25½ do.	Fine; less frost.....	30.15	31	27 do.	Fine; hard frost.
14	30.18	28	12 D	Foggy; frost; at 12 clear...	30.21	43	19 do.	Fine; Do.	30.14	45	3 do.	F. & C.
15	30.34	44	10 M	Fair but hazy; at 11 clear...	30.22	46	24 do.	Fine.....	30.24	36½	1 do.	Foggy; frost.
16	29.98	45	17 M	Gloomy; at 10 fine, aft. 12 wet	29.85	47½	17 do.	Wet haze.....	29.77	44	1 D	Fne.
17	29.80	40½	2 M	F. & C. [haze.	29.81	40½	28 do.	Do.	29.86	54	28 do.	Fine.
18	29.98	50	44 M	Fine; frost.....	29.80	41	29 do.	Gloomy; frosty.....	29.80	44	13 do.	F. & C.
19	29.81	43	16½ M	Fair but dry.....	29.83	47	4½ d.	Do.	29.82	47	0	F. & C.
20	29.89	42	10 M	Foggy but dry.....	29.86	51½	1½ do.	Fine.....	29.82	47	1½ do.	F. & C.
21	29.38	45	9 M	F. & C.; aft. 1 small rain.	29.89	47	7 d.	Wet mist; fa r.....	29.40	34½	25 do.	F. & C.; some show.
22	29.50	45	25 M	Some sm. rain; after 12 fair.	29.52	51	12 do.	F. & C.	29.96	44	8½ do.	Do.
23	29.70	45	20 M	F. & C.; fine.....	30.00	50	2 D	Do.	29.99	45½	36 M	Do.
24	29.93	43½	34 M	Fair and cloudy; fine.....	29.90	53	6½ do.	Do.	29.91	47	24 do.	F. & C.
25	29.91	48	10 M	F. & C.; blowing strong...	29.87	42½	8 d.	F. & C.; blowing hard; aft. 8	29.87	47½	23 do.	Moderate; frosty.
26	30.01	37	15 M	Fine.....	30.05	45	32½ do.	Very fine..... [wet haze.	30.05	+1	50 do.	Fine.
27	29.76	47	58 M	Some small rain and windy.	29.61	50½	52 do.	Cloudy and windy.....	29.56	49½	60 do.	Do.
28	29.65	43½	53 M	Very fine; aft. 12 some show.	29.69	41½	23 do.	Fine.....	29.77	30½	23 do.	Do; hard frost.
29	29.79	28	57 M	Very fine; hard frost.....	29.77	40	58 do.	Cloudy; sharp frost.....	29.75	31	32 do.	Do. Do.; snow.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For A P R I L, 1816.

MR. URBAN, *Westfellow, Salop,*
April 5.

SHAKSPEARE has this present month lived, with increasing warmth and brilliance, in the hearts of his Countrymen exactly two hundred years from his mortal decease; and I have authority to say, the event is likely to be celebrated with cordial rapture, both at the place exulting in the high honour of his nativity, as well as in the Metropolis. For myself, it will be the seventh annual recurrence of the convivial delight, since my residence here, wherewith his birthday has been garlanded, by a few literary friends, who on that occasion have honoured my humble dwelling; where, even should I be unable to resist the impulse of revisiting Stratford-on-Avon this time, I shall take care the day goes not ungraced with its usual garniture. I cannot embrace a fitter time, Mr. Urban, to propose, through your pages, a thought I have long been desirous of extending, with respect to the immortal remains of this "matchless man." Disgusted to see his blossoms of ambrosial and purest bloom loaded, stuffed, and daubed with the trash and trumpery of certain creatures calling themselves Commentators, that stick to Authors, as the Remora to the Whale, hoping so to glide down the stream of time, I would commend that in future his text be always printed without any gloss or comment whatever. But as among these gentry there are several that have made remarks in the highest degree acute, judicious, and elegant; and the other (like an execrable pun) being frequently highly entertaining, from their very and extreme absurdity,—might not (in this book-making age) a very useful and interesting book be got up, by printing, in large octavo, with two columns,

on a very small type, ALL the Prefaces, Essays, Remarks, Poems, &c. &c. &c. that have ever been written, published with or without, or anywise relating to Shakspeare? This book should be got up uniformly with Miller's edition, 8vo. 1806; a good Family Shakspeare: or Aycough's Concordance of the Bard. The Prefaces, Essays, Poems, &c. to come first, and the Annotations to follow, regularly distributed under the heads of each Act, Scene, &c. of the particular Plays: so would this book serve, for any edition; and people already provided might so have what they would not otherwise procure; and the things themselves become a million times more pleasing and useful than when tacked to the text, ever distracting the attention and interest by "thrusting their farthing candles to the sun." The method of reading recommended by Dr. Johnson in his admirable Preface to the Bard (which it is "useless to praise, and folly to blame,") would then and thus be more readily attained. There can be no doubt of the success of sale to the persons embarking in such an undertaking; and arrangements might be made for incorporating therein whatever the right of copy might otherwise exclude. I merely drop this as a seed into your pages, where I hope to see it ramify and blossom hereafter; and finally be the means of producing the projected fruit. — I cannot more appropriately conclude than with the four verses that may be found written on one of the fly-leaves of my first folio of the Bard:

Goode friends, for Shakspeare's sake for-
bear

To marre one lotte that's written here;
Bless'd bee they that rightlie com him,
And cursed they that comment on him.

JOHN F. M. DOVARTON.

OFEN

OPUS PHIDIAE.

THE Cognoscenti are still divided in their judgment as to this extraordinary *chef d'œuvre* of Sculpture. Its antiquity is very great, for Phidias flourished at Athens 432 years before the Christian era: this work must therefore be at least 2248 years of age; and no Scholar has yet discovered any person, or any horse, in the Grecian history, to which this double statue can allude. We understand that some young Gentlemen, ardent in their researches, have now undertaken to seek for passages in the writings of contemporary Poets and Historians, which may have formed the basis of the Sculptor's effort, and induced him to thus embody descriptive genius for the admiration of after-ages! Their reports, when united, will form a most desirable jewel in the treasures of Classical Literature, even whether they be successful or not. — Pausanias and Pliny are silent on the subject; and we are left to trace tradition for its history—that it formed a principal ornament of the Piræus at Athens, and is supposed to have been removed by Adrian, and placed on his own monument, the present Castle of St. Angelo, and thence to have been removed by Constantine to adorn his Baths, where it was found by Domenico Fontana, who again removed it by order of Pope Sixtus V. and placed it on the Quirinal Hill, in front of the Papal Palace, and thence called the *Monte Cavallo*.

This traditional history leaves its origin to conjecture, and does not clearly explain whether the Work originally consisted of the Man and the Horse as it now appears, or whether they were separate statues, which those who have thus so often removed one or the other have at last united: however this be, we know that the cast now exhibited represents the two figures as they stand on the hill at Rome. We are led into some fair conjecture by the inscription, "*Opus Phidiae*," which are letters of brass placed on the pedestal by the Pope at the time of its erection; but this step does not therefore help us forward; for, had it not been declared who fixed these letters, it would have been known that they were of modern date; for the Greeks were satisfied with engraving, and that not

very deeply, their names and inscriptions on the stone or marble itself; and we see this mode of perpetuity in all the marbles, altars, and tombs, which have been brought from Greece into these Western parts of Europe. Alexander the Great curbing Bucaphalus was at one time the vain anachronism of very hasty Criticks, in their application of these Statues; for that Monarch was born 355 years before the Christian era, on the very night when Erostratus set fire to the famous Temple of Diana at Ephesus; and although his conquests, and the dominion he had established, might have excused his vanity, yet his greatness forbade the proposal of an Artist to cut Mount Athos into a statue of him; but he afterwards gave permission to Lisippus, or rather forbade any other Statuary, to make a statue of him; or any other than Apelles to paint his picture. He died at Babylon, in the 32d year of his age; 323 years before Christ. Phidias must therefore have been dead, or at least more than one hundred years of age, before Alexander was born.

The sublimity of the character of the Man would fairly have authorised the conjecture of its being the Jupiter Olympius by the same Artist; but the projecting points on the lower part of the left arm, where the Statuary had fixed a shield, rebuts this conjecture, as Jupiter was never so represented. As far as we have enabled ourselves to add to the conjectural researches proposed, these projecting points lead us to adopt the suggestion of Ajax covering the retreat of Teucer (*Iliad*, viii. 397); especially if we may be allowed to add a javelin to the grasp of the right hand, which Time has broken off. The countenance does not correspond with either the Poet's description, or any of the subsequent paintings or sculptures of that of Achilles, who appears always crowning in the inflated pride of conquest and public fame; besides, this figure is entirely uncovered—a mode of representing any Chief of Antiquity, except Adam; which we do not recollect to have seen. Finally, the want of connexion between the Man and the Horse leads us to conjecture that these were two separate Statues, which, having been of exquisite value, have been formed and placed together as they now stand;

stand; for if the projecting points on the left arm are marks of its having borne a shield, that would have prevented the left hand from curbing by a rein the resistance of the Horse, which stands next to it: moreover, the Horse appears to be entirely free from any head-piece, or marks of a curb, and also of any bodily caparison; and therefore is not a representation of any horse in a field of battle, or even in the Olympic Games; both which points reduce our conjecture to an almost certainty, that the two figures have no real connexion, but were distinct Statues, brought together by some Artist subsequent to their formation. It must, however, be conceded, that we trespass on sacred ground, when we venture to question what has so long been received, and to divide an union which modern ages have long enough fixed by successive admiration; yet the trespass will assuredly be pardoned, as we neither break through any barrier, nor strive to overleap any established tenet. Tradition, not marked by certainty, leads us into happy speculation, which indulges the imagination with a harmless excursion, and leaves our neighbours to maintain or relax their fibres without a frown, and to discuss apparent dogmas without encroachment on the one side, or triumph on the other!

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

HOW happens it, that among your ample and never-failing Biographical Notices, you have suffered an eminent Poet to go to his grave, without a single word of distinction, or hint that he had been lifted above "the crowd without a name?" I mean the late FRANCIS NOEL CLARKE MUNDY, Esq. of Markeaton, co. Derby.

Your present Correspondent is not qualified to give a Memoir of him; having had no personal acquaintance with him, nor being furnished with the materials of his life. His *Needwood Forest*, printed for private distribution nearly 50 years ago, is commended by Dr. Warton, in his *Life of Pope*, p. xxii, as "*an excellent descriptive piece*." But it is reported that, from some disgust or whim, he would never allow it to be published. He had before, soon after leaving College, published a 4to pamphlet of

his Poems, without his name, of which the harsh treatment of the Reviewers is said to have been the occasion of his never again choosing to appear as a public Author; a weakness which it would have done him more credit not to have indulged; while it is not unreasonable to regret it, as a probable loss to the literary world of many beautiful compositions.

The Writer of *Needwood Forest* had a mind on which was strongly and yet delicately impressed all the breathing imagery of Nature; and he had a command of simple and glowing language and easy versification, which enabled him to reflect it with uncommon felicity in his compositions. A long life passed in the Country, where the vigorous pursuits of a sportsman made him familiar with all the recesses and wildnesses of rural scenery, must have continually poured new materials and new animation into these beautiful stores of a creative mind. Mr. Mundy was a man of an old family, whose Pedigree is fully given by the Historian of Leicestershire. His ancestor was a Lord Mayor of London in the reign of K. Henry VIII. His mother was a sister of Sir Robert Burdet, of Formark; and he married his first cousin, Sir Robert's daughter. Whether the habits of the present family dislike all private notice, I know not: I could not refrain from this slight tribute to his memory.

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, April 13.

FROM a perusal of the satisfactory Memoirs of Dr. John Harris, in the Ninth Volume of Mr. Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," I was induced, on a late visit to the British Museum, to ascertain the nature of the Case of Dr. Harris, referred to in p. 774; his productions having hitherto been so little noticed in the general and usual sources of literary information. The title runs, "The Picture of a High-flying Clergyman, or a True State of the Case between him and Doctor Charles Humphreys. By John Harris, D. D. Rector of St. Mildred's, Broad-street, and Charles Humphreys, M. D. late Lecturer of that Parish [and, as is written on the title-page, afterwards Dr. Sacheverell's Reader at Holborn]. Printed for R. Burleigh, Amen Corner, and A. Boulter, without Temple Bar. 1716. Price 2d." 8vo.

The

The Case was, that Dr. Harris, having been several times informed that Dr. Humphreys, by usual expressions in Prayers and Sermons, had discovered great disaffection to the Government, and reflected often on the existing Administration, had thereby given such offence to many loyal persons in both Parishes, that they had resolved to decline hearing him preach, or to contribute towards the Lectures: Dr. Harris made accordingly representations to the Bishop of London, Dr. Gibson.

It appears also, on inspection of the original printed Sermons at the Museum, that Mr. Nichols has rightly attributed to the same Author, "The Atheistical Objections refuted, &c. in Eight Sermons, preached in the Cathedral of St. Paul 1698, being the Seventh Year of Boyle's Lecture. By John Harris, M. A. and F. R. S. 4to. Printed for R. Wilkins, 1698." And "A Sermon on the Practice of Religious and Moral Duties: the best Way to make a Nation happy. Preached at St. Mary Magdalen, Fish-street Hill, April 4, 1701. By John Harris, M. A. fellow of the Royal Society. 4to. 1701. Printed for R. Wilkins." These seem erroneously ascribed to Dr. John Harris, Bishop of Llandaff; in Catal. Bibl. Mus. Lit. vol. III.

It will give me some satisfaction if these slight notices can afford any information, or preclude the occasion of the trouble of further research on those minute topics of inquiry.

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

Tour through various Parts of FLANDERS, GERMANY, and HOLLAND, in 1815. (Continued from p. 199.)

Mr. URBAN, April 20.

I HAVE seldom, in the course of my Travels, seen a more attractive spot than Mount Cassel, in French Flanders: the windings of the road, from the bottom to the top of that delightful eminence, disclose such varied scenes of splendour and beauty, as baffle my powers of description. On the side by which I ascended, appears the magnificent Palace of that grand coquin, General Vandamme, who purchased with the reward of *valour* this terrestrial Paradise, whilst, as one of my fellow-travellers remarked, Justice required that he should have terminated his career

upon a gibbet. The fate of Buonaparte and his Satellites will, it is hoped, prove a salutary lesson to future ages. The name of Vandamme justly appeared in the list of the proscribed, on the auspicious return of Louis after the decisive battle of Waterloo. His attempt to justify himself has since appeared in the public papers, wherein he exhibits himself, like Ney, as the whitewasher of a negro. Ah! how many superb palaces have been erected in France of late years that were cemented with blood and tears! May they stand as beacons to warn times to come of the consequences of blood-thirsty ambition and lawless rapine!

From the top of Mount Cassel, the eye is feasted on all sides with the most delicious prospects that ever presented themselves to my view—*Valcs, spires, meandering streams, and Dunkirk's towery pride.* On looking around me, I exclaimed, in a transport of delight,

"Not proud Olympus yields a nobler sight,
[ing height,
Though Gods assembled grace his tower—
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
[appear:
Where in their blessings all those Gods
See Pan with flocks; with fruits Pomona
crown'd;
[ground;
Here blushing Flora paints th' enamell'd
There Ceres' gifts in waving prospect
"stand,
[land"

And, nodding, tempt the joyful reaper's

POPE'S *Windsor Forest*.

I was told that from the *tall front* of Mount Cassel may be discerned not less than thirty towns, and four hundred villages. This place would furnish abundant materials for an interesting Poem; and could I have borrowed the pencil of Pope, I might have been tempted to undertake the task. A young lady of our party was so enchanted with the prospect, as to exclaim that the *imagination could conceive nothing so beautiful*; on which I observed, that, without presuming to set bounds to so lively and fertile a power as the imagination, we might truly say the prospect before us exhibited many

"Such sights as youthful Poets dream,
On summer eve by haunted stream"

In surveying Mount Cassel, I thought of you, friend Urban, and wished you had been of the party; inasmuch as it opens an ample field for gratifying the

the curiosity of the Antiquary. I thought of our Antiquarian rambles in L—c—t—sh—,

"Where oft in pleasing tasks we wore
the day, [away]"

While summer suns roll'd unperceiv'd
Had we been together at Cassel, I figure to myself our sitting down to breakfast with Cæsar's Commentaries in our hands, illustrated by Perrot and Samson; then strolling into the Churches, to survey the monuments of the mighty dead; and, after enjoying the repast of the *table d'hôte*, re-tracing the history of Cassel, after the fall of the Roman Empire, through the long succession of Foresters and Counts of Flanders, till it merged in the House of Burgundy, and thence till it was secured to France as the fruit of the unjust ambition of Louis XIV. I know you coincide with me in wishing that Cassel were wrested out of the hands of its present possessors; it would form an important link in the chain of strong holds which were made over to the Allies by the late treaty of peace for five years, and which their dear-bought experience of the *Gallica fides* should have made them insist upon retaining in *secula seculorum*.

Cassel is a place of great antiquity; its Latin name is *Castellum Morinorum*; or the *Castle of the Morini*, a people of Belgic Gaul, of whom Cæsar makes repeated mention in his Commentaries. In recording their generous struggles for freedom, Cæsar stamps his own character as an ambitious Tyrant, who hated the very name of liberty, and scorned every consideration of humanity and justice, to gratify his thirst for conquest. He used to say, as Middleton tells us on the authority of the historian Pliny, that his conquests in Gaul had cost about a million and two hundred thousand lives. In no part of Gaul did he meet with a more spirited resistance than from the Morini and the neighbouring tribes, who nobly avowed that they took up arms from their hatred of the yoke of servitude, and the love of independence—feelings which the Tyrant himself acknowledges* to be dear to the human heart, and which he would have eradicated if he could.

It is amusing, among the polished

inhabitants of French Flanders in the present day, to read the accounts given by Cæsar of the face of the country in his time, and of the *barbarians* who peopled it; and to hear Virgil say, *Extremique hominum Morini*. In some future age, the inhabitants of New Holland may smile at the perusal of a similar reflection on their rude ancestors, as we now do in England at the following line in Virgil:

Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

On the summit of Mount Cassel formerly stood a very antient Castle, surmounted by a fine grey tower, which served as a light-house to coasting-vessels. During the middle ages, Cassel was a place of no small importance to the Earls of Flanders, who kept up its fortifications as one of their best safeguards against the incursions of their French neighbours. In the year 1071, Robert le Frison, the uncle and guardian of Arnold III, Count of Flanders, rebelled against his nephew, under the pretext of his being incapable to hold the reins of government. Arnold called to his assistance Philip the First, King of France; but their joint forces were defeated by Robert in a battle near Cassel, wherein Arnold was slain, leaving no issue; in consequence of which, Robert obtained possession of Flanders. The Pope, indignant at his crimes, compelled him, by way of penance, to found the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Cassel. — In 1324, Philip de Valois, King of France, sacked Cassel, as a punishment for its revolt against Louis de Nevers, Count of Flanders, and to revenge the personal insult offered to himself when, in reply to his threats, the figure of a Cock was exhibited, with the following inscription:

Quand ce Coq chanté aura
Le Roi Cassel conquêtera.

The event belied the prediction; for Philip defeated the rebels with the loss of nineteen thousand, who lay dead on the field of battle, after which he took Cassel by storm, put the inhabitants to the sword, and burnt the town.

After various turns of fortune during a period of three centuries and a half, Cassel with its dependencies, or *Chatellenie*, as they term it, was ced

* Comment. Lib. III. chap. 10.

France in 1678, by the treaty of peace concluded at Nimeguen.

On my arrival at Cassel, which was at an early hour in the morning, I saw one of the Churches open, into which I entered, and found a good congregation assembled at Mass, although on a week-day. There is something very fascinating to the eye and the ear in the solemnities of Roman Catholic worship; and it is but seldom that a Popish Priest has the mortification which the Clergy too often experience in England, of performing the noble and edifying service of our Established Church, on the appointed week days, almost to the bare walls. It has sometimes occurred to me, that if the experiment were made of summoning the people to week-day prayers before they went to work in the morning, or at the close of the day, we might be favoured with a better attendance. I remember to have read somewhere of a Country Clergyman, who made a constant practice of summoning his Parishioners to prayers at six o'clock in the evening, every day in the week, and had the satisfaction of being generally surrounded by a decent assemblage of the village rusticks, many of whom used to acknowledge their obligations to their Pastor, for furnishing them with a substitute for the too general omission of the important duty of Family Prayer.

My next letter will give an account of my journey from Cassel to Lille and Tournay; meantime I remain,

Yours, &c. CLERICUS LEICESTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Kennington, April 16.*

I Accidentally called the other day upon Mr. Harris, the Publisher of that interesting Work "The Beauties of England and Wales," and was much gratified at looking over a collection of Original Drawings, made at great labour and expence, to illustrate that Work, by the Artist who has latterly been employed in supplying those designs. I could not resist the opportunity your widely-circulating publication affords of making this communication; feeling well assured that there are many Gentlemen who are collecting Views, to illustrate works on Topography, that would consider this opportunity the most favourable, which might enable them to possess such valuable delineations at a much

less sum than such Views could originally have been furnished. I believe that I am correct when I say that there are remaining Views in Middlesex, South and North Wales, Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Rutlandshire, Nottinghamshire, &c. &c.

Yours, &c.

AN ADMIRER OF THE GRAPHIC ART.

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

THE eye of the Stranger in this great Metropolis being almost at every turning arrested by brilliant displays of the thousands and tens of thousands, &c. of poor, said by each Lottery Office to have been distributed therein; pray permit an humble individual, who loves his species, to remark, that it would be greatly serving the cause of Humanity, were these baneful and fascinating temptations to crime, so infinitely dangerous to the uninstructed and unreflecting vulgar, substituted by exhibitions equally distinguishable, representing (as far as can be ascertained) the Numbers of unhappy Victims to this demoralizing System of raising Money, whom it annually sends to the Hulks, Botany Bay, and the Gallows! as well as the total number of wretched families thereby plunged in all the agonies of the deepest and most irreparable affliction.

Such an estimate would be well worth the attention of any virtuous individual, possessing the power of contributing in any degree (however small) to suppress so enormous and so dreadful an evil — an evil so pre-eminently subversive of public morals, and so replete with effects at which Humanity shudders.

It may be observed, most of the ablest Writers of the present day admit that the science of *Political Economy* is yet in its infancy: all commercial and political Writers of reputation have condemned Lotteries as impolitic, and highly detrimental to trade. On the other hand, fraudulent Insurances can never be effectually suppressed whilst Lotteries exist; they alone constitute the source of a frightful mass of crime; and how few of the poor deluded creatures are aware, that the intrinsic value of a Ticket, or Share, is not actually worth *half its price!*

Yours, &c.

OBSERVER.

Mr.



BURFORD LODGE, SURREY.
The Seat of George Barclay Esq.

MR. URBAN, *March 23.*

BURFORD LODGE, the seat of George Barclay, esq. is situated in a verdant valley under Box Hill, and is seen from the Dorking Road, where it passes over Burford Bridge (a little beyond Mickleham), from which the annexed View is taken. (See Plate I.) The river Mole winds near the house, and is soon after lost, or, as some say, runs under ground; though the most plausible opinion seems to be, that the water is absorbed in a tract of soft ground, near two miles in length, called the Swallows, between this spot and Leatherhead, where the river again makes its appearance.

Box Hill is so designated from a number of box-trees having been planted on it by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I.; there is also a considerable plantation of yews, and some young oaks; the French willow grows here luxuriantly, and in the month of August, when it is in full bloom, makes a gay appearance, and adds a pleasing variety to the scene. This hill commands one of the most beautiful and extensive views in the County.

A gentleman of the name of Le-thuillier, who resided in this vicinity a few years since, being a man of a singular and eccentric disposition, requested to be interred on this hill, with his head downward: this request was complied with, and the novelty of the circumstance occasioned a vast concourse of spectators.

Norbury Park, late the residence of the highly-respected Wm. Lock, esq. and now of his son, forms an object peculiarly striking in the scenery that surrounds Burford Lodge. J. M.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, March 25.*

IN addition to the account you gave of Mr. Alty, in your vol. LXXXV. p. 284, I send you the following inscription on a Monument in Jesus College, Cambridge, which you will probably judge worthy a place in your valuable collection of Inscriptions.—The inscription is cut in capital letters. Δ. II.

M. S.

JOHANNIS ALTY, A. M.

Collegii Jesuæ socii,

qui vicesimo sexto ætatis anno
febre correptus decessitGENT. MAG. *April. 1816.*

(C)

sexto id. Mart. MDCCCXV.

Aderant huic

vis animi mascula,

ingenium acre et exercitatum,

fides, veritas.

Hic accessit

artium cultus, horarum amor,
forma corporis egregia, vigor, pulchritudo.Tum in studiis altioribus
et in gravi matheos disciplina
tam colenda quam explicanda
mira quædam diligentia, par felicitas;

adeo ut

quanquam nimis cito et gloriæ ipsius
et aliorum commodo abreptus fuerit,
perpetuum tamen omnibus,
qui in eodem versantur curriculo,
laudis argumentum reliquerit.

Vade,

si quis juvenum hæc legeris,
et tecum reputa quam sint fluxæ et caduca
quævis naturæ munera;
quam diuturna et non peritura
virtutis monumenta.

TRANSLATION.

Sacred to the memory
of JOHN ALTY, A. M.

fellow of Jesus College,

who fell a victim to a fever in the 26th
year of his age,
on the sixth of the Ides of March, 1815.

In him

a manly power of mind,
a genius keen and active,
confidence, and truth,
were united;which he adorned with a taste for the
Fine Arts,and a love of Literature,
together with
superior personal appearance, strength,
and beauty.He displayed,
equal facility and unusual diligence
both in attaining and illustrating
as well the politer studies of Literature,
as the abstruser depths of Science,
so that,both in regard to his own reputation,
and the advantage of others,
he seemed the more untimely snatched
away.He has left, however,
to all who are conversant in the same
pursuits,
a lasting theme of praise.

Go,

youthful Reader,
and ponder with thyself
how frail and transient are the gifts of
Nature,
though the reliques of Virtue are eternal,
and never to perish.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 28.

THE Prospectus of a General History of the County of York, which has recently been circulated by that highly respectable Antiquary, the Rev. Thos. D. Whitaker, LL. D. F. S. A. Vicar of Whalley, and Rector of Heyham, in Lancashire, is of that very high consequence in the grand scale of National Topography, that an abstract of it may be agreeable to many of your Readers:

"The History of Craven, together with the re-publication of *Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis*, and the supplementary volume which accompanies that Work, having already embraced more than one fourth part of this great County, both in extent and population; the Author of two of these Works, and the Editor of the other, has been induced to submit to the publick, and especially to the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of Yorkshire, such an extension of the plan, as will gradually comprehend the whole.

"With respect to the limits of such an undertaking it is impossible to speak with precision: an unexpected redundancy of materials in one part, and an equally unforeseen deficiency in a second, may frequently occur, and yet be very far from balancing each other; but, as a conjecture, rather than an assertion, it may be stated that seven folio volumes, of about five hundred pages each, and of the same type with the supplementary volume to *Thoresby's Ducatus*, will probably complete the Work. To render this limitation, with respect to the treatment of a subject so extensive and multifarious, the more credible, the Author wishes it to be understood that his great objects in the use of the materials to be committed to him will be selection and compression. Subjects which are really important, either in point of picturesque beauty, of antiquity, or of their connexion with historical facts, will be treated of in detail: those, on the contrary, which have none of these recommendations, will, as far as it may appear consistent with accuracy, be thrown into the shade, in order to give relief and prominence to the others.

"The Author's researches, besides a personal application to original authorities existing in Public Libraries, and, where he may be permitted, in private collections also, will extend to an exact survey of every Parish: thankful as he shall always be for previous directions to objects of curiosity, he will take nothing upon trust. He will see every thing with his own eyes; he will make notes upon the spot. In order to the

attainment of the same accuracy in those parts of his subject which depend upon written evidence, he most respectfully desires the representatives of antient and noble Families, who may be induced to encourage the projected Work, to consider what a stamp of worth and authenticity is impressed upon the whole by a general opinion of its having been compiled from original authorities. In more than one topographical work, already before the publick, it has been, with very few exceptions, the happiness of the Author to have drawn from the first fountains of information. In this age of general intelligence and liberal communication, little, it may be hoped, remains of that absurd jealousy, by which the antient stores of families were supposed to contain unknown and unsuspected secrets, which might shake the titles to estates. The most superficial knowledge of the Law of England, as it exists at present, must in a moment remove every such apprehension. Discovery, while it is the most animating object of a Topographer, can alone give an interest in the minds of real judges to a Topographical Work. What, for example, would have been the feelings of the Writer, what the loss and disappointment of his Readers, had he been debarred from access to the stores of the Cliffords, in their two surviving branches at Skipton and at Bolton? And can it be supposed that in a County, which for several centuries has been the principal residence of so many noble families, distinguished for their activity and exertions in war and peace, the grantees also of so many religious houses, there should neither have been curiosity to collect, nor care to preserve, the evidences, which from time to time had fallen into their hands?

"Antiquarian research, and even poetry itself, have of late been turned to the elucidation of antient manners: and the pursuit is a decisive proof of the superior intelligence and curiosity which belong to modern times. Heretofore, when an Antiquary had given a tolerable view of the ruins of a religious house, the name of the founder, the date of the foundation, with the manors and carucates which it possessed, in faithful and dull detail, his office was performed, and his readers were satisfied. Meanwhile it never occurred to the one or the other, that all this was the body only, not the soul of monastic history; that monkish manners, a system of life not only picturesque and magnificent, but combined in some degree both with piety and usefulness, was a study for philosophers; that all its varieties are yet accessible,

and

and what is better, accessible not by means of direct and formal narrative, but through the medium of inference and induction (one of the most delightful exercises of an intelligent Antiquary) in the computuses of the Religious houses. To the stores of this nature, which are repositied in the libraries of antient families, and still perhaps unexplored, the Author looks with anxious expectation: but in the Harleian and Cotton libraries, and above all, in the indigested, but almost inexhaustible, collections of Dods-worth, he reckons with certainty on much original intelligence.

"Beside those objects of research, which are already pointed out in other Topographical Works, he is aware that throughout the progress of a personal survey, he must be indebted to the original information of respectable persons resident on the spot for a knowledge of many interesting objects hitherto unnoticed, and of discoveries which have lately taken place. On this subject he respectfully addresses himself to his brethren, the Parochial Clergy, whose local knowledge of their respective districts, as well as intimate acquaintance with their own Parish Registers, and the Antiquities of their Churches, renders them peculiarly qualified to communicate hints and directions to an inquisitive stranger. Such communications the Author will always receive with gratitude.—For a continuation of the catalogues of incumbents from the time of Charles II. when Mr. Torre's collections cease, the Author will seek himself much indebted to their living successors.—To add materials to an history of manners as well as of places, any intelligence with respect to the birth-places of eminent persons, as subjects for short biographical memoirs, and any account of curious and antient customs, will best be derived from the same respectable and intelligent authorities.

"Architecture, antient and modern, civil, military, and ecclesiastic, will always be regarded in this work with peculiar attention; and the magnificent seats of the Nobility and Gentry, with which this great County abounds, together with the distinguished specimens of Art in painting and sculpture with which they are severally adorned, will not fail to receive a due tribute of respect.—Picturesque natural scenery, as well as the efforts of modern taste in the production of scenery which rivals nature, will in no instance be passed over without attention.

"The entire text of Domesday, Leland's Itinerary, and many portions of that of Camden, will be incorporated

with the Work. The late returns of population will also be subjoined to every Parish.

"A work of this nature would be extremely imperfect without genealogical accounts of the principal and antient families of the County; yet of all branches of Antiquarian literature, none has remained to the present time in such a state of error and confusion, especially with respect to the earlier descents, as genealogies. On this subject, however, the Author is quite at ease, as no Pedigree will be inserted in the following Work which has not been either compiled, or at least revised and corrected, by one of the most skilful genealogists in the Kingdom, William Radclyffe, esq. Rouge Croix, so that each may be considered as having received the stamp of official authority. Much more amusing and instructive memorials, however, of the antient Nobility and Gentry of Yorkshire will be given at the close of their respective genealogies, in original letters and other curious documents, principally referring to their services on the Scottish Border, from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Elizabeth. To these, of which a very large and valuable collection has been entrusted to the Author, will be added *fac similes* of the autographs.—As a proper accompaniment to genealogies, the armorial blazonings, which once adorned the windows of almost every Church in Yorkshire, though the greater part of them are now no more, having been preserved by the care of Glover and Dagdale, in their respective Visitations, will be enumerated, and many of them engraved.

"Nearly allied to the subject of genealogies is that of epitaphs, with respect to which, a system of very strict selection will be observed. The bulk of this Work will never be purposely swelled by prolix and tumid panegyrics on inconsiderable persons; and it may sometimes happen, according to the merit or demerit of each, that a monument will be given, without an epitaph, or an epitaph without a monument. Elegance in the composition, or distinguished merit in the subject of a monumental inscription, will alone insure its insertion.

"Subsidiary to the Author's department in this laborious work are those of the Draftsman and the Engraver, concerning which the Publick have a right to be informed, that no expence will be spared to render the History of Yorkshire what, in the present state of the National taste, can alone procure for it a favourable reception—truly magnificent. For this purpose, distinct but superior Artists will be engaged for sub-

jects of Landscape and Architecture. It is sufficient to name J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R. A. in the former of these departments, and Mr. Buckler in the latter.

"One species of ornament will be peculiar to the present Work. It was the complaint of Stukeley, an excellent draftsman, that the Roman Antiquities of Britain had never been drawn. Even in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, the inscriptions are represented by miserable scratches of mere outlines. In the *History of Yorkshire* they will be engraved from finished drawings, in all the softness of mouldering antiquity.

"The Engravings will, of course, be numerous, as no object of real beauty or importance will be omitted; but in the outset of the plan it is no more possible to conjecture what will be the number of these embellishments, than to pronounce with tolerable accuracy on the quantity of letter-press. It is obvious, however, from the character of the different districts into which the County of York is divided, that the number of plates must vary greatly in different volumes.

"The Work will commence with an account of the portion of the North Riding, popularly called the County of Richmond, together with those parts of Lonsdale and Ewe-cross which are included in the *Everwieshire of Domesday*. This part, which is already in considerable forwardness, will be put to press in the course of a few months.

"It will naturally be asked, what use is intended to be made in the ensuing work of the well-known publications, by which the County of York has already been partially illustrated. Of these, perhaps, the most celebrated, *Thoresby's Ducatus*, has been completely re-printed in conformity with a plan which had been partially executed before the undertaking now proposed was thought of. But the example will not be followed in other instances. *Drake's Eboracum*, for instance, though a work of great merit, contains too much matter of a sort purely local to be incorporated, in its present state, with a *General History of the County*. Its contents will therefore be melted down into a general mass; the less interesting portions will be rejected; and an uniform text, with respect to the City of York, will be formed out of that and such other authorities as may be accessible to the Author. Minor works of the same nature, all of which, however useful within the respective districts of which they treat, are liable to the same objection, as parts of a more extensive undertaking, may, it is hoped, be brought

to undergo the same process, and to endure the transfusion of their better and brighter parts into the projected volumes without a murmur.

"Such is the general outline of a Work, undertaken, as the Author freely confesses, at too late a period of life, but under the cheering influence of some encouragements and expectations, with which he could not have flattered himself earlier. In the course of three months, however, will appear what may properly be regarded as a more extended prospectus, or rather specimen, of a *General History of Yorkshire*: that is, the *Supplemental Volume to Thoresby's Ducatus*, executed precisely according to the sketch which has been traced in the present article. — The printing of the Work will commence as soon as so many copies as will cover the expenses are subscribed for.—*February, 1816.*"

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Extracts from the Correspondence of
JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq.

(Continued from p. 204.)

MR. HIGHMORE to Sir EDW. WALPOLE.

Sir, Feb. 28, 1764.

I AM now reading the third volume of Mr. H. W.'s *Anecdotes*, with the beginning and with many parts of which I am highly delighted; some other parts, indeed, are less entertaining, but unavoidably, because the characters of the Artists, or their works, afford little interesting, and yet could not be omitted in their places, consistently with the plan of the Author, and for which proper apologies are made in the course of the work.

There are throughout the whole of this and the former volumes, so many judicious observations, such a happiness of expression, and, where the subject is low enough to admit of them, such arch turns of humour, that a reader of every cast may peruse it with profit and pleasure; and especially those who are ever so little acquainted with the Arts, or history of Artists. I cannot forbear, on this occasion, applying that celebrated line of the Author's namesake (Horace)—
"Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci."

If there should be a future Edition, or any addenda to the present, and Mr. W. shall think fit to add a few stories of Sir Godfrey Kneller, &c.; and if the following may deserve a place

place among the rest; as I recollect several, I take the liberty to intrude on your leisure by the relation of them.

Sir Godfrey was in the Commission of the Peace, and sometimes sat on the Bench with his Brother Justices, as well as received complaints privately at his own house at Whitton. He had a sort of natural equity, which he frequently opposed, not only to the letter of the law, but even to strict justice; as, if the debate was to which of two Parishes a poor man belonged, instead of attending to the evidence brought by one or the other, he only inquired which was the richer, and nothing that could be offered had any weight with him to determine his voice for settling the man in the poorer Parish. And if such an indigent man was distrained for any tax, which he could not pay without the loss of his goods, he would never give his consent that warrants should be executed, though he could not prevent the officers applying to other Justices.

At some times he would find entertainment in the matters brought before him, at others he was too busy, or else unwilling, to be disturbed in some reverie that engaged his whole attention at the time. I shall relate an instance of each:

A very pretty young woman came

a man. Sir Godfrey was struck with her beauty; and, being pleased with the occasion, immediately ordered Byng to bring him a cloth. "Well, Child, said he, how was this?" The girl began to relate the affair. "Turn your head so, child." She went on, and he sketching her face the while, and every now and then, "Keep your head just as I told you:" and thus detained her, till he had gratified his own curiosity, both by her story and on his canvas, contriving that her affidavit should be so long in writing.

Another time, when he was leaning out at a window, in his night-gown and cap, musing, and not disposed to be interrupted, he saw the constable at the head of a number of people coming towards his house; but, while they were at a considerable distance, and before he could know any thing of the matter, he called out, "Mr. Constable, you see that turning; go down there, and you will find an ale-

house, the sign of the King's Head; go and make it up." Both these happened at Whitton.

Sir Godfrey coming into the Academy in Great Queen-street * one evening, and observing that the model, that is, the man who is hired by the painters for that purpose, was placed in an odd crouching posture, asked who had set the figure: he was told that Mr. Gibson had; whereupon he immediately addressing himself to that painter, and inquired why he chose so particular an attitude? Mr. Gibson replied, that he had received a letter from Mr. Thornhill, who was then painting the ceiling at Greenwich [in the Painted Hall of the Hospital], and could not come to town, in which were inclosed several small sketches of postures, and that Mr. Thornhill had desired him to place the figure in the same, and to send him drawings of them after the life: upon which Sir Godfrey replied, "I see Mr. Thornhill is a wise man, Mr. Gibson; if I was Mr. Dornhill, you should draw all my figures for me."

The fact was exactly as I relate it, for I myself was present, and heard all that passed; yet, in justice to Sir James Thornhill, I beg leave to observe, that, though it may be true that there are many incorrectnesses in his figures, particularly in the extremities, yet it is also true that he had in general great merit as a painter, and excelled in grand compositions; his groups are large, his colouring beautiful, and the *chiar' oscuro* well understood, the masses well distributed, and as a proof, I refer to that very ceiling. At the same time, I say nothing of the Royal Family at the upper end of that very Hall, but that it is to be lamented he was obliged to perform what he was not properly qualified to undertake, and yet could not decline.

As to Mr. Gibson, he was a modest, amiable, and ingenious man; was esteemed, and deservedly, one of the best draughtsmen in the Academy: in painting portraits (which was his profession) his utmost ambition seemed to have been to imitate the manner of Sir Godfrey Kneller, which undoubtedly added much to his merit in the opinion of the person imitated.

* Where the Royal Academy was held previous to its removal to Somerset-place.

When

When Sir Jas. Thornhill was painting the Cupola of St. Paul's Cathedral, a Gentleman of his acquaintance was one day with him on the scaffolding, which, though wide, was not railed; he had just finished the head of one of the Apostles, and running back, as is usual with painters, to observe the effect, had almost reached the extremity: the Gentleman, seeing his danger, and not having time for words, snatched up a large brush, and smeared the face—Sir James ran hastily forward, crying out "Bless my soul, what have you done?" "I have saved your life!" replied his friend*.

When Louis XIV. sat to Sir Godfrey, at the instance of K. Charles II. and when the picture was finished, the French Monarch, willing to shew some regard to the painter on that occasion, asked him what mark of his esteem would be most acceptable to him? Sir Godfrey answered, that if his Majesty would bestow on him a quarter of an hour of his time, that he might make a drawing of his head for himself, he should think that the highest honour he could possibly receive. The King complied; and the Painter drew him on grey paper, with black and red chalk, heightened with white: which drawing I have seen, but forget whether it was at Sir G.'s own house, or at Vanderbont's in the same street, *viz.* Great Queen-street.

Sir Godfrey Kneller's taylor, who was a rich man of his profession, but thought Sir Godfrey's a better trade, and more lucrative than his own, offered his son, with a handsome sum of money, as an apprentice. Sir Godfrey received the proposal, as may be imagined, with great contempt, but turned it off thus: "Why, man, dost thou think I can make thy son a painter? No; God Almighty *only* makes painters."

Burleigh House is adorned with the paintings of several masters, among others, of Cheron and Laguerre; these two were there at the same time, employed on different apartments. At their arrival, Cheron opened his chest of drawings after the life, such as academy figures, draperies, &c. and Lord Exeter observing that Laguerre produced nothing of this kind, asked him where was his box of drawings. Laguerre, pointing to his head, answered, "I carry them all here."

At a certain Baronet's, in Warwickshire, Laguerre was painting a staircase, together with his friend and usual co-operator, Hervey the architect and scene-painter, who was an ingenious, amiable, and facetious little man—Laguerre was tall and large, and a kind of rough humourist—both Frenchmen. It happened one morning that Laguerre, consulting with Hervey on some distant part of the architecture there represented, told him that he apprehended it was rather too strong for the place, and advised him to weaken it. This the Baronet happened to overhear from a parlour where he was sitting, with the door open, and, being afraid to encounter Laguerre, waited till on some occasion he came down from the scaffolding, and left Hervey alone there; then, putting his head out of the parlour, he called to Hervey, "Hark ye, you little Monsieur, I heard what great Monsieur said just now, but do you mind what I say—make my work strong, and I will give you something to drink!" which, says he, I promised him to do; neither resenting his manner of treating me, nor undertaking to explain to him what I knew he would never have understood. This, Hervey himself told me.

There lived in Wyld-street, about

* I have in my possession the Antwerp Edition of Quint. *For. Rar. Emblemata*, by Otho Vænius, who was Rubens' Master. At the foot of the title-page is the signature of Sir James Thornhill, to which my father has added the following memorandum, without date: Sergeant Painter to K. Geo. II. whose uncle, Edward Thornhill, esq. of Thornhill and Walland in Dorsetshire, married Margaret, daughter of . . . Highmore, of Purse Candell, Dorsetshire. On an achievement over the chimney in the hall of the old seat of the Thornhills, are the arms of Thornhill impaling those of Highmore. She died 1667: he died 1676. The great great grandson of Edward and Margaret, Henry Thornhill, esq. is now living. — Vænius was a Dutch Painter, and born at Leyden in 1556; was much esteemed in his own Country; he studied at Antwerp in the most flourishing times of the School. Tindal's *Polymetis*, 79.

fifty years ago, a Dutch Painter of Landscapes, whose name was Vanderstraaten; he was perhaps the most expeditious painter that ever lived; it is said of him that he has painted 30 landscapes in a day, of the size commonly called a three-quarter, that is, such as contains a head. They tell a story in the following manner: he had large pots or pans of colour round him, on the ground; one or two of blue, of different degrees, mixed for the sky; others of what he called cloud colours; others of greens, &c. &c.: when all was prepared, he calls to his lad, *Here, boy, bring a clout*: then he talks on as he works, and dipping a large brush in the blue pot, spreads over the top of the cloth, and again in the lighter blue, &c. continuing it down as low as to the horizon, and cries, *Dare is de sky*. Then dipping another brush in the pot prepared for clouds, and dabbing here and there, cries out again, *Dare is de clouts*. Then again in a kind of azure colour* for the greatest distance, and spreading it along under the horizon, *Dare is de fare-street*; which is a Dutch term (but I am not sure of the orthography, though I am of the sound of the word). Then again for a nearer part another colour, *Dare is de second ground*: and once more, for the nearest or forwardest part, *Dare is de first ground*: and lastly, with a small pencil, a man fishing, *Dare is de man a fishing*. *Poy, bring anoder clout*, &c. And so on for the 30.

It is also said of him, that he hired a long garret, where he painted cloths as long as they were woven—many yards in length, and painted the whole at once, continuing the sky in the manner above described from one end to the other, and then the several grounds, &c. till the whole was one long landscape; after which he would here and there put in a tree or a figure; and this he sent and sold by parcels as demanded, to fit chimnies, &c.; and those who dealt in this way used to go to his house to buy 3 or 4, or any number of feet of landscape as wanted.

One day, when his wife called him to dinner, telling him it was upon the table, he cried out, "I will come presently; I have done our Saviour: I have only the twelve Apostles to do." Nor is this improbable of such a man,

who could paint a figure of the size he usually practised in a minute—a spot for the head, and two or three touches for the rest; especially if the whole was in shadow, as often might happen: and in the present case, the figure he had already done being the principal, many of the rest might be in shadow, and some of them half figures only, or less, being intercepted by the forwarder. And notwithstanding they were necessarily so slight, even these pictures were not altogether devoid of merit: he had something like genius and taste, and painted much in the manner of Francisque, and did all that could be done in the time he allowed himself. I remember the man: he was the first I ever saw paint, and I may perhaps be partial to him on that account, having had great pleasure, when young, in visiting him.

My son-in-law Mr. Duncombe, my daughter, and self, have now finished the third volume, having read it together with great pleasure, as our evening's entertainment. They put me upon recollecting the above Anecdotes, some of which he had occasionally heard me relate, and persuaded me that several of these might be acceptable. And my daughter, who pretends to know Sir Edward's character, is so sure of his goodness and candour, that he will certainly take it well at my hands that I endeavour, though in ever so small a degree, to contribute to his and his brother's amusement.—I remain, &c.

March 3, 1764.

J. H.

Sir Edw. WALPOLE in Answer.

Pall Mall, March 15, 1764.

Sir,—I gave your letter to my brother to-day, having had no opportunity since you favoured me with it of seeing him sooner. He desires his compliments to you, thinks himself much obliged to you, and says he will look it over, in case he should make any addition to his last books upon those subjects.

I beg you will make my compliments to your daughter and son-in-law, and my acknowledgements for their civilities to me. I am glad to see that your *Treatise of Perspective* is come out, as I doubt not it will do you honour; and I lament that I have not science enough about me to read it.

• Your

Your son, who favoured me with a visit, appears to me in the light of a sensible, modest, worthy man.

I am, Sir, &c. ED. WALPOLE.

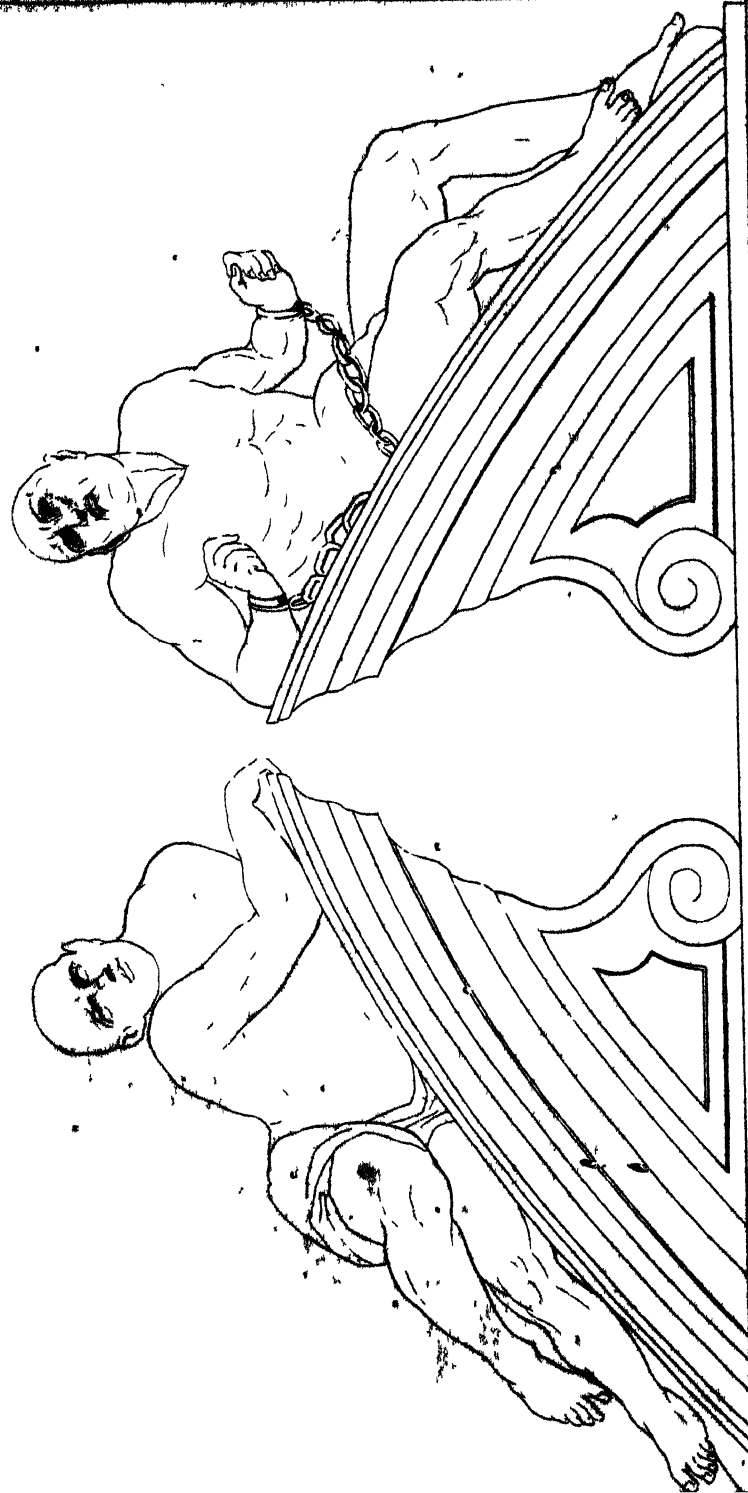
Mr. URBAN, Bristol, March 14.

WITH real satisfaction I have lately perused the highly interesting Charge delivered by the Venerable and Reverend the Archdeacon of Colchester, at his late Visitation; the subjects discussed in which are of great importance to the *Lally*, as well as the Clergy, of the present day: for it is too well known, that many of the noble structures dedicated to the honour and glory of God, which adorn this Kingdom, the monuments both of the taste and pious munificence of our forefathers, are, through an unworthy parsimony, fast verging to decay; indeed so obvious is the case, that thousands, on viewing their present dilapidated state, can join the venerable Archdeacon in his assertion, that "the hand of *Avarice*, in some instances, has been more destructive than the hand of *Violence*." In this truly valuable Charge, the neglected state of our Religious edifices is contrasted with the present grandeur of Mahometan Mosques, and the past magnificence of Heathen Temples; and it is shewn, that in proportion as the influence of Religion prevailed more or less, at different periods, the sacred edifices both of Judaism and Christianity have been honoured with that dignity, order, and decoration, to which, from their very uses, they are justly entitled.

These are points in which men of *real piety*, to whatever denomination of Christians they may belong, must unavoidably concur; and that in fact they do so, is evinced by the handsome and very comfortable manner in which the Meeting-houses belonging to Dissenters, particularly in this City and neighbourhood, are fitted up. Great and lamentable is the difference between them and some Country Parish Churches; for disgusting is the state the latter are permitted, from year to year, to remain in; with floors uneven and rugged; windows, many partly, and some entirely blinded up; and the congregations assembling in them are but barely protected from the inclemency of the weather; nay, in a few instances, even this small degree of comfort is withheld. As to

dignity, order, and decoration, every appearance of these is entirely obliterated; and the *avarice* and *unconcern* of interested individuals suffered to prevail over the most earnest entreaties and remonstrances of the Minister of the Parish, and of others concerned for the glory of God, and the honour due to his Holy Temple. Not that our laws do not provide a sufficient remedy; but the culpable deadness and extreme inactivity, to say no worse, of persons whose official duties are almost wholly confined to this very subject, totally prevent every advance, though ever so small, towards improvement—a remarkable instance of which occurred within these few years in a wealthy and well-cultivated Parish. The friends of true religion must therefore hail with joy the appearance of some movement in this business, and the probability of its becoming a subject of consideration with the Legislature; and they cannot but devoutly wish that the praiseworthy example exhibited by the respectable Archdeacon of Colchester, in visiting, as the Law positively directs, the Churches committed to his superintendence, might at last, ere it be too late, arouse the exertions of those Digitaries of our Church, who fill appointments so honourable and important, and which scarcely ever, previous to the present day, demanded a line of conduct more firm and decided.

Great are the hopes entertained in this neighbourhood, by the admirers of Religious Architecture, that the late appointment of a most respectable character to the Archdeaconry of Bath, from whom there is every reason to expect a firm and consistent discharge of his high duty, will be attended with substantial benefit to the religious buildings entrusted to his care. Vigorous exertions are, indeed, much needed; not a few of these sacred buildings being in a lamentable situation, having been totally left to the *mercy* of a set of *interested Farmers*; for the humble Clergyman of a Parish has not the power of effecting an alteration for the better. One instance I will notice of the sad devastation these venerable and noble relics of antient magnificence are likely to experience, if the system of omitting to visit them, as the Canon directs, is pursued. A few years ago,



Statues of the Maniacs at Bethlem Hospital, by Caius Gabriel Cibber.

two *Hermes* at a Vestry-meeting came to a resolution, as appears by the entry in the Churchwardens' Book, (a copy of which I have in my possession) to stop up, without any authority, and in direct opposition to the Statute Canon, a window at the West end of the South aisle, to accommodate the amateurs of the game of Fives, all which might have been effected by a lattice wire, and the beauty of the Church preserved. Two or three more are also closed up in the same Church, doubtless for reasons equally wise and *prudent*.

This, alas! is not the *only* Church where such encroachments have been made; many others shew the same cold and unfeeling mark of *avarice*. The evil has grown to a prodigious height, and requires the interference of Authority to check its further increase.

A FRIEND TO ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.

MR. URBAN, March 1.

THE two celebrated Statues of men under the influence of raving and melancholy madness, which were placed over the entrance-gate of Bethlehem Hospital in Moorfields, have been removed, with great propriety, to that lately completed in St. George's-fields, for such unhappy objects. Some idea of their outline may be communicated by the annexed etching, the effort of an amateur Artist, which is entirely at your service. (See Plate II.)

It is well known that this Nation could advance no competition with those on the Continent (at least with Italy or France) for works of sculpture during the whole of the seventeenth century. Whilst Italy could boast her Michael Angelo and Bernini, and France her Germain and Puget, we did not possess a single native Artist, with the very dubious exception of Grinling Gibbons*. We were content to employ foreigners for busts and sepulchral monuments, who brought their art with them, and contributed nothing towards the formation of a National School. Individual Englishmen, certainly, were their pu-

tile, and in general their country villa and interior decorations; but no attempt was made to excite the talents of British Sculptors and Statuaries before the institution of the Royal Academy.

Caius Gabriel Cibber, a Dane, was the Artist to whom we are indebted for these very striking examples of the power of Sculpture. Among Vertue's MSS.† Lord Orford could not discover any very satisfactory account of him; and therefore, by an easy digression, gives almost the whole of that article to an account of his son, the facetious Colley Cibber, who was the substituted hero of Pope's *Dunciad*.

Caius was the son of the King of Denmark's cabinet-maker, and is said to have been, in early life, sent to Italy, with a view to perfect himself in the Art. There, probably, he learned to model the human figure from life; and in designing these particular statues, he formed his general idea upon the Dying Gladiator, the Torso and Hercules Farnese, and perhaps "the Slaves" of M. Angelo, for muscular expression, and anatomical correctness, in which their excellence chiefly consists. Without doubt, they are the portraits of two remarkable patients, then in Bethlehem; and Vertue has preserved an anecdote that one of them was O. Cromwell's porter, a Puritan, who became insane. It will be allowed, that there is no work of any Artist who lived in England during that century, which exhibits so much of classical science, or is equally true to individual character. The material is Portland stone, afterwards painted over with white lead; and, having suffered greatly from exposure to a smoky atmosphere, these statues were intrusted to Mr. Bacon, who has restored them to their original form and effect. They were finished in 1680, when the Hospital was erected with an elevation in miniature of the palace of the Louvre, or the Luxembourg, at Paris; a covert satire on Louis XIV. (as Pennant says), but not likely to have been intended, either in the reign of Charles II. or of his brother.

* He is said to have been born in Holland of English parents; and by others that he was born in the Strand, London. Lord Orford inclines to the first tradition.

† Anecd. vol. III. p. 149.

Their era was favourable to the art of Sculpture in a limited degree, and the contemporaries of Cibber were John Bushnell and Francis Bird. The last-mentioned may be considered as his scholar and successor. Cibber was their superior in every point of view; notwithstanding he never reached the excellence of the statue of James II. by Grinling Gibbons.

Of the works authentically attributed to Cibber, the next in degree of merit is the large bas-relief of Charles II. restoring the City of London, on the Western side of the base of the Monument, facing the street. One of the great vases in the garden before Hampton Court Palace, sculptured after the antique, was a work of rivalry with a foreign Artist, whose name is not remembered, which has considerable effect. It has been engraved by Vardy. The statues of our Kings over the corridors of the Royal Exchange add nothing to his fame; nor does that of William of Wykeham, which he carved for Winton College, when he sent his son Colley, with a claim of founder's kindred, to the benefits of that Institution. William Duke of Devonshire patronized him much; and at Chatsworth he executed statues of Faith and Hope for the Chapel, and a Neptune for a fountain in the garden, which Lord Orford praises, and which afford a positive evidence of his acquaintance with the works of John of Bologna and Michael Angelo. His last work was the Phoenix over the South transept of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was affluent in consequence of his marriage, and probably from his being employed on sepulchral sculpture. Not having accustomed himself to inscribe his name upon the monuments he executed, it is scarcely possible to do more than conjecture which are of his genuine performance, and where they now remain. During his day, many very costly effigies were carved for that purpose, and those of Harriet Lady Wentworth*, at Toddington in Bedfordshire, and of the Lord Chancellor Nottingham, at Ravenstone, in Buckinghamshire, appear to be worthy

of his hand, and beyond the talents of any contemporary Artist. By his influence with the Ministers of Christian IV. the Danish Church in Wellclose-square was built in 1696, and probably from his design. He was buried there in 1700, aged 70, as his second wife, Jane, daughter of Wm. Colley, esq. of Glaston, co. Rutland, had previously been. Upon his monument are arms — Gules, a fess chequy Azure and Argent, *Cibber*; impaling, Argent, a cross wavy Sable, *Colley*.

Francis Bird may be considered as his scholar and successor, of the extent of whose ability (for his works are very unequal) the great bas-relief in the pediment of St. Paul's is the chief specimen, which has been severely criticised. He was more successful in sepulchral figures. That of Dr. Busby, in Westminster Abbey, would add to the fame of his master. Another, of John Lord Mordaunt, at Fulham, is bold and characteristic, whilst Sir Cloudesley Shovel has been selected by Pope as an instance of bathos in sculpture; who had, however, too correct a judgment not to commend the works of Caius Gabriel Cibber:

"Where o'er the gates, by his famed
father's hand, [stand."†
Great Cibber's brazen, brainless brothers

Warburton says, in a note, "that Colley remonstrated, because his brothers at Bethlem were not *brazen*, but *blocks*, yet it passed unaltered, as it no ways altered the relationship." This was nevertheless, of that witty Bishop's retorts, one of the least happy; for Colley was vivacious and impudent, and by no means dull.

Yours, &c. E. P. S.

LATENT ANTIQUITIES;
From the MS Collections of the Rev.
T. D. Fosbrooke, M. A. F. A. S.
Author of British Monachism, &c. &c.
No. II.

Writing of the Britons — Græco-British Letters.

MR. DAVIES, in his Celtic Researches, has very long passages upon an alphabet, formed by placing sticks in different positions, and which

* Which cost 2000*l*.—See our present Month's Review, p. 332.

† "That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,

Eternal buckle takes, in Parian stone." Epist. iii. l. 296.

‡ Dunciad, B. i. l. 31.

may be colloquially denominated the *Stick-alphabet*. This implies a conformity to the perpendicular and angular Runes. There assuredly is reason to think, that the alphabet of the antient Britons, used in writing, was either similar to, or the same as the Ulphila-Gothick; by which observation is not to be understood that writing introduced by the Romans.

The *stick theory* derives some support from the *Nouvelle Diplomatique* of the learned Benedictines, in the following passage, where, after denying (four or five letters excepted) any conformity to the alphabet of the Greeks, Romans, &c. they say: "In fact, every letter of the Runic alphabet being extremely diversified by the number of different figures which it takes, there always will occur some whose resemblance with the Greek and Latin cannot be contested. *This resemblance of the Runic letters extends to the characters of the antient Etruscans, Gauls, and Spaniards:*" the two last, Celtic nations.

The same writers observe, that the Helsingian Runes, published by Celsius, resemble the Persepolitan inscriptions.

Mallet (*Introduction to the History of Denmark*) shows, that the Runes are long anterior to Ulphilas; and that they are thought to belong to a language, which was the *Celtic*, and obtaining in countries where the Romans never penetrated.

The Irish Oghams favour the *stick theory*.

As to the affirmation of Cæsar, that the Gauls and Britons used Greek characters (of which hereafter), it is to be observed, that the only monument of Gaulish writing which remains, is the inscribed stone of Saulieu in Burgundy, engraved in the Abbé Courtepie's *History of Burgundy*, vol. VI. The few Gaulish characters found there have in vain exercised the sagacity of numerous writers. The Greek letters most commonly found in Gaulish coins are Γ. Δ. Ε. Κ. and Α.

The Gaulish coin of Pellerin (vol. III. pl. 124. p. 3), which has for its legend VIRICIV. is absolutely of the same form as that with the well-known Gaulish Legend of AREMACLOS. It is observed, that the Gauls, in imitation of the Greeks, distinguished a consonant from the vowel U, by plac-

ing a small *o* before it, which again was put in this diminished form to distinguish it from the vowel Q.

Of the use of *Greek characters*, Cæsar has stopped all dispute. The only objection is, that they were used without any knowledge of the *language*; and therefore refer to a period when these characters did not exclusively appertain to that all-claiming nation. The use of Greek letters does not invalidate the hypothesis of this Essay, for the antient Gaulish character, says Maffei, was mixed with Runic (as will appear below), and F is the G of the Islandic alphabet in Hickey's Grammar.

Mougez has the following article upon the writing of the Gauls, in the *Encyclopédie des Antiquités*, vol. III. 20, 21, 22.

"Before the Romans became masters of Gaul, the natives reduced nothing to writing which concerned their religion. They only used writing in their public and private business. But what was this writing, its characters, and what monuments remain of it? The most antient of which we have any knowledge are in Roman characters. All are posterior to the conquests of Cæsar. The writing used in the greatest part of these countries before the Roman æra, was as different from theirs, as it approximated that of the Greeks. Before Cæsar's conquest, the Greek writing was usual, but the language not understood by whole nations of this vast country. Cæsar wrote a Greek letter to Quintus Cicero, besieged by the Gauls: he would scarcely have done this, if the language had been understood, in case it had been intercepted; and it is singular that Manutius, and some of the moderns, presume from this incident that the Gauls understood the Greek tongue. Although the Gauls were more Northerly and distant from the Greek Colonies than the Swiss, many learned men, and especially Lipsius and Glarean, deny that the tables written in Greek characters, and found in their camp after Cæsar's victory, were also in that language. This opinion appeared to Allatius to have the best foundation, because in that part of Gaul are found unintelligible inscriptions, which would not be, if the language, as well as the letters, had been understood. Such is a stone near the Tarentaise. The inscription is understood to be in the language of the antient Burgundians; not now understood. If the Greek characters employed in the inscription, supposed Gaulish, have a foreign aspect, it is not surprising, since the

the Greek manuscripts written in England of France towards the 8th or 9th centuries, are easy to distinguish from others by their peregrinity or foreignness. The same may be said of the Greek MSS. written in Egypt or Cyprus, after the 10th century.

"There is reason to believe, that the Gaulish writing was not all at once abolished. Mabillon regards, as the only monument of this writing upon the authenticity of which we can depend, the inscription upon the tomb of Gordian, a Gaulish courier, who suffered martyrdom, with all his family, in the 3d century. The truth of the inscription the learned may not contest, but they may doubt whether it is written in Gaulish characters. Assuredly it is not the only monument where Greek and Latin letters are intermixed. The inscription, found at Rome, was published in the *Roma Subterranea*, and Fabretti's Collection, as well as by Mabillon, Ruinart, and James Martin. Giving the preference to Fabretti, because he had the ancient monument under his eyes, and may therefore be presumed more accurate, the inscription, letter for letter, is as follows:

THIS. GORDIANUS
GALLIE NUNSIUS JUGULATUS
PRO FIDE
CUM FAMILIA TOFA
QUIESCUNT IN PAKE YTHEILA
ANCILLA FECIT.

—Where we may observe, by the way, that the C of the antients was pronounced like a K, or a Q, and that *pake* was the sound of *pace*. (*Religion des Gaulois*, L. i. p. 41.)

"Mabillon has attacked the author of *Roma Subterranea* upon some terms, which he had read erroneously, but with respect to the first word of the inscription, he reads *Hic* with him. Martin contends that we must read TS, preceded by Q, because the Greeks never failed to put this letter at the head of all the epitaphs. But, 1. if he had referred to Jos. Laurent, in his *Polymathia*, he would have found the Q attributed only to the tombs of the Military. 2. This is not the tomb of Gordian only, but of his whole family. 3. The Q rather implies the sepulchre of a Pagan, than of a martyr. It seems then more than probable, that *This* is a term originally Greek, and perhaps Latinized, or Gallicised. The Romans made no scruple of borrowing from the Greeks the words, wanting in their language. *This* in Homer means a heap of human bones; and so celebrated a writer might have authorized the use, for in inscriptions they willingly adopted antique words.

"In mentioning this epitaph of Gordian, the only inscription in Gaulish characters which Mabillon will admit, it is proper to observe, that so many inscriptions in Greek letters, or mixed Greek and Latin, although in the Roman language, occur, that it is not fair to limit this kind of writing to the Gauls, to the exclusion of other nations. The inscription here treated of (according to Maffei) has been judged barbarous, and of the ancient Gaulish character, mixed with the Runic, only because it contains some small letters, not common upon marbles. Notwithstanding, John Christopher Harenberg considers this epitaph of Gordian as sufficiently conformable to the writing of the Germans. He even quotes an ancient interpreter of Cæsar, to prove the use of the Greek letters among the Gauls and the Germans; but as he founds his reasoning upon Druids being common to both nations, he is expressly contradicted by Cæsar, who says that the Germans had no Druids."

Thus Mongez.

There is a manifest singularity in the adoption of Greek characters, with an utter neglect of the language; and there is a great conformity of figure between the Upsilon-Gothic letters, and those of the Greeks. That the former were invented by Upphas is utterly improbable, whatever may have been affirmed. The learned Hicke (Præfat. Grammat. Anglo-Saxonica) rejoices that his study of the Gothic led him to the knowledge of the Scotch, which nation is undoubtedly Celtic. Cæsar certainly knew nothing of Northern alphabets; and however daring would be such an affirmation, a suspicion cannot help obtruding itself, that he denominated Gothic letters, or similar characters, by the term Greek, because he judged by the eye, and knew nothing of the former. Bernard, in the preface to his Etymologicum Britannicum, says, that the old British tongue *Hungaricum in pluribus et Armeniacum refert*.

The ancient Runes consist of only 16 letters, and, according to Eusebius, the Greeks had no more, until Callistratus of Samos introduced 24, in the 2d year of the 94th Olympiad, 403 years A. C. It is certain that the Sun, or Sol, of the oldest Runes, answering to S (and Z, from broad pronunciation, still common among rusticks), is of the same form as the Greek episemon, and that the Gothic

F for Φ appears upon the coins of the Falisci, a people of Magna Græcia. It is certain, too, that in the manuscripts of Philodemus, found at Herculaneum, as well as upon the most ancient coins of Caulonia, the Greek alpha, delta, and lambda, are precisely similar to the A, D, and L, of the Gothic alphabet. Researches of this kind are not in the immediate line of reading of the Writer of this Essay; and he merely mentions this as some support of a *suspicion*, that Cæsar confounded Northern characters with those of the Greeks.

Against this hypothesis is to be adduced the Gaulish practice, conformable to the Greek, before-mentioned, respecting the V consonant: but who knows what the colonists of Marseilles introduced? and, though the inventors of alphabets are specifically named, who can give credit to such assertions? There appear, however, to be two distinct original conformations of letters, the Oriental undulatory form of the Arabic, &c. consisting of simple lines and curves, perhaps indebted to writing with a reed, and the angular form better adapted to the style, and wood, stone, or waxen tablet: one is, moderately speaking, writing; the other, drawing; but the tediousness of the latter naturally produces a different alphabet for cursive use.

In short, as the Gaulish alphabet consisted of Greek letters intermixed with Runes, this is precisely the character of the Gothic, ascribed to Ulphilas; and therefore it is a justifiable inference, that at least one *Celtic alphabet* was either what is now called the Ulphilas-Gothic, or one very similar.

As to the identity of religion, manners, &c. in Gaul, and various nations of Britain, it need not be proved; and from the Gothic, Hicckes deduces all the other Northern languages. The same writer informs us (Catal. Libror. Septentrional. p. 133.) that the Goths had a whole Bible, in the same language as they used in the days of Ovid, and in the characters of Ulphilas, which circumstance, notwithstanding the authorities of Socrates and Sozomen, who make him the inventor, certainly invalidates his claim. The authors of the Nouvelle Diplomatique also observe, that this, or a

similar alphabet, attached to various Northern nations.

The candid Reader will consider the hypothesis of this Essay as a *suspicion* only, upon a very obscure subject: but it is vindicated by a similar instance in that high authority Wormius, who thinks that the letters, called *Greek*, added by Chilperick to the Francic alphabet, were not Greek, but Runic, i. e. Gothic. See Duncange, v. *Alyrunna*. It is possible that the term *Greek* was a loose appellation applied to letters of a certain form.

It is, to conclude, perhaps scarcely necessary to notice, that the Gaulish and British languages were the same, as Boxhorn and other writers have taken pains to shew.

MR. URBAN, April 6.

FAIRS, both fixed and moveable, prove, undoubtedly, convenient and useful throughout the country, as they afford an opportunity for the sale of cattle, and supplying the community with articles of hardware and domestic merchandizes, although, if strictly examined, many objections might be urged against them, as prejudicial to the morals of the lower orders. To the philanthropist, who never wanders from the Capital, the name of a Fair presents to view a scene of idleness and vicious debauchery; for the regular markets of London have long since superseded the local utility of such institutions; and when held, the leading use (if any) is to disperse toys and gingerbread among children, exhibit the shallow tricks of jugglers, idle seats of rope-dancers, with other useless but wonderful sights, and to fill the pockets of itinerant showmen. These razzes seem resorted to as novel and cheap; for the frequenters, who often can afford obtaining better entertainment, never calculate that similar sights, on an enlarged and more perfect scale, are rightly to be seen at some of our theatres or amphitheatres. Indeed the gratification seems chiefly derived from being at the Fair, and much of the fun certainly arises from surmounting the inconvenience of the scaffolding round the booths, and ridiculing the imperfections of every exhibition. Our comedians, whose farcical humour would insure over-

are no longer
 need to become the associates of
 Jack-pudding, or find it necessary to
 possess "the best booth in the fair:"
 nor can it easily be believed, that
 when custom allowed Noakes, Pin-
 kethman, Doggett, and others of that
 cast, to display their versatile talents
 and buffoonery at such places, that
 the successive crowds were satisfied
 with short and shallow pageants, or
 drolls, similar to those now commonly
 presented.

Did such scenes of bustle and hi-
 larity serve but to ease the youthful
 class of the long-preserved sixpence
 for a gaudy toy, or only invite the
 industrious mechanick to waste a few
 hours, in order to continue an esta-
 blished holiday, the evil were of little
 moment; but a Fair in an overflow-
 ing Metropolis, or any where near the
 suburbs, presents too much oppor-
 tunity for dissipation, and the mid-
 night orgies uniformly combine in-
 toxication, theft, seduction, brawls,
 and riots.

To this circumstance must be at-
 tributed the judicious suppression of
 two out of the three popular Fairs
 held aforetime in London. They
 consisted of Bartholomew Fair, South-
 wark or Lady Fair, and May Fair.
 Of these, the most antient and hard-
 est to be suppressed, though univer-
 sally condemned, is that held yearly
 at Bartholomew-tide, in Smithfield;
 the others have long since been dis-
 continued. The licentiousness of these
 meetings made the Lord Mayor and
 Aldermen reduce Bartholomew and
 Southwark Fairs to three days each,
 as long since as 1694. It is thus an-
 nounced in the Gazette of August the
 2d in that year:

"These are to give notice, that by
 order of the Lord Mayor and Court of
 Aldermen, Bartholomew Fair, held in
 the month of August in West-Smithfield,
 London, will for the future be kept three
 days only, and no longer.

"These are to give notice, that by
 order of the Lord Mayor and Court of
 Aldermen, Lady Fair, held in the month
 of September, in the borough of South-
 wark, will for the future be kept three
 days only, and no longer, viz. the 7th,
 8th, and 9th of the said month."

Bartholomew Fair had probably
 been discountenanced by the Civic
 officers for some time; and to that
 may be attributed the neglect in at-

tending the procession for the pro-
 clamations, as appears by the follow-
 ing account of the opening upon
 Aug. 23, 1682:

"Wednesday last being the Eve of St.
 Bartholomew, the Lord Mayor rode on
 horseback into Smithfield, to proclaim
 that Fair, but was very slenderly at-
 tended, only with two Aldermen and the
 Sheriffs; when in former time 'twas
 usual for the whole Court of Aldermen
 to give their presence. After they had
 performed that ceremony, in their return
 a saucy vintner's servant cried, 'God
 bless the King and the Lord Mayor, but
 a pox on the Sheriffs.' For which being
 seized by some of the Sheriffs' officers,
 he was carried to the Earl of Holland's
 (alias Pi-Powder-court), and there fined
 for his saucy and base language towards
 the Sheriffs."—*True Protestant Mercury*,
 26 Aug. 1682.

Some partial attempt for continu-
 ing the Fair according to the antient
 mode, seems to have occasioned the
 following

"Presentment of the Grand Jury of
 London.

"We, the Grand Inquest sworn to
 inquire for the body of the City of Lon-
 don, at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey,
 London, the 1st of September, 1697.
 Upon complaint of several eminent citi-
 zens and other inhabitants of this City,
 that the continuance of Bartholomew
 Fair longer than three days is contrary
 to the charter of this City; and the per-
 mitting the several obscene plays and
 interludes there is a perverting the first
 design of the said Fair, and an encour-
 agement to all manner of lewdness and
 debauchery, to the great corruption of
 youth, to the dishonour of Almighty
 God, and the scandal of this City, do
 present the same as a great nuisance,
 and humbly pray that all speedy and ef-
 fectual care may be taken to redress
 the same."

To supply any history of Bartholo-
 mew Fair would require a volume.
 Some interesting particulars of South-
 wark Fair may be found in Mr. Nichols's
 "Anecdotes of Hogarth." Of May Fair
 I shall venture to give a few particulars
 of the establishment of the Fair, and
 earlier than those that are supplied
 by a long-valued Correspondent in
 your last Number, p. 228; though
 my recollection does not retain fur-
 ther knowledge of the amusement he
 describes, than occasionally skimming
 tile-heads to make ducks and drakes
 upon the surface of the Ducking-
 pond.

May

May Fair, upon the authority of a tract that will be named presently, "was granted by King James II. under the great seal, in the fourth year of his reign, to Sir John Coell and his heirs for ever, in trust for the Right Honourable Henry Lord Dover and his heirs for ever; to be held in the field called Brookfield, in the parish of St. Martin's, Westminster, to commence on the first day of May, and to continue fifteen days after it yearly for ever, for the sale of all manner of goods and merchandize."

This was preceded by "a grant of two markets every week, made by King Charles II. in the fiveteenth year of his reign, for the sale of live cattle and other goods, in the same place, but no Fair granted."

Leaving these authorities as they occur, I shall proceed to state others, that either show those events did not take place so early as is above stated, or that the projected Market and Fair were not at first popular; and another attempt to proclaim them as new institutions was made to attract public notice.

The following advertisement is from the Gazette of Sept. 24, 1688:

"His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to grant a market for live cattle to be held in Brookfield, near Hyde-Park Corner, on Tuesday and Thursday in every week. The first market-day will be held on the first Thursday, in October next; and afterwards to continue weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays: the Thursday Market to begin at 12 at noon, and the Tuesday Market in the morning for cattle, and the afternoon for horses."

Another from the Gazette, Feb. 28, 1694-5:

"There is a Fair granted to be kept in Brookfield Market-place, near the East Corner of Hyde Park in Middlesex, for all sorts of goods, and the first two days will be for live cattel. The Fair will begin on the first day of May next, and continue till the sixteenth day, and so will be held yearly at the same time and place."

I am not aware that any other announcement appeared in the Gazette. The following is taken from a newspaper of April 1696:

"In Brookfield Market, at the East end of Hyde Park, is a Fair to be kept for 16 days; the first 3 days for leather and live cattle, beginning on the first of May: where those that bring in

leather has their ground this year gratis. This Fair continues yearly at the same time and place, where there is a droll called King William's happy Deliverance and glorious Triumph over his Enemies, or the whole story of the Siege of Namur."

In 1702, the Fair was in high vogue, the amusements were numerous, and among them,

"Her Majesty's Company of Rope-Dancers,

"At Barnes and Finley's Booth, at the lower end of Brookfield Market, over against Mr. Penkethman and Mr. Simpson's, and next to Mrs. Mills and Mr. Bullock's, with as large a Company as they had last Bartholomew Fair, exceed all whatever they have done before.

"Vivat Regina."

Another performance was that

"At Miller's booth in May Fair, the second booth on the right hand coming into the Fair, over against the famous Mr. Barnes the rope-dancer, will be presented an excellent droll, call'd Crispin and Crispiana; or a Shoemaker's a Prince: with the comical humours of Barnaby and the Shoemaker's Wife. With the best machines, singing and dancing, ever yet in the Fair. Where the famous ladder-dancer performs those things upon the ladder never before seen, to the admiration of all men."

About this period, a Proclamation came forth for the encouragement of virtue, and suppressing of vice. This circumstance appears to have excited more than usual vigilance among the peace officers, who took up several prostitutes at the Fair, but had to contend, in the execution of their office, with an enraged mob, and in the contest John Cooper, a constable, was killed. One of the supposed assailants was Thomas Cook, a Gloucestershire butcher and prize-fighter, who was taken up in the following year in Ireland, tried at the Old Bailey for the offence, and having been found guilty, was executed.

The popular ferment was very great; for the advocates of Cook strenuously insisted upon his innocence, and his body was exhibited in some kind of state in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell previous to his interment. The funeral sermons of both Cooper and Cook were published, as appears by the following advertisements:

"On Monday next, will be published, a Sermon preached at the Parish Church of

of St. James's, Westminster, on the 21st of May, 1702, at the funeral of Mr. John Cooper, a constable, who was barbarously murdered at May Fair, in the execution of his office, in suppressing the public disorders there. By Josiah Woodward, D. D. minister of Poplar. Published at the request of the Justices of the Peace, High Constables, and other Officers and Gentlemen that heard it. Sold by D. Brown, without Temple Bar, and E. Evans, near the Blue-boot in Piccadilly."—*Postman*, June 6, 1702.

"Whereas Jeremiah Wilkins, in Whitefriars, and John Bradford, in Little Britain, have both of them presumed to reprint my Sermon preach'd at the funeral of Thomas Cook, wherein they have not only made divers mistakes, but left out even one whole general head, besides several particulars, by which I am greatly injured, the printer defrauded of her just rights, and the publick imposed upon: I do hereby declare, that I am in no wise concerned in the publishing any of those false and counterfeit copies (though one of them is said to be printed for the Author), and that I did never order any person whatsoever to print the same but Elizabeth Mallet, next the King's Arms, near Fleet Bridge, where the only true Sermon is to be bought, price 3d. Witness my hand this 23d of August, 1703, Paul Lorrain, Ordinary of Newgate."—*Postman*, August 24, 1703.

The Muse of Grub-street put forth a broadside, as

"An excellent new copy of verses, being the sorrowful lamentation of Mrs. Cooke, for the loss of her husband Thomas Cooke, the famous butcher of Gloucester, who was executed at Tyburn on Wednesday, the 11th of August, 1703. To the tune of—*Forgive me if your looks I thought.*"

At the October Sessions, 1703, Wm. Wallis, a serjeant in the Guards, received sentence of death for the same offence, and was believed to have been the principal offender.

This unfortunate rencontre, and the severity of justice with which it was succeeded, did not restrain the licentiousness of the Fair. There was a presentment from the Grand Jury of Westminster in November 1708, representing as "a public nuisance and inconvenience, the yearly riotous and tumultuous assembly in a place called *Brook-field.*" Another presentment in December following, by the Grand Jury of Middlesex, as "a public nuisance, very dangerous to her Majes-

ty's royal person, and an occasion of many breaches of the peace, and the great corruption and debauchery of divers of her subjects," &c. Two others by the Westminster Grand Jury, in January and February 1708-9, to the same effect, and stating in the last, "that a Fair of the like nature, near the said place, came to that intolerable height of lewdness and disorder, in the reign of King Charles II. that his Majesty, many years before his demise, suppressed the same, which, however, had revived again by another name." And the Court was prayed to "represent this matter to her Majesty, that she might be graciously pleased to suppress the said Fair, as a nursery of vice and atheism." These presentments were followed at the ensuing May by a royal Proclamation, strictly enjoining the proprietors and owners of the Fair not to permit any booths or stalls to be erected while the Fair should be holden, for any plays, shews, gaming, music-meetings, or other disorderly assemblies.—There remains to notice the pamphlet already alluded to, which is entitled "Reasons for suppressing the yearly Fair in Brook-field, Westminster, commonly called May Fair: recommended to the consideration of all persons of honour and virtue. London, printed in the year 1709." October.

It has lately been rumoured, that the whole site of the Market is intended to be formed into a square, with a suitable entrance from Piccadilly.

Eu. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, March 11.

IF Mr. Walters (p. 14) will take the trouble to look into Decker's "Gull's Hornbook," lately republished, he will see, at p. 106, that the grave of Sir Philip Sidney remained for years without any record whatever; and that at last, what Decker, and Collins, in his *Lives of the Sidneys*, p. 108, call "his brief Epitaph," was printed on a board only—a sort of *votiva tabula*, like Shakspeare's Lazarus in the painted cloth. It is to be found too in Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*, edit. 1631; not in the right place, but among the *Kentish Monuments*, at p. 321. So that Mr. Pennant had reason for what he has said.

M. GREEN.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Bonby near Brigg, Lincolnshire, March 2.*

A PAMPHLET has been lately published, intitled "An Enquiry into the effect of Baptism, according to the sense of Scripture and the Church of England." A very few days have elapsed since I read this extraordinary performance; and, as I cannot find that any notice has been hitherto taken of it, I venture to send you the following remarks, the truth of which must, I think, be obvious to all who will give the treatise an attentive perusal. I should first state, that the Author, upon the face of the work, is "the Rev. John Scott, Vicar of North Ferriby, and a Lecturer of the Holy Trinity Church at Hull"—a minister of considerable usefulness (as I hear, and am willing to believe), and certainly of no mean abilities, which, however, I cannot but think have, in the present instance, been employed in defending an error.

The pamphlet professes to be written in answer to two tracts of the Rev. Dr. Mant, sent round last year by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to her members, in order "to convey correct notions of regeneration and conversion."—These tracts, Mr. Scott conceives, so little answer the purpose for which they were circulated, that their contents indicate the writer to have been grossly ignorant of the subject which he has endeavoured to explain (*Enquiry, &c.* p. 11.) Nor is this all; the moral tendency of them is asserted to be of "the worst possible kind;" they are said to be "contrary to the real doctrines of the Church of England, and to the truth of the Gospel of Christ." A heavy charge, Mr. Urban, and one in which not only Dr. Mant, but all those likewise who speak Dr. Mant's language, are, of necessity, involved.

Now as I apprehend (without meaning to beg the question) that in this number are included the majority of Christian Fathers and such Ecclesiastical Writers as lived nearest to the time of the Apostles, it is highly necessary that the true state of the matter in dispute should be made to appear; and, in order to compass this end, I shall exhibit, under one separate view, the sentiments of each

party, of Dr. Mant, and his opponent. Having done this, I shall give the substance of my reflections upon them, and then leave it to your Readers to decide who is in the right, and who in the wrong.

The subject discussed is that of Baptismal Regeneration, an important point under every view which may be taken of it. It is not, in this instance at least, a dispute about words, though such, I am convinced, it has often been: the nature of regeneration, involving the propriety of the term, is inquired into. Dr. Mant esteems it to be one thing, Mr. Scott another. The effect of baptism, as laid down by the former, is flatly denied by the latter. Independently, therefore, of the cause of Truth, the Christian Church is interested in the decision of this matter, when she holds two of her members, who profess to hold the same communion, directly differing as to the nature and efficacy of an ordinance, concerning which they, at least, ought to be unanimous in opinion. . . . the . . . many other reasons, I think the question here agitated by no means of a trifling nature; and though an enemy to controversy, where it can safely be avoided, must agree with Episcopius, when, speaking of the Sacraments, he says, "*Interest Republice Christiane de sacris hisce ritibus aut nimum, aut nimis parum tribuatur* *."

In exhibiting the sentiments of each party on the point in question, I shall begin with Dr. Mant. He supposes Baptism to be "a new birth, by which we enter into the new world, the new creation, the blessings and spiritualities of the kingdom." He supposes "supernatural grace to be conferred," at the time of baptism, "through the instrumentality of water, and by the agency of the Holy Ghost." He thinks, with Jeremy Taylor, that, when we are baptized, "a new principle is put into us," which, besides our soul and body, is a principle of action; and that, by the Sacrament of Baptism, "we are made Christians, and are born anew of water and the Holy Spirit." He "maintains the regenerating efficacy

* Apolog. pro. Confess. Remonstrant. cap. 23. p. 232. vol. II.

of baptism to those who "die before they commit actual sin." He contends, "that baptism is the vehicle of regeneration," that "its outward washing is attended by the sanctification of the Spirit," and "that no other than baptismal regeneration is possible in this world." He speaks of baptism as "*entitling* us to eternal life;" of its being "the vehicle of salvation," and as "ordained by Christ himself with a promise of salvation annexed to its legitimate administration." These, Mr. Urban, are, I think, the principal terms in which Dr. Mant speaks of Baptism: I have not, perhaps, included every expression; but the substance of his opinions, on this subject, is certainly to be found in the quotations I have just made. Now for Mr. Scott.—He "considers the term regeneration as equivalent, or *nearly so*, to other scriptural phrases, such as the 'quickening of those who were dead in trespasses and sins,' 'a new heart,' 'a new creature,' and the like. The necessity of this change," he continues, "is laid in the corruption and depravity of human nature, which are such as to make a moral renovation of the whole man indispensable to his seeing the kingdom of God, whether our Lord meant, and whether we are to describe this change by the term regeneration, or not. The effect of it is to turn man from sin to God and holiness. *Before* the commencement of that 'sanctification of the Spirit,' which must restore us to the image of God. The Holy Spirit of God is the author of the change; the word of God the *ordinary* means of effecting it." Mr. Scott considers baptism as the "sign of regeneration," as a "pledge of it to those who receive baptism rightly," and also as a means by which the blessing *may* be conveyed, in answer to the devout prayers of the several parties concerned in the administration and reception of this sacrament." He considers it a misapplication of terms, in all cases, to say that baptism *entitles* us to eternal life." In his opinion, "Christ and his obedience unto death in our behalf, embraced by a living faith, constitute our only *title* to heaven. (Enquiry, pp. 16 & 17.) "With respect to persons come to years of discretion," Mr. Scott thinks that the external act of baptism,

apart from right dispositions in the receiver, does no more than admit to external privileges. God *may* indeed make the administration of baptism the means of quickening the soul, that came to it dead in trespasses and sins; but this is a more sudden conversion than we are, in ordinary cases, warranted to expect." "In those who receive baptism rightly," Mr. Scott believes, "the inward blessing, communicated to them, to be the confirmation of faith and increase of grace already received. Regeneration, strictly taken, in the sense of 'the infusion of a new principle,' or 'the first disposition towards future newness of life,' cannot be received by these persons in baptism, for they already have it, before they are baptized. Baptism," in Mr. Scott's opinion, "represents sanctification; is the outward and visible attestation of it, which is given by the Church, and ratified in heaven, *when given to a proper subject.*" "With respect to infants" (and this part of Mr. Scott's creed is very important), "baptism," he says, "admits them into the visible Church, and so far is certainly a relative sanctification or regeneration of them. But as to their regeneration, in a higher sense of the word, this, like that of adults, can be declared of them only hypothetically. In the one case, sincerity in the professions made, and in the other, a disposition to fulfil their baptismal vow, as they become capable of doing it, must be assumed as the basis of the declaration. The event of their conduct must determine, both in one case and the other, whether the persons baptized have received 'the sanctification of the Spirit,' 'a new principle of life and action,' or not." (Enquiry, pp. 229, 230, & 232.) And, in page 128, Mr. Scott "concludes, without fear of refutation, that it is *not* by baptism *only*, in the judgment of the Church of England, that a man can be born of water and the Spirit, in our Lord's sense of the words."

The above, Mr. Urban, are the sentiments of Mr. Scott respecting Baptism, Regeneration, and the connexion which exists between the two: here, likewise, I wish it to be understood that I have by no means included every expression he has used
relative

relative to these subjects; but I have, to the best of my knowledge, added such quotations from his publication, as may clearly indicate his opinion on the points alluded to: I will now proceed to my remarks on the statements of both gentlemen.

And, in the first place, it is very evident that Dr. Mant speaks of regeneration as effected by baptism. He means, as I gather from his words, by regeneration a change of state, as well as the conferring of a new principle—a translation from a state of wrath to a state of grace. This last is the proper sense of the word ‘regeneration,’ that is, the sense which the original word, *μετενοεω*, bore among the ancient Christian writers: Justin Martyr*, Ireæus†, and Clements of Alexandria‡, not only use the term as signifying a change of state, but, which is of great consequence in the present argument, also apply its meaning to water baptism. Many other testimonies, to the same purpose, may be found in Wall’s History of Infant Baptism, a work which I recommend to Mr. Scott’s attentive perusal.

Dr. Mant supposes supernatural grace to be conveyed at the time of baptism; but I do not find that he any where asserts its being conveyed in baptism exclusively, or for the first time. He indeed confines regeneration, *as a change of state*, to baptism, and in this he is undoubtedly correct; but he no where says what his opponent, in many parts of his work, supposes him to say, *viz.* that a man comes to baptism impenitent, “dead in trespasses and sins,” and *immediately after being baptized becomes, at once, entirely changed as to his nature and habits.* The principle of life, infused into persons at the time of their baptism is new, *quoad regenerationem*, though it is preceded, in some measure, by renovation. It by no means, however, follows that this principle will necessarily remain permanent. It is offered, and put, in a certain degree, into the soul; but its length of duration, like ordinary grace, must depend on the subsequent conduct of the person to whom it is accorded. This view of the sub-

ject, if correct, clearly shows the fallacy of that mode of arguing so frequently adopted by the impugnors of baptismal regeneration. “It is asserted,” say they, “that baptism, when rightly administered, always regenerates us, that it ever conveys spiritual grace; but some persons, who have been baptized, are not regenerate (they mean converted); some are destitute of spiritual grace, and therefore baptism does not always convey these blessings.” The mistake here arises from supposing that what was conveyed at the time of baptism must continue, independent of the life and conduct of the person baptized; whereas, although “the ‘sanctification of the Spirit’ attends the outward washing at the time of performing the ceremony,” it may, and will, afterwards cease, and be withdrawn, upon the commission of wilful sin.”

When Dr. Mant contends for baptism being the “vehicle of salvation,” he takes, I suppose, for his ground of assertion those texts, in which the instrumentality of water is more directly spoken of; and these are, Titus iii. 5. and Acts xxii. 16. I will briefly consider these and other of his Scripture authorities, together with Mr. Scott’s explanation of them.

On John iii. 5. Mr. Scott remarks, “it is not very conceivable how water, literally taken, being applied to the body, should be instrumental to the regeneration of the soul.” This is not exactly a fair representation of the matter: neither the text, nor Dr. Mant, says that water, *taken separately*, regenerates us *proprio viribus*: on the contrary, his words are, “supernatural grace is conferred *through* the instrumentality of water, and *by* the agency of the Holy Ghost.” The baptismal water is not itself regeneration; it conveys that privilege, but not in the way which the Donatists maintained it did, *viz.* “*ex fide et devotione ministris*,” nor in that which some of the Papists upheld, *viz.* *ex opere operanti*: it is the secondary cause of regeneration; the mere vehicle thro’ which the Holy Spirit primarily operates. Mr. Scott seems to think that had the expression “born again,” or new birth, familiarly applied to baptism in the days of our Saviour, Nicodemus would not have manifested such surprize, when admonished of its

* Second Apol. pp 93, 94.

† Lib 1. cap. 18; lib. 2. cap. 39; lib. 2. cap. 39.

‡ Pæd. lib. 1. cap. 6. p. 93.

its necessity. But did not this chief ruler manifest an equal degree of surprise, when the doctrine of spiritual regeneration, in Mr. Scott's sense (admitting that to be our Saviour's sense also) was insisted on? To our Lord's subsequent declarations concerning the difference between the flesh and the spirit, and concerning the manner of the Spirit's operation, Nicodemus replied, "How can these things be?" Mr. Scott himself remarks that it was strange he should not recognize the necessity of being born again, since that necessity was so easily deducible from the Scriptures of the Old Testament. It was so; and it was equally strange that he should have so grossly misinterpreted the expression which our Lord used, when, *nothing*, *is* more certain than that it was at that period in common use, as applied to baptism. The learned Selden *, Wall †, and Vitringa ‡, to mention no more, have demonstrated this, and the fact stands clearly recorded. It should also be remembered that our Lord was addressing a Pharisee, one of a sect which despised water-baptism (I mean that administered by John); Christ, therefore, knowing the prejudices Nicodemus entertained, charitably intimated to him, in the strongest language, the necessity of complying with the ordinance, he was about to establish, in all its parts.

WILLIAM HILDYARD.

(To be continued.)

DANIEL, *Chap. XI. Verses 35, 36, &c.*

"And some of them of understanding shall fall to try them, and to purge them to make them white, even to the time of the end."

"And the King shall do according to his will," &c. &c.

THE Eleventh Chapter of the Book of Daniel is the most singular and extraordinary that is to be met with in the whole compass of the Prophetic Writings. It gives a kind of grand outline of the History of the most remarkable Nations of the Earth, from the time when it was written, to the end of the World, at least to the end of the present state of it, which there is every reason to

think is now fast approaching, and which will be succeeded by that great change and improvement in it, when "all the Kingdoms of the Earth shall become (in a literal and perfect sense) the Kingdoms of the Lord, and of his Christ."

Daniel tells us, that he wrote this part of his Prophecy in the first year of Darius the Mede, who was the destroyer of the Babylonish Empire and the founder of that which was afterwards called the Persian. It was therefore written at least two thousand three hundred years ago. The Prophecy commences with the future fortunes of this New Empire, and continues to its destruction by Alexander the Great, whose History, and of the division of his dominions among four of his Captains, and of the chief events which happened to two of these his successors, occupies the larger part of it. It then brings us acquainted with the Romans, who were "to pollute the sanctuary of strength, to take away the daily sacrifice, and place the abomination that maketh desolate," *i. e.* to destroy Jerusalem and its Temple. And at that time, there were to be men of understanding, who should "instruct many, but should fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil many days." By these men, there can be no doubt, are meant the Christians, who answer so exactly to the description. "Now when they fall, they shall be holpen with a little help," which has been interpreted to mean the Establishment of Christianity under Constantine; and it is called "a little help," because, though the Church was hereby delivered from the persecutions of its heathen enemies, it in a short time suffered in an equal degree from the fallings out and contentions of those who were its friends. So far this Prophecy has been shewn by different Interpreters to be most literally and exactly fulfilled; and it is the intention of the present Inquiry to prove, that the same is true with respect to the remainder of it.

There can be no doubt, that the King, the description of whom occupies the nine last verses of this chapter, is the very same character, who is mentioned in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, under the title of the "Man of Sin, the Son of Perdition," because the Apostle describes the latter in the very words of the Prophet.

* De Jur. Nat. & Gent. lib. ii. cap. 2 & 4.

† Hist. Infant Bapt. introd. p. 95.

‡ Observ. Sacr. lib. ii. ch. 6. p. 322.

Prophet. And if this is admitted, we shall see good reason to suppose, that the "falling of the Men of Understanding" spoken of in the verse before, is the "falling away" mentioned also by the Apostle, as preceding, and indeed introducing, "the Man of Sin." This connexion, however, could not be known with certainty till the fulfilment of the Prophecy had taken place. And therefore this "falling of the Men of Understanding" has been thought to mean the same in its kind with that of verse 33, and consequently to allude to the cruel persecutions exercised by the Church of Rome. But in this place, the falling of these men is shown to be intended to be for the benefit of the whole body of Christians, "to try them, to purge them, and make them white." Some Christians were to be permitted by God to renounce their religion, that the great blessing it is to mankind might be made so plain and evident, that those who should survive the miseries of the sad experiment might be fully and entirely convinced of its real value and importance, so as to make it the sole rule and guide of all their actions. The very extraordinary treaty announced as concluded between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, may be considered as a kind of dawning of those better days, which the present state of the world gives room to expect to be at no very great distance. I need add nothing to what I have said in proof of this apostacy having taken place in the late eventful times.

"The King" determines this Man of Sin to be some King or Kingdom, "shall do according to his will." The same is said of others, but particularly of the Ram (chap. viii.) where it is explained to mean, that "no beast might stand before him, nor was there any that could deliver out of his hand." "He shall exalt himself above every God," &c. (I have had occasion to shew) declares his impiety with regard to God, and his domineering arrogance with respect to mankind. "In his estate he shall honour the God of Forces;" and we have seen a whole Nation formed into soldiers, and nothing thought of or attended to but war. "A God whom his fathers knew not, shall he honour with gold and silver and with

precious stones." Here we seem to find the French Emperor, a kind of Governor, or God, whom their fathers knew not, on whom the Nation lavished their wealth without objection, and without bounds. "And thus shall he do in most strong holds with a strange God," &c. The French were not contented with setting an Usurper on the throne of their own Nation, but they did the same in other countries, by appointing kings over them. Thus they "divided the lands (or earth) for gain." By this means they obtained power over all the neighbouring nations, to their own great advantage. "At the time of the end the king of the South shall push at him, and the king of the North," &c. Interpreters have by no means agreed, as to what time is here meant by "the Time of the End." But we have most happily found, that it intended that Time, when God should please to put an End to that dreadful Power, which he had permitted to be so long a scourge to all the nations of Christendom. By "the king of the South" we may believe to be meant Spain, the most southerly of all the kingdoms of Europe, and where the power of the Tyrant first met with successful resistance. This king might be said only "to push at him," as the Spanish armies did not pass far beyond their own frontiers. By "the king of the North" we cannot doubt must be intended Russia, whose mode of warfare so exactly answered to the power of Nature, to which it is here compared. A whirlwind is one of the most powerful and destructive of Nature's works. It levels and destroys whatever stands in its course. Exactly similar were the effects of the Russian armies during the whole of the Retreat of the French from Moscow; and this brought the French Empire into that state which has ended in its destruction.

From this general view of the nature and end of this Monster, the Prophecy proceeds to state some particular matters which would take place in the course of its progress; but the events have proved, that these things were not to follow what was foretold of the kings of the North and South, nor yet in regular succession with respect to each other, which does not seem compatible with

with the necessary obscurity of Prophecy.

"He shall enter into the glorious land," by which we can scarce doubt, that the Prophet meant his own country, Judea. And it has been so considered by all writers upon this subject. And thus we have seen come to pass. The siege of Acre made the expedition into Palestine a very remarkable circumstance of the late war. From this almost defenceless town the French army met with such opposition as obliged it to make a most disgraceful retreat out of a country which it had invaded in so unworthy a manner. Nor was it able to penetrate beyond the limits of this country. "Edom and Moab and the chief of the children of Ammon," &c. &c. the immediately neighbouring countries East of Judea, "escaped out of his hand." "The plains of Nazareth," Sir Sydney Smith tells us in his dispatches, "was the boundary of Buonaparte's career."

"The land of Egypt shall not escape. He shall have power over the treasures of gold and silver," &c. The invasion of Egypt was a very unexpected event. France and Turkey were in peace, when a vast armament was fitted out by the former country, which entered Egypt, and soon obtained entire possession of the chief places in it. All the "precious things" of it came thus actually into the power of these merciless invaders.

Many things took place between this invasion of Egypt, and the events next taken notice of in the Prophecy; for the tidings from the North and East, which are represented as troubling this king, were, we have reason to believe, the preparations for war made by the Russians. For it was on this occasion that he "went forth with great fury, to destroy and utterly to take away many." He got together such an army as had never been known in any modern wars, containing not less than half a million of soldiers. And he most truly did "make away many." For of this great army he lost more than 400,000 men; and we may believe, from the severe battles fought in his way to Moscow, and in his retreat from thence, that the Russians must have lost at least half that number.

But still he was to make one effort more, and plant the tabernacles, or

tents of his camp, "between the seas, in the glorious Holy Mountain." And we know, that all the last battles were fought in France, a country whose situation answers to the description here given, being surrounded on three sides of it by the Ocean. And it lies also in the midst of the Christian world, which seems to be meant by the "glorious holy mountain." Nor is this a new opinion: "Holy Mountain" is often used by the Prophet to denote the Christian Church, W. Lowth observes on Ezekiel xvii. 23.

The last mark, which was to distinguish this extraordinary being, is, "that he shall come to his end, and none shall help him." And this has been as exactly fulfilled with respect to the French Empire, as all the former parts of the Prophecy. France was left alone in the fatal contest, without the assistance of one helping hand of all her former connexions; nor has the late short revival of these troubles made any alteration in this point, as to the termination of them.

Let no one think this a mere question of vain curiosity. It is certainly a matter of the greatest importance to us of this Nation in particular, lest, ignorant of our great deliverance, we fail in giving due glory to the God of Heaven, who, in our favour, has so clearly manifested his power over this plague.

T. R.

MR. URBAN,

March 3.

I HOPE to be excused for differing from T. R. in his new interpretation of 2 Th. ii. 3. I am inclined wholly to deny its allusion either to the Empire of France in general, or to the late Ruler of that kingdom, and to adhere to the original meaning.

In former editions of the New Testament, the words "that day shall not come" were inserted in italics; and though I mention this by the way, as the most fair mode adopted in the received version, regretting that it should ever have been altered, yet I do not see how in either mode the sense of the whole passage is changed or affected by it, and therefore I proceed to examine it without any allusion to this fact.

1. It is not in any wise probable that St. Paul, when preaching the gospel to the converts of Thessalonica, should

should advert to the French Revolution, when a more wonderful revolution was to be revealed, that should awaken the Spirit of Truth, which was to lie in darkness for 1260 years—when the Man of Sin should be revealed, who had “exalted himself above all that is called God—and who sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God.”—This revolution will affect all Europe, and the Nations of the world, wherein this Man’s doctrine has been delivered, and has influenced and spread the spirit of those “lying wonders” which have deceived the world. The interpretation of this passage to the Church of Rome has been very ably given by Bp. Newton (2 Proph. 366.) However it may be acknowledged, that France was sunk in Infidelity during a long period previous to its Revolution in 1789, which was most flagrantly manifested during that reign which gave encouragement and effect to those principles; still there is no part of that Infidelity, or its consequences, which can be assimilated with the prophecy contained in the above passage and its correspondents in St. John’s extraordinary book of the Revelations. In chronological order, by which alone we are enabled to interpret and apply, and to bring the testimony of Prophecy to the Spirit of Truth, we do not learn any part of this event to accord with that which applies to the “Man of Sin, who sitting in the temple of God, shewed himself that he was God.” Infidelity denied the being of God—denied a future state, denied a moral superintendence of God!—That this was the fact in France, every one well knows—there was not a philosophical man in all its districts who did not openly avow this doctrine, and make it part of his boast in conversation, whenever an opportunity offered. How then do these words apply to France? The temple of God they shunned, and converted into a den of robbers—they never assumed the name and character of *Him* whom they denied. This inconsistency is too obvious to need further notice. Napoleon, who followed the Brissotines and the Robespierres of that sanguinary deluge, never took his seat in *that temple*, nor shewed himself that he was God; for he raised himself upon a temporal rather

than a spiritual throne; he converted every pious impression into scoff or superstition, and the churches and offices of religion into barracks and arsenals, and their revenues into public services! He never offered pardon to sinners; for he encouraged the new school of prospective ambition and selfish power, and taught his people to scoff at the weakness of retrospective examination of their own hearts and motives;—that there was no need of seeking for pardon, for there could be no sin; inasmuch as there was no power against which sin could be committed. He assumed for himself no name by which he could be said to be called God; and though he commanded the forced obedience of the Pope to set the crown of France upon his head, yet this was more because he had subdued the Pope as a reigning power; who had in former ages given sanction to princes, and he had no other that would sanction him, than because of any holy or religious unction at his coronation on which either himself or his people would rely!—And in his subsequent assumption of the Iron Crown of Lombardy found at Milan, he deemed no one so high, and therefore so fit to place that upon his head, as *himself*, the successor of Charlemagne.

These acts of self-vanity and ambitious pride are the parts of a Man of Sin, but ~~they are not the qualifications to which the Apostle seems to allude.~~ They can only allude to him whose reign has been limited to 1260 years, beginning with that corruption of his priesthood when he became a temporal prince under Phocas in A. D. 606, coeval with the deceiver Mahomet, whose fortunes are to fall together, in the nearly approaching period, when the waters of the Euphrates shall be dried up: A. D. 1866 to which nearly approaching period a busy world seems to take no heed. Then will appear the most wonderful manifestation of the great and everlasting truth of God’s holy word, when both these errors shall come to an end, and men shall learn war no more, but righteousness and peace shall embrace each other! Then it will clearly appear who this “Man of Sin” has been—he that called himself by a title fit to be ascribed to God alone—“Holiness;”—he that receives

receives homage of man as mortal and frail as himself—he that presumes to remit sins, and to grant indulgence upon pecuniary terms—he that once commanded the spirit of kings, and attempted to put all things under his feet—he who commanded prostrate crowds of deluded votaries to fall down before him, and to spread their garments in his way—who deceived the weak multitude by "lying wonders," of liquefactions, relics, and palls—who raised his dominion upon ceremonies which he made essential to salvation, and relieved the consciences of men by the repetition of words, the counting of beads, and pecuniary fines!—These "overflowings of ungodliness" might well have made any man afraid but the Man of Sin—but he nevertheless has pursued his course undaunted, and still, notwithstanding some mortal vicissitudes, perseveres even unto his end which approaches—although the sons of this father, self-called "Holy," daily fall away—for who is God but the Lord, or who hath any strength except our God? (Ps. xviii. 31.)

I shall now leave it, Sir, to your usual intelligence, whether T. R.'s new Interpretation is consistent with the Apostolic words. Indeed, it must appear to most theological readers of the present day, that peculiar caution is needful before any new Interpretations of Scripture are adopted. ~~It is~~ ^{It} prevails, of consulting Interpreters and Commentators, and philosophical essays, rather than the Scriptures themselves, which best explain their own meaning—by which means we abound in more error than knowledge, more scepticism than truth, more disputation than judgment. A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

April 9.

PALATINUS may well say, "Never were sacred and profane subjects so mingled as at present;" (p. 292.) He instances a Concert: I will instance those public concerts the *Oratorios*, which are allowed to be performed on the Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, when plays are forbidden, and when every thing but what is sacred is intended to be forbidden. The following pieces preceded each other in the advertisement which I copy from a morning paper

of the *Oratorio* (as it is called) at Covent Garden on the 29th of March.

1. "I know that my Redeemer liveth"
2. "Hush, ye pretty warbling quire—
Your thrilling strains
Awake my pains,
And kindle fierce desire"
3. "The flocks shall leave the mountains."
4. "The people that walked in darkness."
5. "O ruddier than the cherry,
O sweeter than the berry,
O nymph more bright
Than moonshine night,
Or kidlings blithe and merry."
6. "Comfort ye my people, saith your God."

Love in her eyes sits playing,
And kindles soft desire."

8. "Is there a heart?"

9. Hallelujah. Chorus.

10. "Oh! the pleasures of the plain."

If a profane love-story, like "Acton and Galatea," is suffered at all during this solemn season, it should be performed entire and by itself; but that such a mixture as I have pointed out above, of parts of that story with portions of the most sublime of our *Oratorios*, the *Messiah*, should be endured, is strange indeed. Some of your Correspondents, who have time and talents, will probably enlarge upon the subject. I merely state the fact, and invite attention to it. M.R.

Mr. URBAN,

April 16.

THE following philological trifles may perhaps amuse your Readers. I copy it from the portfolio of an eminent scholar.

"*ANTIQUE*.] *Old*, *ancient*, and *antique*, heighten the sense of one another. A fashion is *old* when it ceases to be followed; it is *ancient* when the use of it is entirely laid aside; and it is *antique* when it has been a long time *ancient*. What is *recent* is not *old*, what is *new* is not *ancient*, and what is *modern* is not *antique*. *Oldness* refers to age; *ancientness* to families; and *antiquity* to things that have existed in times far remote from those in which we live."

From the same source I copy the following memorandum.

"To write to Alnwick for a transcript of the Latin inscription on the monument of Dr. Alexander Bayne in that church, with an account of the fashion of the monument, and the best intelligence he can get of it, and him. In his way to Bath from Edinburgh, when he was much reduced, he was in such high spirits that

that he got out of his carriage a little before he came into the town, and walked, and sung for some way, but making a slip upon the stairs, as he went to bed in the Angel Inn at Aluwick, he instantly expired, and was there interred, and an elegant monument was erected to his memory in the church, by his daughter or daughters, who, if I remember right, accompanied him, and are represented in sorrowful attitudes on the monument."

Perhaps some of your Correspondents in the North may favour you with a copy of the Inscription.

When did Sir T. Gatehouse die? He was knighted in 1762.

Yours, &c. A DELVER.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 15.
THE Friends of Justice and Humanity should, at the present crisis, be most specially and vigilantly on their guard, against the arts which a powerful Party in this Country are now actually employing, to create in the public mind a prejudice hostile to the cause of the Abolition of that hellish traffick, the *Slave Trade*. The press teems with pamphlets, and the newspapers with paragraphs, filled with garbled statements, misrepresentations of facts, and abuse of individuals, who have taken a forward part in the promotion of that sacred cause. The object of these pamphlets and paragraphs is sufficiently obvious. It is to perpetuate, without abatement, all the dreadful enormities of our Colonial bondage; and perhaps ultimately to renew the African Slave Trade. It is of the highest importance to the cause of Justice and Humanity, that these enormities should be *universally* known, and the arts exposed by which it is now attempted to uphold them. SIERRA LEONE!

P. S. It is perhaps very questionable whether the Slave Trade is not actually carried on to nearly an equal extent as ever by British Capital!! notwithstanding the Acts of the Legislature, and the vigilance of the Government, to the contrary.

MR. URBAN, April 3.
IT is almost needless, I trust, to say with what great pleasure I read the account of your Correspondent P. E. in p. 210. Most happy am I to read that Government (the Board of Admiralty) have directed their at-

tention towards the means of safety in small craft, necessarily used in Shipping. Whatever the plan be they have thought fit to adopt, I am persuaded the most material benefit may be derived by making small craft more safe than common open boats, not only in the preservation of many valuable lives, but in the encouragement of all services connected with the sea and shipping. I feel very happy that my letter, which you so kindly inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, has produced the communication of a Correspondent who seems interested in the subject; and still more happy should I be, if your Correspondent P. E. would favour us with a draft of the boat he alludes to, and the necessary particulars of the construction; not only that we may thoroughly understand an ingenious contrivance, as it appears by his (P. E.'s) account, but that the plan may be promulged generally; and I should not doubt but Mr. Finchem, the inventor, moved by a spirit of philanthropy in turning his mind to the subject, will have pleasure in extending the benefit of his plan, and will afford P. E. a Draft and Explanation for such purpose, if he will be so obliging as to make application for it; and that you, Mr. Urban, will be ready to give it all the publicity in your power by the Gentleman's Magazine.

MR. URBAN, Tunbridge, April 6.
THE facility with which an English Sailor is made the dupe of persons who do not possess a tenth part of his natural good sense, is well known, though not the less singular. It is, however, truly astonishing, that until late years Government have taken no steps whatever to check that premeditated and widely spread system of robbery and plunder, which the Stopsellers at our different outports have so successfully, and to such an incredible extent, been hitherto allowed to practise upon those passive victims of Credulity—the Seamen of the Fleet. But upon the slightest inquiry (and a Parliamentary Inquiry and Report, upon which to ground measures of amendment, have now become absolutely necessary) it would result, that the measures with respect to Naval Agency which have been adopted (though with the most laud-

able intentions), seem rather to increase than diminish those evils.

Nearly all those who tamper with the Seamen's interests and property are Jews—a set of people who, in addition to their other good qualities, have in every age evinced more ingenuity in evading the laws of all those Countries wherein they have been tolerated, than any other sect on earth. It was well said by the Prophets of old, that the Jewish Nation would become both a scattered and persecuted race; and though no advocate for persecution, I sometimes cannot help thinking, with many others who have written on the subject, that they have been the principal cause of their own misfortunes. When the character of a people is chiefly distinguished by a thorough contempt of all other religious persuasions, so as to render any intercourse with them an imaginary source of contagion, and pursue a mode of life that precludes the exercise of charity and benevolence, except to their own sect; also a constant evasion of those military services which the subject is bound to fulfil; it requires no very great depth of judgment to prognosticate that such a people will for ever be the sport of Fortune, and execration of mankind!

As it is of much more importance to exclude these people from our ships of war, and prevent the way in which they are now scandalously allowed to rob and plunder our Seamen, than people imagine, I will just submit an outline of their mode of proceeding. The instant a ship of war arrives, either at Plymouth, Portsmouth, or Sheerness, her anchor is scarcely down, when about twenty, and sometimes double the number, of boats, with two or three Jews in each, surround her; not indeed unlike the swarms who flocked around the ships of Captain Cook, in the South Seas, although, it must be allowed, with very different objects in view; the one being actuated by motives of simple curiosity, and the other by the less laudable one of *pillage*. Some of these numerous expectants shortly manage to get on board; where, by the aid of bowing and scraping (at which they are remarkably expert) to every one they meet, from the Cook's Mate to the First Lieutenant, they very soon feel perfectly at home! When

business commences, Moses, as he is ludicrously apostrophized, is discovered to deal in every article which human invention has produced: he can supply, from the magnitude of a chest of drawers to the insignificance of a needle (and on the most reasonable terms), all the wants of his customers: besides, this most accommodating gentleman gives a long credit. This latter proof of ingenuous liberality is too much for Jack to resist. A bargain is struck, and the victim of rapacity is next day seen with an immense watch-chain, to which there is a "Chronometer" suspended, whose movements were never equalled; his red waistcoat and blue jacket covered with showy buttons, together with a massy pair of oval shoe-buckles, reaching to his toes, and all of dead silver! render him at once the admiration of himself and those around him. The whole of the foregoing decorations, whose original cost to the Jew cannot have exceeded ten pounds, are usually charged *treble* that sum in the poor fellow's account! It now only remains to explain by what very honourable methods the payment of them is guaranteed. Previous to any advance being made, either in clothes or money, care is taken to ascertain what arrears of pay, prize-money, &c. are due to the party to be considered, when, lo! disgraceful to our National Legislation to relate, a full power of Attorney, and unconditional surrender of all the man's documents, are exacted!!!

When as many of the Tribe as have succeeded in gulling our Seamen have completed their praise-worthy vocation, they retire, doubtless very well pleased with themselves; in a few days, or weeks, the ship is ordered to sea, perhaps to the East or West Indies; need it be added that the Jew and the unfortunate Seaman never, by any chance, come across each other again!

It might be very clearly, and very shortly and easily proved, before a Committee of either House of Parliament, that *hundreds of thousands* have been wrested from the hard and toilsome earnings of English Seamen by the above infamous process! It is for the Legislature and the Government to say, whether a final end ought not to be immediately put to such disgraceful and cruel proceedings;

ings; to proceedings so replete with mischief to the Nation, and to thousands of their poor families. The remedies for these and similar abuses are so self-evident, that it would be only a loss of time to point any of them out: but I may be permitted to ask, where could a Member of the British Senate select a subject more worthy his humane and benevolent exertions? His own reflections, with the united blessings of grateful thousands, would form his just reward.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,
HAVE the goodness to insert the following letter to me, and my answer:

"Bath, March 26.

"Sir, — In the Gentleman's Magazine for January last, you are sufficiently facetious on the novel scheme of burning books remaining unsold; but being a purchaser (as far as it has gone) of your "*Antient Architecture of England*," I cannot but feel alarmed at the statement that "*the Antient Architecture of England is at a stand*," &c. I purchased the first volume handsomely bound; and have all the published Numbers of the proposed second Volume (or Part), in full confidence that a person of your respectability would not leave the Purchasers of your Work in the lurch, as sundry persons of no respectability have done. If you cannot afford the concluding Numbers at the same price as the preceding ones, by all means raise it; or contract the plan; or use any other creditable means of bringing the work to a decent conclusion, rather than bring disgrace on yourself, and disappointment to your Subscribers in their just expectations. The Gentleman's Magazine would be the proper medium through which you might inform the Purchasers of your Work what they have to expect.

"*An Antiquary, and your sincere Well-wisher.*"

"Mr. Carter, 12, Upper Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place."

WITH all due submission to this anonymous writer from Bath (who, by the bye, might have paid the postage of his letter, as *per* custom), I cannot but observe, he is rather unreasonable to insist, in a manner, without knowing why, or wherefore, that a man should carry on a pursuit,

possible or impossible; for having given a broad hint that it was "*at a stand*," a hint which, at any rate, did not imply given up, or done with. However, I am free to declare, that of the last Number of *Antient Architecture*, XXVIII. not more than forty are sold! Now let Anonymous set 40 six-shillings, about twelve pounds, so received, against the expences necessary, occurring on my part, with my time in elching the four plates (at least half a year), in bringing out *one* Number; and then it will be explained why, in sober sadness, my work is "*at a stand*," or ought to be so.

I am constrained also to declare, that from the commencement of the same, I have been playing what is called "*a losing game*," or "*riding my hobby horse*," being most desirous to leave behind me faint gleams of light towards illustrating the *Antient Architecture of the Country*. As it is, the work, as far as it goes, is complete, taking in the reign of Edward III. It is possible a time may yet arrive, patrons may yet come forward (Anonymous among the rest), to encourage me to the purpose—that I may yet go on, and properly conclude the Second Volume, or Part. In fact, I am the only person "*left in the lurch*;" and I feel bitterly my fruitless waste of time and money to so little purpose. — *Now appears* I have gained nothing by the book-mania but a certain quantity of "*disgrace*," and *lost*, it may be, all my stock of "*respectability*."

Here I must take the opportunity to return my grateful thanks to the few Subscribers left, they having remained with me from 1795 to the present time; they have generously done their part, and I humbly conceive I have performed mine—that is, to the stretch of my ability, and of my pecuniary resources. J. CARTER.

* * P. 181. l. 31, r. "*10th of September*."

J. L.'s Vindication of the venerable Rector of Abbot's Roding should have been used, had not the worthy Divine himself taken up the cudgels. We charitably hope the infraction of the Commandment is a solitary instance: "*who*," for "*which*," and "*on earth*," are certainly often used, both in Town and Country.

BIBLIANDER's Fourth Letter in defence of the French Version of the Bible, &c. will appear in our next Number.

Report

*Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Earl of
ELGIN'S Collection of SCULPTURED MARBLES, &c.*

(Printed by order of the House of Commons, March 25, 1816.)

THE Select Committee appointed to inquire whether it be expedient that the Collection mentioned in the Earl of Elgin's Petition, presented to the House on the 15th day of February last, should be purchased on behalf of the Publick, and if so, what price it may be reasonable to allow for the same,—consider the subject referred to them as divided into four principal heads: the first of which relates to the Authority by which this Collection was acquired; the second, to the circumstances under which that authority was granted; the third, to the Merit of the Marbles as works of Sculpture, and the importance of making them Public Property, for the purpose of promoting the study of the Fine Arts in Great Britain; and the fourth, to their value as objects of Sale; which includes the consideration of the Expence which has attended the removing, transporting, and bringing them to England.

To these will be added some general Observations upon what is to be found in various Authors relating to these Marbles*.

I.

When the Earl of Elgin quitted England upon his mission to the Ottoman Porte, it was his original intention to make that appointment beneficial to the progress of the Fine Arts in Great Britain, by procuring accurate drawings and casts of the valuable remains of Sculpture and Architecture scattered throughout Greece, and particularly concentrated at Athens.

With this view he engaged Signor Lusieri, a painter of reputation, who was then in the service of the King of the Two Sicilies, together with two architects, two modellers, and a figure painter, whom Mr. Hamilton (now Under Secretary of State) engaged at Rome, and dispatched with Lusieri, in the summer of 1800, from Constantinople to Athens.

They were employed there about nine months, from August 1800 to May 1801, without having any sort of facility or accommodation afforded to them: nor was the Acropolis accessible to them, even for the purpose of taking drawings, ex-

cept by the payment of a large fee, which was exacted daily.

The other five Artists were withdrawn from Athens in January 1803, but Lusieri has continued there ever since, excepting during the short period of our hostilities with the Ottoman Porte.

During the year 1800, Egypt was in the power of the French: and that sort of contempt and dislike which has always characterized the Turkish Government and people in their behaviour towards every denomination of Christians, prevailed in full force.

The success of the British arms in Egypt, and the expected restitution of that province to the Porte, wrought a wonderful and instantaneous change in the disposition of all ranks and descriptions of people towards our Nation. Universal benevolence and good-will appeared to take place of suspicion and aversion. Nothing was refused which was asked; and Lord Elgin, availing himself of this favourable and unexpected alteration, obtained, in the summer of 1801, access to the Acropolis for general purposes, with permission to draw, model, and remove; to which was added, a special licence to excavate in a particular place. Lord Elgin mentions in his evidence, that he was obliged to send from Athens to Constantinople for leave to remove a house; at the same time remarking that, in point of fact, all permissions issuing from the Porte to any distant provinces, are little better than authorities to make the best bargain that can be made with the local magistracies. The applications upon this subject passed verbal conversations; but the warrants or fermans were granted in writing, addressed to the chief authorities resident at Athens, to whom they were delivered, and in whose hands they remained: so that your Committee had no opportunity of learning from Lord Elgin himself their exact tenor, or of ascertaining in what terms they noticed, or allowed the displacing, or carrying away of these Marbles. But Dr. Hunt, who accompanied Lord Elgin as chaplain to the Embassy, has preserved, and has now in his possession, a translation of the second fermann, which extended the powers of the first; but as he had it not with him in London, to produce before your Committee, he stated the substance, according to his recollection, which was, "That, in order to show their particular respect to the Ambassador of Great Britain, the august ally of the Porte, with whom

* These "General Observations" shall be given in our next.

whom they were now and had long been in the strictest alliance, they gave to his Excellency and to his Secretary, and the Artists employed by him, the most extensive permission to view, draw, and model the ancient Temples of the Idols, and the Sculptures upon them, and to make excavations, and to take away any stones that might appear interesting to them." He stated further, that no remonstrance was at any time made, nor any displeasure shown by the Turkish Government, either at Constantinople or Athens, against the extensive interpretation which was put upon this *fermaun*; and although the work of taking down, and removing, was going on for months, and even years, and was conducted in the most public manner, numbers of native labourers, to the amount of some hundreds, being frequently employed, not the least obstruction was ever interposed, nor the smallest uneasiness shewn after the granting of this second *fermaun*. Among the Greek population and inhabitants of Athens it occasioned no sort of dissatisfaction; but, as Mr. Hamilton, an eye-witness, expresses it, so far from exciting any unpleasant sensation, the people seemed to feel it as the means of bringing foreigners into their country, and of having money spent among them. The Turks shewed a total indifference and apathy as to the preservation of these remains, except when in a fit of wanton destruction they sometimes carried their disregard so far as to do mischief by firing at them. The numerous travellers and admirers of the Arts committed greater waste, from a very different motive; for many of those who visited the Acropolis tempted the soldiers, and other people about the fortress, to bring them down heads, legs, or arms, or whatever other pieces they could carry off.

A translation of the *fermaun* itself has since been forwarded by Dr. Hunt, which is printed in the Appendix.

II.

Upon the second division, it must be premised, that, antecedently to Lord Elgin's departure for Constantinople, he communicated his intentions of bringing home casts and drawings from Athens, for the benefit and advancement of the Fine Arts in this Country, to Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas, suggesting to them the propriety of considering it as a National object, fit to be undertaken, and carried into effect at the public expense; but that this recommendation was in no degree encouraged, either at that time or afterwards.

It is evident, from a letter of Lord Elgin to the Secretary of State, Jan. 13,

1803, that he considered himself as having no sort of claim for his disbursements in the prosecution of these pursuits; though he stated, in the same dispatch, the heavy expences in which they had involved him, so as to make it extremely inconvenient for him to forego any of the usual allowances to which Ambassadors at other Courts were entitled. It cannot, therefore, be doubted, that he looked upon himself in this respect as acting in a character entirely distinct from his official situation. But whether the Government from whom he obtained permission did, or could so consider him, is a question which can be solved only by conjecture and reasoning, in the absence and deficiency of all positive testimony. The Turkish Ministers of that day are, in fact, the only persons in the world capable (if they are still alive) of deciding the doubt; and it is probable that even they, if it were possible to consult them, might be unable to form any very distinct discrimination as to the character, in consideration of which they acceded to Lord Elgin's request. The occasion made them, beyond all precedent, propitious to whatever was desired in behalf of the English Nation; they readily, therefore, complied with all that was asked by Lord Elgin. He was an Englishman of high rank; he was also Ambassador from our Court: they granted the same permission to no other individual: but then, as Lord Elgin observes, no other individual applied for it to the same extent, nor had he the means or the elaborate means for carrying such an undertaking into execution. The expression of one of the most intelligent and distinguished of the British travellers, who visited Athens about the same period, appears to your Committee to convey as correct a judgment as can be formed upon this question, which is incapable of being satisfactorily separated, and must be taken in the aggregate.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to an inquiry whether the authority and influence of a public situation was in his opinion necessary for accomplishing the removal of these Marbles, answered, that he did not think a private individual could have accomplished the removal of the remains which Lord Elgin obtained: and Dr. Hunt, who had better opportunities of information upon this point than any other person who has been examined, gave it as his decided opinion, that "a British subject, not in the situation of Ambassador, could not have been able to obtain from the Turkish Government a *fermaun* of such extensive powers."

It may not be unworthy of remark, that the only other piece of Sculpture which was ever removed from its place for the purpose of export, was taken by Mr. Choiseul Gouffier, when he was Ambassador from France to the Porte; but whether he did it by express permission, or in some less ostensible way, no means of ascertaining are within the reach of your Committee. It was undoubtedly, at various times, an object with the French Government to obtain possession of some of these valuable remains; and it is probable, according to the testimony of Lord Aberdeen and others, that at no great distance of time they might have been removed by that Government from their original site, if they had not been taken away, and secured for this Country, by Lord Elgin.

III.

The Third Part is involved in much less intricacy; and although in all matters of Taste there is room for great variety and latitude of opinion, there will be found upon this branch of the subject much more uniformity and agreement than could have been expected. The testimony of several of the most eminent Artists in this Kingdom, who have been examined, rates these Marbles in the very first class of antient Art, some placing them a little above, and others but very little below, the Apollo Belvidere, the Laocoon, and the Torso of the Belvidere. They speak of them with admiration and enthusiasm; and notwithstanding the manifold injuries of time and weather, and the mutilations which they have sustained from the fortuitous or designed injuries of neglect, or mischief, they consider them as among the finest models, and the most exquisite monuments of Antiquity. The general current of this portion of the evidence, makes no doubt of referring the date of these works to the original building of the Parthenon, and to the designs of Phidias, the dawn of every thing which adorned and ennobled Greece. With this estimation of the excellence of these works, it is natural to conclude that they are recommended by the same authorities as highly fit, and admirably adapted to form a school for study, to improve our National taste for the Fine Arts, and to diffuse a more perfect knowledge of them throughout this Kingdom.

Much indeed may be reasonably hoped and expected, from the general observation and admiration of such distinguished examples. The end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, was attended by the discovery of several of the noblest remains of Antiquity, produced in Italy an abundant harvest of the most eminent men, who made gi-

gantic advances in the path of Art, as Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. Caught by the novelty, attracted by the beauty, and enamoured of the perfection of those newly-disclosed treasures, they imbibed the genuine spirit of antient excellence, and transfused it into their own compositions.

It is surprising to observe, in the best of these Marbles, in how great a degree the close imitation of Nature is combined with grandeur of style, while the exact details of the former in no degree detract from the effect and predominance of the latter.

The two finest single figures of this Collection differ materially in this respect from the Apollo Belvidere, which may be selected as the highest and most sublime representation of ideal form, and beauty, which Sculpture has ever embodied, and turned into shape.

The evidence upon this part of the inquiry will be read with satisfaction and interest, both where it is immediately connected with these Marbles, and where it branches out into extraneous observations, but all of them relating to the study of the Antique. A reference is made by one of the witnesses to a Sculptor*, eminent throughout Europe, for his works, who lately left this Metropolis highly gratified by the view of these treasures of that branch of Art which he has cultivated with so much success. His own letter to the Earl of Elgin upon this subject is inserted in the Appendix.

In the judgment of Mr. Payne Knight, whose valuation will be referred to in a subsequent page, the first class is not assigned to the two principal Statues of this Collection; but he rates the Metopes in the first class of works in High Relief, and knows of nothing so fine in that kind. He places also the Frize in the first class of Low Relief; and considering a general Museum of Art to be very desirable, he looks upon such an addition to our National Collection as likely to contribute to the improvement of the Arts, and to become a very valuable acquisition; for the importation of which, Lord Elgin is entitled to the gratitude of his Country.

IV.

The directions of the House in the order of reference, imposes upon your Committee the task of forming and submitting an opinion upon the Fourth Head, which otherwise the scantiness of materials for fixing a pecuniary value, and the unwillingness, or inability, in those who are practically most conversant in Statuary to afford any lights upon

* The Chevalier Canova.

this part of the subject, would have rather induced them to decline.

The produce of this Collection, if it should be brought to sale in separate lots, in the present depreciated state of almost every article, and more particularly of such as are of precarious and fanciful value, would probably be much inferior to what may be denominated its intrinsic value.

The mutilated state of all the larger Figures, the want either of heads or features, of limbs or surface, in most of the Metopes, and in a great proportion of the Compartments even of the larger Frize, render this Collection, if divided, but little adapted to serve for the decoration of private houses. It should therefore be considered as forming a Whole, and should unquestionably be kept entire as a School of Art, and a Study for the formation of Artists. The competitors in the market, if it should be offered for sale without separation, could not be numerous. Some of the Sovereigns of Europe, added to such of the great Galleries or National Institutions in various parts of the Continent, as may possess funds at the disposal of their Directors sufficient for such a purpose, would in all probability be the only purchasers.

It is not, however, reasonable nor becoming the liberality of Parliament, to withhold upon this account, whatever, under all the circumstances, may be deemed a just and adequate price; and more particularly in a case where Parliament is left to fix its own valuation, and no specific sum is demanded, or even suggested by the Party who offers the Collection to the publick.

It is obvious that the money expended in the acquisition of any commodity is not necessarily the measure of its real value. The sum laid out in gaining possession of two articles of the same intrinsic worth, may, and often does, vary considerably. In making two excavations, for instance, of equal magnitude and labour, a broken Bust or some few Fragments may be discovered in the one, and a perfect Statue in the other. The first cost of the broken Bust and of the entire Statue would in that case be the same; but it cannot be said that the value is therefore equal. In the same manner, by the loss or detention of a ship, a great charge may have been incurred, and the original outgoing excessively enhanced; but the value to the buyer will in no degree be affected by these extraneous accidents. Supposing again, Artists to have been engaged at considerable salaries during a large period in which they could do little

or nothing, the first cost would be burdensome in this case also to the employer; but those who bought, would look only at the value of the article in the market where it might be exposed to sale, without caring or inquiring how, or at what expence, it was brought thither.

Supposing, on the other hand, that the thirteen other Metopes had been bought at the Custom-house Sale at the same price which that of Mr. Cholecul Gouffier fetched, it could never be said that the value of them was no more than twenty-four or twenty-five pounds apiece.

It is perfectly just and reasonable that the seller should endeavour fully to reimburse himself for all expences, and to acquire a profit also; but it will be impossible for him to do so, whenever the disbursements have exceeded the fair money price of that which he has to dispose of.

Your Committee refer to Lord Elgin's evidence for the large and heavy charges which have attended the formation of this Collection, and the placing of it in its present situation; which amount, from 1799 to January 1803, to 62,440*l.* including 23,240*l.* for the interest of money; and according to a supplemental account, continued from 1803 to 1816, to no less a sum than 74,000*l.* including the same sum for interest.

All the papers which are in his possession upon this subject, including a journal of above 90 pages, of the daily expences of his principal Artist, *Leziosi* (from 1803 to the close of 1814), who still remains in his employment at Athens, together with the account current of Messrs. Hay & Co. of Malta (from April 1807 to May 1811), have been freely submitted to your Committee; and there can be no doubt, from the inspection of those accounts, confirmed also by other testimony, that the disbursements were very considerable; but supposing them to reach the full sum at which they are calculated, your Committee do not hesitate to express their opinion, that they afford no just criterion of the value of the Collection; and therefore must not be taken as a just basis for estimating it.

Two Valuations, and only two in detail, have been laid before your Committee, which are printed; differing most widely in the particulars, and in the total; that of Mr. Payne Knight amounting to 25,000*l.* and that of Mr. Hamilton to 60,800*l.*

The only other sum mentioned as a money price, is in the evidence of the Earl of Aberdeen, who named 25,000*l.*

as a sort of conjectural estimate of the Whole, without entering into particulars.

In addition to the instances of prices quoted in Mr. Payne Knight's evidence, the sums paid for other celebrated Marbles deserve to be brought under the notice of the House.

The Townley Collection, which was purchased for the British Museum in June 1805, for 20,000*l.* is frequently referred to in the examinations of the witnesses, with some variety of opinion as to its intrinsic value : but it is to be observed of all the principal Sculptures in that Collection, that they were in excellent condition, with the surface perfect ; and where injured, they were generally well restored, and perfectly adapted for the decoration, and almost for the ornamental furniture, of a private house, as they were indeed disposed by Mr. Townley in his life-time.

In what proportion the state of mutilation in which the Elgin Marbles are left, and, above all, the corrosion of much of the surface by weather, reduce their value, it is difficult precisely to ascertain ; but it may unquestionably be affirmed, in the words of one of the Sculptors examined (who rates these Works in the highest class of Art), that " the Townleyan Marbles being entire, are, in a commercial point of view, the most valuable of the two ; but that the Elgin Marbles, as possessing that matter which Artists most require, claim a higher consideration."

The *Ægina* Marbles, which are also referred to, and were well known to one of the Members of your Committee, who was in treaty to purchase them for the British Museum, sold for 6000*l.* to the Prince Royal of Bavaria, which was less than the British Government had directed to be offered, after a prior negotiation for obtaining them had failed : their real value, however, was supposed not to exceed 4000*l.* at which Lusieri estimated them. They are described as valuable in point of remote antiquity, and curious in that respect, but of no distinguished merit as specimens of Sculpture, their style being what is usually called Etruscan, and older than the age of Phidias.

The Marbles at Phigalia, in Arcadia, have lately been purchased for the Museum at the expence of 15,000*l.* increased by a very unfavourable exchange to 19,000*l.* a sum which your Committee, after inspecting them, venture to consider as more than equal to their value.

It is true that an English Gentleman, concerned in discovering them, was ready to give the same sum ; and therefore no sort of censure can attach to those who purchased them abroad for our National

Gallery, without any possible opportunity of viewing and examining the Sculpture, but knowing them only from the sketches which were sent over, and the place where they were dug up, to be undoubted and authentic remains of Greek Artists of the best time.

When the first offer was made by the Earl of Elgin to Mr. Perceval, of putting the publick in possession of this Collection, Mr. Long, a Member of your Committee, was authorized by Mr. Perceval to acquaint Lord Elgin, that he was willing to propose to Parliament to purchase it for 20,000*l.* provided Lord Elgin should make out, to the satisfaction of a Committee of the House of Commons, that he had expended so much in acquiring, and transporting.

Lord Elgin declined this proposal, for the reasons stated by him in his evidence ; and until the month of June 1815, no further step was taken on either side ; but at that time a Petition was presented, on the part of Lord Elgin, to the House, which, owing to the late period of the Session, was not proceeded upon. Eighty additional cases have been received since 1811, the contents of which, enumerated in Mr. Hamilton's evidence, now form a part of the Collection. The Medals also, of which the value is more easily defined, were not included in the proposal made to Mr. Perceval.

Against these augmentations must be set the rise in the value of money, which is unquestionably not inconsiderable, between the present time and the year 1811 ; a cause or consequence of which is the depreciation of every commodity, either of necessity, or fancy, which is brought to sale.

Your Committee, therefore, do not think that they should be justified, in behalf of the Publick, if they were to recommend to the House any extension of Mr. Perceval's offer to a greater amount than 5000*l.* ; and, under all the circumstances that they have endeavoured to bring under the view of the House, they judge Thirty-five Thousand Pounds to be a reasonable and sufficient price for this Collection.

Your Committee observing, that by the Act 45 Geo. III. c. 127, for investing the Townleyan Collection in the Trustees of the British Museum, § 4, the Proprietor of that Collection, Mr. Townley Standish, was added to the Trustees of the British Museum, consider the Earl of Elgin (and his heirs, being Earl of Elgin,) as equally entitled to the same distinction ; and recommend that a clause should be inserted to that effect, if it should be necessary that an Act should pass for transferring his Collection to the Publick.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

59. *Picture of Italy; being a Guide to the Antiquities and Curiosities of that Classical and interesting Country: containing Sketches of Manners, Society, and Customs; and an Itinerary of Distances in Posts and English Miles, best Inns, &c. with a minute Description of Rome, Florence, Naples, and Venice, and their Environs. To which are prefixed Directions to Travellers; and Dialogues in English, French, and Italian.* By Henry Coxo, Esq. 12mo. pp. 482. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.

THIS is a good companion to those who are desirous of viewing the many curious remains with which Italy still abounds.

"Italy, at once the seat of valour, and the cradle of the sciences and the arts, awakens all those classical recollections which formed the delight of our youth, and still remain, in their native freshness, as a solace for declining years.

"In Italy, temples, triumphal arches, aqueducts, ways, whole towns, exhibit to our view, at every step, the grandeur and unrivalled magnificence of the ancient masters of the world; and continually remind the traveller of those august names which history has consecrated to immortality; of those great men, whom Italy has, in every age, produced: all conspire to heighten the pleasure he receives from a delicious climate, a mild and balmy air, and a rich and fertile country.

"The returning Peace having induced so many persons again to visit Italy, a Picture of that interesting country, as it is, cannot fail of being acceptable to the publick, and more particularly, as there is no similar work on the subject in existence. Most of our books of travels are written rather to amuse the indolent, than instruct the active; and those few which contain actual information, are either too voluminous or too defective to be of any use.

"The plan of the following Guide embraces the usual grand tour of Italy. The different routes leading to Italy are described at length: and the account of the magnificent new road over the *Simplon*, now appears for the first time in an English dress. This Picture of Italy will be found, not merely a useful pocket companion abroad, but an entertaining friend to converse with at home. Besides our notices of antiquities and curiosities, the general reader will, doubtless, find much amusement in perusing the sketches of

manners, society, peculiar customs, and religious ceremonies; as well as an account of the trade, commerce, manufactures, and natural productions of this favoured country. Here also will be seen all the valuable parts of an Itinerary, without its dryness; such as distances in posts and English miles, time in performing the journey, cross-roads, best inns, &c.

"The *Introduction* contains every requisite information respecting travelling in Italy; as post regulations, different monies, weights and measures, a table of Italian time; heights of the most elevated mountains; expenses of living in Italy; hints to Continental Travellers, &c. The *Dialogues* in English, French, and Italian are reprinted, with corrections, from the last edition of *Mad. de Genlis's Manuel du Voyageur*, and will, it is hoped, prove useful to the traveller.

"The author has not always trusted to his own personal observations, but has availed himself of every light which he could derive from men as well as books. He has to thank several respected friends for much valuable and original information; besides which he begs to make his acknowledgments to the late lamented Mr. *Eustace's* highly esteemed *Classical Tour in Italy; the Voyage Historique, Chorographique, et Philosophique, dans les Principales Villes de l'Italie*, par P. Petit-Radel, 8vo. 3 tomes, Paris, 1815; an excellent book, written by a philosopher and a man of taste; and also to the *Itineraire d'Italie*, 8vo. Milan, 1814.

"The embellishments of this work are from the pencil of *Pinelli*, a living artist of the first celebrity."

The Plates, seven in number, are pretty; and the work is useful and entertaining.

60. *The Belgian Traveller; or, a Complete Guide through the United Netherlands; containing a full Description of every Town, its Objects of Curiosity, Manufactures, Commerce, and Inns; the mode of Conveyance from place to place; and a complete Itinerary of the intermediate Country. To which is prefixed, a brief Sketch of the History, Constitution, and Religion, of the Netherlands; the general Appearance, Productions, and Commerce of the Country; and the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants.* By Edmund Boyce, Esq. Translator of Labaume's *Narrative of the Campaign in Russia.* Embellished

Embellished with a large Map, and a Plan of Brussels. 12mo. pp. 272. Leigh.

THE return of Peace having rendered every facility to the Tourist, publications like the present are acceptable companions. Mr. Boyce, after some observations on the triumphs of human industry in the Northern provinces, exhibited in their stupendous embankments; and those of the Southern in the perfection of their agriculture; thus proceeds,

"The kingdom of the Netherlands is not, however, destitute of the real beauties of Nature. The voyage up the Meuse, from Maestricht to Namur, is only excelled by some parts of the scenery of the Rhine; and the hills of Luxemburg exhibit all the wild and romantic views of Switzerland on a smaller scale.—The author will not dwell on the temptations which many parts of Belgium, and especially the vicinity of Brussels, offer to induce families possessed of a moderate competence to take up their temporary or constant residence there. He will not insist on the salubrity of the air, the beauty of the scenery, the pleasantness of the society, and the cheapness of the provisions, because he is too much an Englishman not to feel that, except in the last particular, no country can vie with his own native land. He laments the mania for emigration which now seems to rage, and he is thoroughly convinced that if an Englishman is dissatisfied with the constitution and the society of Britain, he will in vain seek for happiness in any other region.—The author has, nevertheless, laboured to do justice to the real merits of a country which he has traversed with pleasure, and which he now endeavours to describe; and he is constrained to acknowledge that it possesses every requisite to interest and delight the tourist, and sometimes to tempt him to loiter awhile from the land of his nativity.—Recent events have given to the Netherlands a deeper and a warmer interest in the estimation of the English traveller. The unrivalled skill of the British general, and the unconquerable valour of the British soldier, were eminently displayed in the battle of Waterloo. That engagement, whether we consider the sanguinary obstinacy with which it was contested, the utter rout of the enemy, or its glorious and decisive results, is unequalled in the military annals of Europe. The fields of Waterloo will in every future age be reckoned a kind of classic ground by the British tourist.—The reader will

find an account of this memorable conflict; and the work is enriched by a correct and valuable Map.—It has been the earnest wish of the Author to render the present volume what it professes to be,—a complete guide through the kingdom of the United Netherlands. In addition to extensive and careful personal observation, he has availed himself of every authentic source of intelligence, and gratefully acknowledges considerable obligation to Mr. Syphorien's "*Voyage Historique et Pittoresque dans les Pays Bas*," and the "*Itineraire Complet de l'Empire François*."—On the real merits of his work he leaves, with some anxiety, the liberal and discerning to decide; but he does flatter himself, that, at least, it will not add another to the numerous and flagrant instances of book-making, by which the publick is so often deluded, and the literary character of the age so much disgraced.—The Author has first given a concise history of the Netherlands, their constitution, religion, commerce, productions, character, and manners, that the tourist may be enabled to form some general and correct idea of the people and country which he intends to visit. He then conducts his Reader, by the most practicable and pleasant routes, through the various provinces of the kingdom, noticing every object of curiosity, and even the most inconsiderable towns.—If sometimes, and especially in his progress through Belgium, he seems to be too minute, and even tedious, in his enumeration of the places through and near which the road passes, his apology is this, that he wished to accompany and to guide the traveller through almost every step of his tour, and to render his book a constant and necessary companion du voyage. Every traveller has experienced how much more pleasantly he pursues his course, when he is acquainted with even the names of the villages through which he passes, or which are seen on either side. His attention is then continually kept alive, he knows what objects he is to expect, and he feels himself no longer a stranger in a foreign country. No map could supply the information which is here given. No map extant contains one-fourth of the names. The Author had two classes of Readers to please. In his history of the country, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and his description of the principal towns, he hopes that he may interest the general Reader; and for the minuteness of his Itinerary, however dull it may appear to others, he expects the cordial thanks of the actual traveller.—The account of the

the various modes of travelling, the necessary cautions on the road, the principal inns at each town, the time at which the different stages and vessels start, the productions, manufactures, and commerce, of every place, and the complete table of coins, are important features of the work."

Such is Mr. Boyce's own account of "The Belgian Traveller;" and we are of opinion that his Reader will be gratified by the perusal of it.

61. *A Tour throughout the whole of France; or New Topographical and Historical Sketch of all its most important and interesting Cities, Towns, Ports, Castles, Palaces, Islands, Harbours, Bridges, Rivers, Antiquities, &c. &c. interspersed with curious and illustrative Anecdotes of the Manners, Customs, Dress, &c. of the Inhabitants.* By John Barnes. Embellished with Copper-plates. 12mo. pp. 115. W. Darton, junr.

THIS is another *Vade Mecum*, in which the curious Traveller will find many hints deserving his attention.

"It was originally written as 'A Key to Walker's Geographical Tour through France. This is mentioned, to account for the arrangement and succession of the articles, which were placed to correspond numerically with Walker's large Map of France, upon which the instructive and amusing Tour is made. No inconvenience will result from this order; for, the numbers being still preserved, any particular place sought after may be found by the Index, which refers to the number of each article, and not to the page of the book. Though the route supposed to have been pursued by Walker has been generally followed, 'as taking in the whole of France, yet many alterations have been made in this edition, by leaving out some places of minor consideration, and inserting others of greater importance. In the performance of this task, the limits set me precluded my giving a full description of places noticed—the Reader must only expect a Sketch. It is perhaps unnecessary," says the Author, "to add that I have availed myself of all the best modern information within my reach, have gleaned from various authorities, and concentrated into one point of view, all that I supposed would be interesting, and have spared no pains to render the whole correct as to dates, distances, and historical facts."

The Plates are neat representations of French costume; not very different from *The Cries of London*.

62. *Magna Britannia; being a concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain.* By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. R. S. F. A. and L. S. Rector of Rodmarton, co. Gloucester; and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F. R. S. & F. A. S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London. Three volumes 4to. Vol. I. containing Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire, 1806. — Vol. II. Part I. Cambridgeshire, 1808. — Part II. Cheshire, 1810. — Vol. III. Cornwall, 1814.

FROM the amusements of Foreign Travel, we turn, with the honest pride and patriotism of Englishmen, to the Topography of our own happy Island; where property is secured by constitutional laws, and where the peer and the peasant may recline with security and comfort in their palaces and cottages.

In this class of publications, the "Britannia" of Messrs. Lysons very justly demands pre-eminent notice. It is not our intention, however, to load them with superfluous panegyric. Their fame in the literary world is too well established to require our encomium;—their works speak for themselves. Though the "Britannia" has not yet come regularly under the article of our REVIEW; the volumes have frequently been noticed in our *Literary Intelligence*, and in the Miscellaneous Department of our Magazine, in the manner they deserve. So long ago as in 1807, p. 405, is an excellent letter from the Rev. Daniel Lysons; and a friendly hint respecting the counties of Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey, in the same volume, p. 1119. References to them have been frequently made, and articles have been quoted from particular parishes. Some copious extracts from Cambridgeshire have been given in our recent volumes; "Wyrardisbury," in the present volume, p. 12. and Whittlesford," p. 222.

The articles above referred to might serve as sufficient specimens of the skill and the accuracy of the industrious Editors; but our Readers will not be displeased with two or three short extracts:

BEDFORDSHIRE.

"In the church of *Harrold*, which has a handsome Gothic spire, are memorials of the families of Boteler and Alston; a monument (with her bust) of Mrs. Jolliffe, daughter of Lord Crewe; and the tomb.

tomb of Mrs. Mead, daughter of Sir Rowland Alston of Odeff, and widow of Dr. Mead the celebrated physician, who resided at the large house near the church, which devolved to him in right of his wife, and was inherited by his son. It is now the seat of Robert Garstin, esq."

"In Southill Church is a monument for [Edward] Dilly, the bookseller, who died in 1779." (See vol. XLIX. p. 271.)

"In the Church of *Houghton Conquest* are some memorials of the Conquest family. In the chancel is the monument of Thomas Archer, rector of *Houghton Conquest*, instituted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who inserted various historical notes in the parish register and in a large note-book, now in the possession of the present rector, the Rev. Dr. Pearce, Master of Jesus College in Cambridge. It appears, from these notes, that he preached before the King at Hawnes, July 30, 1605, on the following singular text from the Song of Solomon. 'Take us the foxes, the little foxes which destroy the grapes, for our vines have small grapes.' The sermon, it is to be supposed, pleased his Majesty, for the preacher was immediately afterwards sworn one of his chaplains in ordinary. He preached before the King and Queen at Toddington, July 24, 1608, and before the King at Bletsoe, July 26, 1612.—'Anno 1623,' says Mr. Archer in the parish register, 'I caused my grave to be made with brick, and I made my coffin whereon are set these figures 1623.' The following epitaph is of his own writing:

'Instruxi vivens multos,
Nunc instruo cunctos.
Quod struit una dies,
Destruit una dies.
Sic speciosa ruit
Spatiosi fabrica mundi.
Sic oritur, moritur,
Vermis, inermis, homo.
O me felicem,
Qui carnis fasce solutus
Mutavi veris vitrea,
Vana bonis.
Fui Thomas Archer,
Capellanus Regis Jacobi,
Rector hujus ecclesiae
per annos XLI.
In vitâ hoc posui,
Anno Domini MDCXXXIX.
Anno ætatis LXXVI.
Veniet qui me in lucem
reponet dies.'

The effigies of the deceased, who died in 1631, is represented in canonicals, in his pulpit, with a cushion and book before him. In the chancel is the

monument also of Dr. Zachary Grey, rector of Houghton, editor of Hudibras, and a commentator on Shakspeare, with the following inscription:

'Sacred to the memory of Zachary Grey, LL.D. late rector of this parish; who with zeal undissembled served his God, with love and affection endeared himself to his family, with sincerity unaffected promoted the interest of his friends, and with real charity and extensive humanity behaved towards all mankind. He died Nov. 25, 1766, aged 78.'

With regret we read that

"The Church of *Toddington* is a handsome Gothic structure; the frieze, on the outside, is decorated with various grotesque figures of animals. The North and South transepts, belonging to the lord of the manor, are in a most shameful state of dilapidation. In the South transept are some ancient monuments of the Peyvres; as appears by the arms: one of them was a Crusader. In the same transept are monuments of Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Cheney, K. G. 1561, Henry Lord Cheney, 1587, and his widow, Jane Lady Cheney, 1614. On each of these were the effigies of the deceased, now much mutilated, and lying on the ground, mingled with the broken ornaments of the tombs, and the dung of birds and bats. The North transept, which was the burial-place of the Wentworths, is not in a much better condition. The costly monument of Henrietta Lady Wentworth, the Duke of Monmouth's mistress, who died in 1686, on which her mother, who survived her ten years, directed the large sum of 2000*l.* to be expended, and another monument, which appears to have been no less costly, in memory of Lady Maria Wentworth, who died at the premature age of 18, in 1632, are in a state little better than those of the Cheneys. The windows of the aisle being without glass, and the roof much decayed, they are daily receiving fresh injury, by being exposed to the ravages of the weather, and the depredations of children. In the epitaph on Lady Maria Wentworth, the following passage, alluding to her early death, affords a curious specimen of the extravagant mode of expression in that age. The writer tells us that ——"Her soul grew so fast within, It broke the outward shell of sin, And so was hatch'd a cherubim."

"In a more sober strain, he describes her character as very amiable, by saying that she was
"Good to the poor, to kindred dear,
To servants kind, to friendship clear,
To nothing but herself severe."

"In

"In the chancel is a monument in memory of Giles Bruce, eldest son of Sir John Bruce, of Winham, in Suffolk, who died at Toddington, in 1595, being on a visit to his sister Alice, then attending on the Lady Cheney."

BERKSHIRE.

"Cumner-house, which had been always reserved in the hands of the Abbots of Abingdon, as a place of retirement in case of sickness or plague at Abingdon, was granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Penthecost, alias Rowland, the last Abbot, for life *. After his death it was the seat of Anthony Forster, esq. who lies buried in Cumner church. His epitaph represents him as a very amiable man, very learned, a great musician, builder, and planter; but his character stands by no means clear of the imputation of having been accessory to the murder of the Countess of Leicester, at his own house at Cumner, whither she was sent for that purpose by her husband; Sir Richard Verney, one of the Earl's retainers, was the chief agent in this horrid business †. A chamber is shewn in the ruined mansion, which adjoins the church-yard at Cumner, called the Dudley-Chamber, where the Countess is said to have been murdered, and afterwards thrown down stairs, to make it appear that her death was accidental ‡. She was buried at Cumner; but her body was afterwards removed to St. Mary's Church, in Oxford."

"Mr. Carte, who lies buried in Yattendon church, without any memorial, wrote the greater part of his History of England at that village; he afterwards removed to Caldecot-house. The following entry of his burial was inserted in the register, by Dr. Bellas, then rector of Yattendon: 'The Rev. Thomas Carte, editor of Thuanus's History of his own Times, and author of a Life of the great Duke of Ormond, and a General History of England, by which, and other pieces, he approved himself one of the best writers of his time, died at Caldecot near Abingdon, on Tuesday April 2, and was buried at Yattendon, in a vault on the North side of the chancel, the 14th, 1754, by me, George Bellas.'"

For the present, we take leave of Messrs. Lysons; to whom the pub-

lick are highly indebted for their meritorious labours; and whose entertaining volumes we shall again and again have opportunities of noticing.

63. *Description of York; containing some Account of its Antiquities, Public Buildings, &c. particularly the Cathedral. Fourth Edition. Compiled from the most authentic Records and Authorities, 8mo. pp. 98. Sold by Nichols, Son, and Bentley.*

THIS modest publication having already passed through Three Editions, it may fairly be supposed to possess considerable merit; and such it really has. Though ample information on every object introduced cannot be expected in a book merely intended as Guide, sufficient local knowledge may be collected from this Description, to assist the inquirer, and induce a more extended research into works of greater import, relative to this very ancient city. And to the occasional traveller it will be found a very serviceable companion.

"York is the second City in point of rank in the kingdom, and has always been styled the capital of the North, although now left behind in wealth and population by many of the newer trading towns: yet it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is inhabited by numerous genteel families. Of late years it has been much improved, new handsome public and private buildings erected, the streets in many places widened and new paved; and the river Foss, which for many years had become an offensive stagnant water, was in 1793 again rendered navigable, and essentially contributed to the salubrity and beauty of the City *. Several Manufactories of Linen, Glass, Lead, Combs, Gloves, Iron Foundries, &c. are established on an extensive scale; and its trade in Books and Printing is very considerable. The last survey of the number of inhabitants amounted to nearly 20,000. This City has the honour of giving the title of Duke to the second son of the Kings of England; a title instituted by Richard II. and first conferred on Edmond Plantagenet, son of Edward III. York is

* "Leland's Collectanea, vol. VI. p. 195—199."

† "See Ashmole's Berkshire."

‡ "Dugdale mentions the Countess of Leicester's death, as happening at Mr. Forster's house at Cumner, by a fall down stairs 'as 'twas said.' Barpnaige, vol. II."

* "With regard to the salubrity and healthy situation of York, a most singular proof was evinced in the year 1815, in the persons of 31 poor women, who were appointed to receive Queen Elizabeth's Charity, called 'Cremet Money,' the united ages of whom amounted to 2468 years, averaging 79 years and 7 months each."

also a County of itself, and an Archbishopric; and the Records in the Ecclesiastical Court are nearly a century older than either those at London or Canterbury. The Archbishop is Primate and Metropolitan of England, and crowns the Queen."

We have not space to follow the compiler through the precincts of so extensive a City. We must, however, stop to lament that one great ornament of York, the venerable *Osse Bridge*, "has fallen a sacrifice to the imperious call of necessity, and is entirely demolished." Happily, correct delineations of it, and of St. William's Chapel, which stood on the West side of the Bridge, "are preserved in the "*Fragmenta Velusta of York*," drawn and etched by Mr. Halfpenny, the ingenious artist of the representations of the "*Gothic Ornaments*" in the Cathedral.

"Of 45 parish churches formerly existing in York, there are at present only 23 remaining, many of them adorned with lofty steeples, curiously painted windows, &c. worthy of attention.

"Of these, the Saxon Porch at St. Margaret's merits particular notice. Drake says it was brought from the Church of St. Nicholas without Walmgate Bar, which was quite ruined in the siege of York, 1644. Indeed the appearance of the rest of the Church sufficiently denotes the much greater antiquity of its Porch. It is not only the most curious, but the richest performance of the kind left amongst us, those at Glastonbury, Malmesbury, and Dunstable not excepted.

"St. Denis is also a very ancient structure. The principal porch or entrance ornamented with curious figures, zigzag mouldings, &c. and in a better state of preservation than St. Margaret's.

"The entrance to St. Lawrence displays a curious specimen of the Saxon moulding, and was only lately restored to public view, having for a great number of years been entirely concealed by the cumbersome projection of an unsightly porch.

"The Rectory, or Parochial Church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, next the Cathedral, is appendant to the revenues of the Dean and Chapter, and was rebuilt in 1535. It is the largest and most uniform Church in York, supported within by handsome light pillars of Gothic architecture, and was ten years in building.

"The Church of *All Saints* in the Pavement has a beautiful Gothic steeple, which, according to tradition, a large

lamp was formerly suspended, and lighted up in the night, as a mark for travellers in their passage over the once immense Forest of Galtres, North of York.

"The Cloisters of St. Leonard's and St. Peter's Hospitals are esteemed the most perfect specimens of early Norman architecture of any yet remaining in the City. They were founded about the years 1206, 1100, by William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, his son, and are situated in the Mint-yard, near to Etridge's Hotel. Both of them are now occupied as wine vaults. The old statue of St. Leonard, in the first cloister, merits attention, as being nearly in a perfect state, recumbent in a chair, with drapery over the shoulders, and the head with tonsure as a Monk."

We shall conclude by noticing that a Subscription Library has lately been built at York, "on the site of a number of old decayed tenements, opposite the Post-Office, in St. Helen's Square. The Foundation Stone bears the following inscription:

"Nov. 4. A. R. 52 Geo. III.—A. D. 1811.

The First Stone of this Building
designed for
A Public Library,
was laid by

Anthony Thorpe, Esq.

President of the York Book Society.

P. Atkinson, Architect.

"The situation fixed upon is extremely convenient for such an institution, being in the centre of the City, near to the Guildhall, News-Rooms, Post-Office, and the principal Inns; and the building is planned on a handsome scale."

64. *An Eulogy on John Coakley Lettson, M. D. LL. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. &c. late President of the Philosophical Society of London, who died on Wednesday, November 1, 1815: delivered before the Society, on Monday, Nov. 26, 1815. By T. J. Pettigrew, F. L. S. Secretary of the Medical Society, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 59. Underwood.*

THE grateful effusion of an ingenuous mind, to the memory of a Friend, an Instructor, and a Patron. The meritorious life of Dr. Lettson well deserved such a token of respect.

"At the request," Mr. P. says, "of our date worthy President, made some few months ago, that, should I survive him, I would, in conformity to the custom of the Institution, deliver an Oration on his Life and Character, I appear before you on the present melancholy occasion.—At the solicitation of the Council also,

also, that I would pronounce the Eulogium, I have undertaken the task."

This eloquent Oration is, with great propriety, dedicated to the Duke of Kent, the zealous Patron and Advocate of all benevolent Institutions; whom Mr. Pettigrew thus addresses:

"That condescending liberality which has induced your Royal Highness, on many occasions, to preside in the assemblies of this great Metropolis, where the interests of humanity, or the pursuits of science, could be forwarded by your august presence, will, I trust, pardon my deficient efforts fully to pourtray the congenial virtues of one who, like the great Exemplar of all benevolence, 'went about doing good,' and who might be truly denominated the Friend of the human race. The marked attention, with which your Royal Highness has been pleased to honour the Society, of which Dr. Lettsom was the Head, in a peculiar manner points out your Royal Highness as the person to whom the subsequent pages ought with propriety to be addressed; and this is done by the Author under the liveliest and most grateful sense of personal obligation of which the human mind is capable."

In our last volume, p. 469, we presented to our Readers an ample account of the good Doctor; and in p. 577. gave a neat View of a Scene in his native Island. Referring, therefore, to those pages for the more material events of his life, and for a list of his principal publications, we shall add to it Mr. P.'s narrative of the circumstances attending the dissolution of his and our much respected friend.

"For some time past he had been attending a gentleman professionally—the case proved fatal, and Dr. Lettsom was desirous that the body should be examined; this was chiefly performed, by the Doctor himself, on the 22d of October. He remained in a cold room for two hours, after which he felt chilly and unwell, but not sufficiently so as to excite much alarm. On the 25th I received a note from him, requesting to see me, stating that he had not been ill for twenty-seven years before; that he now had a slight fever, from which he expected to recover in a few days; and that he was fearful it would not be prudent for him to attend the Society on the morrow.

"On the 26th I visited him, and, alas! found him labouring under a strong rigor—(a severe cold shivering

fit) indicative of approaching fever, and complaining of great soreness of the arms, which he considered to be rheumatic. I immediately urged the necessity for great care, and requested he would see his friend Dr. Babington. He, however, observed, that he should be better in a few days, and that he wished for no one to attend him. At that time he had a poor patient resident in Whitecross-street, whom he was determined to visit, against which his friends strongly contended, but fruitlessly. He went out (this was on the 27th) and returned literally unable to get out of his carriage, and suffering the most acute pain upon any attempt to be assisted. In the evening he was visited by his friends Dr. Babington and Mr. Norris, and was confined to his room. The next day his disease assumed a more distinct character, and he was unable to move in his bed without assistance, sustaining, with the greatest fortitude, the most excruciating pain. In this situation, his anxiety for his patients was unabated—he requested me to visit them, and was eager to know the progress of their diseases. Perpetual inquiry was directed to this Society, and respecting the arrangements for the approaching Anniversary, concerning which he was so interested that he said, 'provided he was only able to sit, and not even to speak, on that occasion, he would attend it.'

"On the 30th he appeared improved, but on the 31st great debility came on, attended with slight delirium, which terminated his valuable existence on Wednesday the 1st of November, between three and four o'clock in the morning, without a groan. Thus tranquilly terminated the existence of our much-loved Associate and President!

"I saw him late on the Tuesday night, and took my last farewell. He did not fail to mention this Society—he appeared not to be sensible of his approaching dissolution—he requested me to give him some jelly, after which he desired me to raise his arm, and we shook hands at parting for the night—and for ever in this world!

"His remains were interred in the 'olds' Burial Ground, Little Coleman-st., Bunhill-row, on Tuesday Nov. 7.

"Sit tibi terra levis!"

His personal character is thus concisely delineated.

"In his deportment there was nothing peculiarly imposing; yet his manners were graceful; they had the affability and dignity of true politeness. To the young and the humble he was always accessible, and singularly agreeable; for, while they were sure of benefit from

his advice, they had never apprehended they should be borne down by the display of his superiority."

65. *The Claims of the Established Church, considered as an Apostolical Constitution, and especially as an authorized Interpreter of Holy Scripture.* 8vo. pp. 128. Rivingtons

THE most satisfactory report of this judicious Pamphlet will be a brief analysis of the Nine Chapters which it contains.

1. The compound Nature of the Constitution, as consisting of Church and State. The Church possesses a twofold Character; an incidental Character as a temporal Establishment, as a Part of the Constitution, and, in inherent Character, as a spiritual Society formed under a Commission from Christ. It is in the latter Character, and in that only, that she promulgates a Rule of Faith and Worship.

2. It was the manifest Design of Providence that all Christians should be united in one visible Society, denominated a Church, the Institution of which was committed by Christ to his Apostles. The Commission given to the Apostles necessarily involved a Power of Delegation, for the Formation of an authorized Ministry. Such a Ministry could be preserved and perpetuated only by a regular Transmission of the Power of Ordination, in an uninterrupted Succession, from the Apostles.

3. The Church formed by the Apostles was an Episcopal Church. This fact proved from Scripture, where the three distinct Orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, are clearly to be traced; and where it appears that the Powers of Ordination and Church-Government resided solely in the Bishops.

4. The State of the Church in the Age immediately succeeding that of the Apostles, and during the Three first Centuries, confirmatory of the Conclusion, that the Church formed by them was an Episcopal Church. This proved from the Writings of the early Fathers. The same Conclusion confirmed by subsequent History, from which it appears, that, until the Fifteenth Century, the Church continued to be uniformly and universally Episcopal. Since then the Episcopal Church has continued, unceasingly, to exist, amidst all the Controversies occasioned by Schism. Episcopacy is not only of the Essence of the Constitution of the Christian Church, but also the Channel through which the Power of Ordination has been transmitted, in an uninterrupted Succession, for

the Preservation of an authorized Ministry.

5. The Apostolical Commission conveyed two grand permanent Functions, — Teaching and the Administration of the Sacraments. In the Exercise of its Function, as a Teacher, the Church acts in its collective capacity, promulgating, as a Church, a Rule of Faith, drawn solely from the Scriptures, to which Rule all its Ministers are bound to adhere. In this respect the Church gives no Authority to any individual Minister. But, in the Administration of the Sacraments, Authority is given to each Minister, who derives, from his Ordination, an Ambassadorial Character. The high Importance and Responsibility of the Priestly Office.

6. The State of Dependence in which Christians are placed on the Church, for the right Interpretation of the Bible, conduces to Humility and Charity, and tends to unite them in Fellowship and Communion. Nature and Obligation of Communion in the visible Church. The Question, what is a justifiable Cause of Separation from an Established Church? considered.

7. In Teaching the Faith of the Gospel, the Church must begin with inculcating fundamental Doctrines. Such Doctrines must, in the first instance, be received implicitly upon the Credit of the Teacher, and they must be taught in early Life. This Course of Education vindicated. Exposure of a recent Attempt to introduce a contrary Practice.

8. The Use of Catechisms, Creeds, and Articles, respectively, in the Inculcation or Illustration of Christian Doctrines. The different Designs of the Articles of our Church, as they relate to fundamental Doctrines and to Doctrines not fundamental. Care taken by the Church to prevent the Controversial Articles from engendering Controversy. It is, however, to the Liturgy of the Church that its Members in general are to look for its Interpretation of Scripture, upon all Points of vital Importance. Excellence of the Liturgy, and the Obligation which the Members of the Church are under to make it the inseparable Companion of the Bible.

9. Different Course pursued, on the one Hand, by the Church of Rome, which attempts to supersede the Authority of Scripture; and, on the other, by those professing Christians of modern Times, who reject all Ecclesiastical Authority whatever, for the Interpretation of Scripture, and for the Exercise of Ministerial Functions. Between these opposite Extremes our Established Church

Church steers a middle course, claiming Apostolical Authority, as an Interpreter of Scripture, and for the Administration of the Christian Ordinances, but invariably appealing to Scripture in Support of her Interpretation, and in Defence of her Faith and Worship."

These various articles having all been fairly and judiciously discussed, the Author thus concludes,

"Such being the Claims of the Established Church, it behoves the members of that Church to remember that, by joining in her communion, they openly recognise those claims: and, if they act a consistent part, they will uniformly display that confidence in her authority, her title to which they thus solemnly acknowledge. Far from giving any countenance to the lax and disorganizing notion, that all persons, who are so disposed, are authorised to assume the sacred office of Christian Minister, they will not merely maintain the general doctrine, that this office can be regularly conferred only by virtue of the divine Commission, originally given to the Apostles; but they will also assert, with an earnest solicitude for the welfare, though with a moderate attention to the feelings, of others, the claims of their own Church under that Commission: and they will seize every opportunity of inducing those who differ with them upon this subject, to investigate those claims. Abhorrent from the remotest pretension to force the consciences of others, they will confidently appeal to their judgment in favour of a Church which stands upon the solid ground of Apostolical authority; and, ever ready to render a reason of the hope that is in them, they will, by such an appeal, but in no other way, endeavour to diffuse, as widely as possible, the blessedness of that hope. In a word, convinced that the cause of Christianity must be best promoted by the means provided, for that purpose, by its Divine Author, they will rejoice at nothing so much, as to have it in their power to extend the influence of a Church, which they consider as instituted, under His appointment, for the interpretation of Scripture, and the inculcation of Christian faith and morals; and as invested with His Commission, to dispense the means of grace in the country, where His Providence has thought proper to fix its station."

66. *Arguments and Facts, demonstrating that the Letters of Junius were written by John Lewis De Lolme,*

GENT. MAG. April, 1816.

J. L. D. Advocate, Member of the Council of Two Hundred in the Republic of Geneva;— Author of an Essay on the English Constitution— A Parallel between the English and Swedish Governments;—The British Empire in Europe, &c. &c. Accompanied with Memoirs of that "most ingenious Foreigner." (Vide Preface of Junius.) By Thomas Busby, Mus. Doc. Author of a Translation of Luccretius. 8vo. pp.228. Sherwood, Neely, and Joles.

IF Dr. Busby shall have failed in demonstrating that the Letters of Junius were written by that "most ingenious foreigner" De Lolme, it will not be through want either of industry or ingenuity. Many a weary path must Dr. Busby have trodden, many laborious researches must he have made, to produce these "arguments and facts" contained in the present publication; which, whether his supposed conclusion be correct or erroneous, contains much that cannot fail of entertaining every one who may think that the discovery of Junius is an object worthy of attention. To those who know the persevering activity of Dr. Busby, his own narrative will be amusing.

"Sensible how gratifying the removal of a perplexity which has existed so long, would be to the Publick, I prosecuted my search with a solicitude and a perseverance which, however earnest and arduous, have been fully compensated. In this investigation, the attainment of a desirable truth, not the corroboration of a favourite hypothesis, has been my object; seeking rather to ascertain who Junius really was, than to prove that De Lolme was Junius, I adopted a circle of examination that embraced many individuals; but as I widened my area, the rays of conjecture became attenuated and vague, and, reverting, they centered in the Citizen of Geneva.

"Though appearances and arguments in favour of the opinion, that the Letters signed Junius were written by John Lewis De Lolme, rapidly accumulated and strengthened, yet, determined not to be swayed by evidences, or proofs, short of what were by any means attainable, I not only procured such of the acknowledged works of that author as inquiry could discover, but made my acquaintance with his style the clue to his anonymous productions.

"My first measure, however, (after attentively perusing the Letters in their chronological order, including those denominated *miscellaneous*, collating the whole, and keeping in view the *Private Notes* of Junius to Mr. Wilkes, and to the late Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall*) was to apply to Mr. G. Woodfall, for a sight of such manuscripts of Junius, as he might possess †. I next minutely examined the 'Essay on the English Constitution,' in company with the 'Letters of Junius.' Having succeeded in obtaining De Lolme's 'History of the Flagellants,' and his 'Parallel between the English Constitution and the former Government of Sweden,' a close collation of these with the former works, considerably augmented the bulk and power of my evidence. The general search threw into my hands five anonymous publications, all of which associate De Lolme with Junius, while one of them (a pamphlet) proves itself to be an original piece ‡, of which the celebrated letter to the King (the thirty-fifth) is only a partial though polished copy §. From these very scarce productions, the 'History of the Flagellants,' 'Junius's Letters,' exclusively so called, his 'Miscellaneous Letters,' his 'Private Communications to Mr. Wilkes,' and 'Notes to Mr. H. S. Woodfall,' such quotations have been made as were deemed necessary for the purposes of general comparison, circumstantial inference, and literal illustration."

Dr. Busby then proceeds to give such personal information concerning De Lolme as he has been able to collect from a great variety of sources.

The Second Chapter contains "Observations on the Dedication and Preface to the Letters of Junius, and the Private Notes of that Writer to Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall." And the evidences here produced, of "the Letters bearing the signature of Junius being the productions of John Lewis De Lolme are multifarious; analogical, phraseological, autographical, characteristical, argumentative, and circumstantial."

The progress of the inquiry next leads to the private correspondence

between Junius and Mr. Wilkes, which commenced on the part of Junius, in August 1771; and to "Remarks on certain particularities in the writings of Junius."

We are next treated with "Remarks on certain particularities in the writings of Junius, and of De Lolme;" and these are well deserving the attention of the curious.

But the grand argument arises from "Junius clandestinely adopting an Anonymous Publication."

We will not any further anticipate the entertainment which these ingenious Conjectures of Dr. Busby are calculated to afford; except by the concluding remark:

"It appears impossible, that the most prejudiced and incredulous should so obdurately shut the eyes of their understandings, as not to see that De Lolme was Junius; not to be convinced that, as he was the only writer in whom all the circumstances here enumerated, could possibly unite, so not only these circumstances could unite in no one except De Lolme, but that they could not have united in De Lolme, unless De Lolme had been the Author of the Epistles subscribed Junius."

67. *Letters to a Nobleman, proving a late Prime Minister to have been Junius; and developing the secret Motives which induced him to write under that and other Signatures. With an Appendix, containing a celebrated Case, published by Almon in 1768. 8vo. pp. 195 and 83. Longman and Co.*

SCARCELY was the ink dry with which the preceding article was penned, when this new and noble Claimant attracted our serious notice.

In a preliminary Address "to the People of England," the present Letter-writer says,

"Having heard it whispered, in November last, that Junius had fought the battles of a late illustrious Nobleman, with a remarkable spirit of gallantry and perseverance, I turned my attention to Mr. Woodfall's Edition of his Letters, that I might satisfy my-

* See G. Woodfall's Edition."

† Mr. W. obligingly shewed me all the manuscripts that remained in his hands, and also gave me some useful information "

‡ It is a curious fact, that the portions of this pamphlet not transposed into the Letter addressed to the King in the *Public Advertiser*, formed the principal topics and language of another Letter, addressed to the same Great Personage, (and on the same day) in the *Morning Chronicle*."

§ "This composition will be found in its proper place, printed collaterally with the improved transcript."

self of a fact to which I had never adverted. I had formerly read the productions of this elegant writer as many others have done, dazzled by the beauty of his style, and the display of his public spirit; I knew only that he had written to the King; and that he had corresponded with sir William Draper and Mr. Horne; but of his politics, or his views, I knew nothing.

"The fact was confirmed by investigation. I was surprised to find the cause of the Nobleman defended, directly or indirectly, in near sixty Letters. The writer became intemperate at the first mention of it; and, spite of his oratory, declamation, patriotism, public spirit, and all his talents, I saw a certain predominant interest pervading the whole course of his Letters.

"With this conviction, I examined all the pamphlets written since the publication of Mr. Woodfall's book, to support the claims of various candidates for this literary distinction; but their claims to me seemed all visionary alike, for I found in none of them the least connexion with that predominant interest, of which I had become sensible.

"Disappointed here, I turned my thoughts to the object of that interest; for the vigour and pertinacity with which it is maintained, had satisfied me, that Junius must have been a person not far removed from it. Hence the origin of these Letters, and the result which is before you. As I have no interest to serve, nor any passion to gratify, beyond the curiosity attached to the mystery of Junius, so I am sensible that my arguments cannot affect you, except they be incontrovertible. In this confidence I dedicate them to you, to whom, during half a century, the voice of thousands has dedicated Junius."

In a series of XXIX Letters, the subject is very ably and candidly discussed. The claims in favour of Mr. Burke*, Mr. Glover†, Dr. Francis‡, and his son, are candidly examined; but those of Mrs. Olivia Serres§ for her reverend uncle, Dr. Wilnot, are dismissed abruptly, as "too absurd for any inquiry at all."

After observing that "Junius must have had an interest in attacking Lord Bute and the Duke of Grafton," we find these observations on "the rank and station of Junius."

"His knowledge and facility, his extensive and rapid information, prove him to have been a man deeply inter-

ested in the politics and contrivances of the government, and accustomed to discover the machinations of the ministry even in their conception. He certainly must have been perpetually about the Court; and, no doubt, of such consideration, as to be privy, in his own right, to all its proceedings.

"His conduct to Mr. Woodfall, on every occasion, indicates that his fortune was ample, and that his mind was animated by those sentiments which belong not only to wealth but to rank. He was no needy adventurer, who wrote to the passions and caprice of the multitude, and entertained them with subjects magnified to be monsters, that he might himself pick the pockets which he advised them to shut; he was no hiring writer, prostituted to base lucre, no humble member of a party, no mean drudge, no tool; in his opinions he is noble. Whenever he appears in a probable character, he is great and generous, above every idea of deriving a mercenary emolument from his writings, impatient and indignant at opposition, and fiery and implacable in his resentments. I have long felt assured, this is no common man; and when you desire me to search for Junius amidst the discontented of his day, I look instinctively to the discontented of the noblest rank.

"Think of a genius not born in every country, or every time; a man gifted by nature with a penetrating and aquiline eye, with a judgment prepared with the most extensive erudition, with an Herculean robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken by labour; a man who could spend twenty years in one pursuit ||." Such a man was Junius.

"I cannot seek him among discontented politicians, for he was apparently bound to no set of men; and though he thought with Mr. Grenville, he is less distinguished by any political attachments or sympathies, than by his abomination of one particular administration; on the score of politics alone he has hitherto eluded our curiosity, and perhaps ever would.

"As an injured person, supposing a sense of wrong and injustice indispensable in the provocation of such letters to whom should we particularly direct our attention? The two principal sufferers for their conduct and opinions, Wilkes and Horne Tooke ¶, have already been suspected and acquitted. I know but of one person in the sphere of life** where my imagination wishes to estab-

* See vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 357.

† Ibid. vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 47. 212.

‡ Ibid. LXXXIII. i. 640.

§ Ibid. ii. 151. 413. LXXXIV. i. 344. 450. 535.

|| "Burke on Montesquieu."

¶ See vol. LXXXIII. i. 303. 459.

** Ibid. vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 499. LXXXIII. i. 303. ii. 7.

lish Junius, whose persecution would he thought a sufficient stimulus for his writings, and whose situation might have engendered the feelings that would have urged him to avenge it alone and in disguise. When the person to whom I allude shall prove to be the substance of this shadow, the individual writer, the *author*, the very man, I think the world will ponder in amazement on the deep-laid scheme, for such it must then appear to be, by which he effected his aim, and gained the object he had in view. Him I have pursued through the mist of politics and patriotism, and still descry to be the same, whose wrongs elicited not a spark, but a blaze of fire, and urged him with an almost chivalrous gallantry, to encounter singly a host of enemies. But as he had threatened during his life, he has carried his secret with him down to the grave, and we must look into the land of spirits to hail his presence, or be contented to invoke his memory, which here indeed shall never die.

"Do not imagine, my Lord, that I presume to think of giving fame to Junius, to him, who, like the sculpture of Praxiteles, already stands a monument and model to all future ages. I do not entertain so idle a conceit, but I will animate the statue which he, like Pygmalion, has rendered worthy of life, and even of immortality.

"To hail his presence from the land of spirits, to breathe life into the statue, and to find a substance for the shadow of the mighty name, I shall employ an invocation of his own, and call from among the dead, the soul of the third and late illustrious Duke of Portland.

"WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK—stand forth—for thou wert the man!

"It is not with any want of feeling, nor with any light feeling, that I have descended into the silence of the tomb; I would visit, without violating, that sacred depositary of the dead, and bring only into day the flame that still hovers round the ashes of departed worth and genius. There is something solemn and almost awful in thus waking a mighty spirit from his repose."

In conclusion this Writer says,

"I have hardly brought forward more than half the evidence which I had the power to employ. The volumes of Junius's Letters are replete with the most incontrovertible proofs of a personal interest pervading them! There is a personal feeling, a sense of injury and oppression, a wounded but indignant spi-

rit discernible, in every Letter, if not in every page.

It is impossible for a man that writes *one thing* not to have that same thing in his mind*. A Junius has made the duke of Portland's cause his own, by defending it almost personally, so the sentiments it breathes have their echo in every succeeding case which Junius defends politically; the string which had been first struck never ceases to vibrate; and there is hardly a single Letter in which some portion of that individual feeling is not to be detected, either in substance or by implication, though sometimes it appear but as a solitary gleam, or exist only in a solitary word,—a glance at sir James Lowther, lord Bute, the duke of Grafton, or the duke of Portland, a hint of the man, the minister, of forms, property, charters, grants, promises, &c. &c. &c."

And he closes the correspondence with the following words of Junius.

"The conclusion to be drawn from these premises is obvious. *It amounts to a moral certainty†, and, taking the whole of the evidence together, I affirm that it constitutes a mass of demonstration, than which nothing more complete can be offered to the human mind‡.*"

At the end of the volume the Reader will find,

1. "The Case of His Grace the Duke of Portland, respecting Two Leases lately granted by the Lords of the Treasury to Sir James Lowther, Bart. with observations on the motion for a Remedial Bill, for quieting the possession of the subject; and an Appendix, consisting of authentic documents."

2. "A List of the general changes of the Ministry, from the accession of George III. to the commencement of Lord North's Ministry, in the year 1770, including those subordinate members of whom frequent mention is made in the Letters of Junius;" and 3. "A Table, shewing at one view that the Grant to sir James Lowther, or some circumstances of it, (such for instance as the Cumberland Election, the *Nullum Tempus* Bill, the name or interest of the duke of Portland, the *two-fold* state of Ministers,) is mentioned in fifty-eight Letters; twenty times directly and specifically, and thirty-eight times indirectly or by allusion. In order that the Reader may have every satisfaction, the passages in the Letters are here

* Lord Erskine.

† Misc. Letter XLV. p. 158, vol. III.

‡ Junius to Lord Mansfield.

given or pointed out.—See Woodfall's edition of Junius, in 3 vols. 8vo."

It must be admitted that a *strong case* is here made out; and it is certain that the Duke of Portland had the pen of a ready writer; but we cannot admit him to have been JUNIUS.

68. *Memoirs of the late Thomas Holcroft, begun by himself, and continued to the time of his Death, from his Diary, Notes, and other Papers. By William Hazlitt. 3 vols. pp. 903. Longman and Co.*

AFTER an interval of seven years, we are at last presented with the Memoirs of the late Mr. Thomas Holcroft;—a gentleman, who, from the lowest degree of human condition, rose, by perseverance and industry, to a celebrity which even those born in higher spheres, with the advantages of a classical education, supported by the gifts of fortune, can very seldom attain. Without undertaking either to defend or to blame his principles, we think it extremely interesting and beneficial to future generations, to peruse with attention these Memoirs, in order to shew, that no difficulties, no obstacles, however great they may be, can prevent an active mind from raising himself by his own efforts to the highest pitch of fame. In following Mr. Holcroft in his private, literary, and political life, we shall find evincing proofs of the above proposition.

The first volume opens by a narrative written by Mr. Holcroft himself, and in which we find a circumstantial account of his birth and infancy, with a minute detail of all the circumstances which in the sense of the world are reckoned either creditable or wretched. It is written with a pleasant simplicity, and cannot fail of interesting all classes of Readers, not excepting even the amateurs of the turf, who will be delighted by a long digression on the stable-boys, and on the racing-horses, at Newmarket. Deeply affected by the relation of the misery and wretchedness which Mr. Holcroft had to endure during the first years of his infancy, we gladly pass them over; and are rejoiced to see him placed as a stable-boy at Newmarket, well-dressed, well-fed, and able to save a part of his earnings, to get masters, and to in-

struct himself. Our Readers will sympathize with us at his own description of his new improved situation. Vol. I. p. 110.

"The former part of my life had most of it been spent in turmoil, and often in singular wretchedness. I had been exposed to every want, every weariness, and every occasion of despondency, except that such poor sufferers become reconciled to, and almost insensible of suffering, and boyhood and beggary are fortunately not prone to despond. Happy had been the meal where I had enough; rich to me was the rag that kept me warm; and heavenly the pillow, no matter what, or how hard, on which I could lay my head to sleep. Now I was warmly clothed, nay, gorgeously, for I was proud of my new livery, and never suspected that there was disgrace in it. I fed voluptuously, not a prince on earth perhaps with half the appetite, and never-failing relish; and, instead of being obliged to drag through the dirt after the most sluggish, obstinate, and despised among our animals, I was mounted on the noblest that the earth contains, had him under my care, and was borne by him over hill and dale, far outstripping the wings of the wind. Was not this a change, such as might excite reflection even in the mind of a boy?"

Mr. Holcroft's narrative ends at p. 195; and Mr. Hazlitt, the editor, continues it, as intimated in the title-page, from notes and other papers; and we can assure our Readers, that it is done so ably, that the interest is not in the least diminished. The liberal impartiality with which this Editor has accomplished his task, cannot fail meeting with the most decided approbation of all parties. As a pattern of that liberal impartiality in Mr. Hazlitt, we present our Readers with the following extract, from vol. II. p. 105. After having said that Mr. Holcroft had been for some years imbibing principles, and forming a system in his mind relative to political and moral questions, considerably different from those which are generally received, or at least acted upon by the world, and given the reasons of Holcroft for so doing, from a letter of his to a friend, the Editor thus concludes:

"These rational and worthy motives are those which actuated Mr. Holcroft's whole conduct in the part he took in such questions: they are the only ones which he had at heart, and he never seems in a single instance to have wavered

vered in his pursuit, by flattering the prejudices, or soothing the vices of any set of men, by cajoling or inflaming the multitude, or by adapting his views or language to those of the ignorant, the rash, or profligate. He was a man of too honest and of too independent a turn of mind to be a time-server, to lend himself as a tool to the violence of any party; his habits and studies rendered him equally averse to political intrigues or popular tumults; and he had no other desire than to speak the truth, such as he saw it, with a conviction that its effects must be beneficial to society. *Whether his opinions were right or wrong, is another question; I speak here of his intentions.*"

It will afford the Reader great pleasure to follow the narrative of such an Editor; and to contrast with him, the poverty, embarrassments, and disappointments, with the efforts, industry, and perseverance, which the whole life of Mr. Holcroft presents to our view. He will see a man of great parts, continually wrestling with want and prejudices of all sorts, attempting to raise a school in the country, where he could only get one pupil, and where he lived upon potatoes and buttermilk; becoming a strolling player under Maclean; then in the Company of Kemble, father to Mrs. Siddons; in that of Booth, with Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Inchbald, at Inverness; and in Bate's, where he became acquainted with Shield; in a word, we find him spending seven long years in that most miserable and wretched of lives, during which he experienced all sorts of petty vexations, miseries, and disappointments. Mr. Holcroft at last came to London, to try his fortune; Mr. Sheridan had then the management of Drury Lane: his situation at that time cannot be better depicted than by himself, in part of his letter to the Manager, p. 269, vol. I. in which he says:

"Depressed, dejected, chained by misfortune to the rock of Despair, while the vultures Poverty and Disappointment are feasting with increase of appetite upon me, I have no chance of deliverance but from you."

Two thirds of the Second Volume are employed in enumerating the comedies, operas, and novels, which Mr. Holcroft wrote, from his arrival in London and his visit to Paris, to his death; and, as the list of his works is in every body's hands, we shall not

follow the Editor, though we give him credit for the manner in which he has either analysed or appreciated them: his reasonings are logical and conclusive, his style spirited and elegant; and, if some of the *minutiae* now and then inserted in the work could suspend our attention, the eloquent digressions of the Editor will immediately revive the interest. Our limits do not allow us to extract: we must therefore refer our Readers to pp. 110, 111, 112 and 113, in which he will find a specimen of Mr. Hazlitt's spirited and eloquent style.

We have hitherto considered Mr. Holcroft as a private man, and as an author. We shall refrain from entering into the details of the prosecution instituted against him for high treason; and must refer our Readers to the book itself, from the third chapter of vol. II. to the seventh, where they may convince themselves of the absurdity of that prosecution having been attempted.

We are now arrived to the Diary written by Mr. Holcroft himself, which includes the last two years he spent in England before his going abroad, and was intended, as he informs us himself, page 82, vol. III.

"As a memorandum of my present conduct, opinions, and intercourse, and to serve in future as a depository of facts, which both I and others might wish should be preserved. Many of them must doubtless be trifling, others may turn to use, and this end is desirable in our most insignificant actions."

196 pages of that diary occupy a great part of vol. II. and vol. III.; and, like the narrative at the beginning of the first volume, rivets our attention by the natural and simple manner in which it is executed: the Editor has visibly suppressed many names; but, though we give him credit for that mark of attention, yet we must confess that the initials are now and then so multiplied, that it renders the reading troublesome to all, except intimate acquaintances.

The Letters which terminate the third volume, excepting two or three, have little or no interest.

69. Euripides's *Alcestis Burlesqued*.
By Issachar Styrke, Gent. 8vo. pp.
97. Longman and Co.

THE work now before us is a Burlesque Translation of a Greek Play,

Play, somewhat after the manner of "Cotton's Virgil Travestie." It is the first instance of a Greek play being burlesqued in any language; so that there is reason to think, that, on the score of novelty alone, the performance may find a welcome reception. Add to this, that, at the present day, the study of the Greek dramatic writers is so very prevalent, that there is scarcely to be found a single instance of a man coming up to either of the Universities without being more or less grounded in them. The *Alceſtis* is fixed upon, partly on account of the peculiarity of some of the characters represented in it, and partly because that play has been fortunate enough to meet with two highly respectable editors, the Cambridge and Oxford Greek Professors; in consequence of which the play has become popular at the two Universities, being frequently used as a lecture-book. From these considerations the Translator was inclined to think that an attempt like the present might probably succeed.

Such a Translation is not properly a subject of Criticism; as the very nature of it demands a species of eccentricity, which in some instances may too nearly approximate the vulgar tongue. We are of opinion, however, that the following specimen may amuse such Readers as are not very fastidious.

BURLESQUE ODE ON FATE.

CHORUS.

"In physicks, sophistry, and verse,
Which for the mind good meat is,
I'm deeply read, and can rehearse
From Wecker de secretis;
Pleasaunte conceytes can quote, I ween,
From Greg'ry Thaumatergus,
And prove that I'm at Greta Green,
When I'm at Carrickfergus.
In Machiavelli's page of blood
I am old dog at poaching;
And Huygens' work On Clocks of Wood
Am tired to death with broaching.
Pappus, Duns Scotus, Euclid's pages,
I've long since in my sense-box held,
Writers of all sorts, and all ages,
With Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld.
Yet neither Douglas, ancient bard,
Nor Euclid's pages cramp and bard,
Nor Scotus, learned Dunce,—nor he
Who wrote on Bee-geometry,
Nor Huygens, who created clocks
Of holly hard, or harder box,
Nor Machiavel, tooth-breaking elf,
Nor proof that I am not myself,

Nor Thaumatergus' wondrous treatises,—nor e'en Wecker de secretis,
Can e'er convince me, though they

prate
With ceaseless noise interminate
That there is aught so tough to battle
with as Fate.

Bites she? it rankles in the marrow
Like venom'd tooth of poison'd arrow.
Not Galen, Celsus, Mead, can save,
Nor Hippocrat, nor Old Boerhaave;
Nor Orpheus, who was dubb'd M. D.

For knowledge of phlebotomy,
That art, which teaches us to flay
The postern sleek with birchen spray,
As pedagogues do at this day.

Nay e'en Apollo, though he be
To all the gods quack-deity,

And beat at the mortar,
Till the pestle grow shorter
With thumping

And bumping,

And using—

And bruising,

And has gender'd a whole line

Of experts in medicine,

Varlets that know as much as he,

Of cupping, and midwifery,

E'en he, with all his crew, might count
the surges, [down by purges.

Sooner than hamstring Fate, or beat her

She is a strapping female tike,

Or goddess, call her which you like,

That cares as much for frankincense,

Bull-beef, myrrh, aloes, Peter-pence,

As if you were to sacrifice

Wind-eggs, or betacomb of lice;

Or gut an earth-worm at her shrine,

Or herring red, or haberdine.

Hark, I pray thee, hagar'd Fate,

Never on my numscull pate

Heavier press than heretofore;

Hold,—for I can bear no more.

My head is not made of brass,

As Old Bacon's noddle was.

Hold thee, mammoock, fell and dread,

Thou art ponderous as lead;

Incubus's eldest sister,

Like him black as soot or bistre;

Jov's own help mate;—without Fate
he

Cannot do aught greater or weighty.

By dint of gizzard it thy sport is

To grind cold steel to alcohol;

Thy gastric juice is aqua fortis,

Thy spittle oil of vitriol.

Thy will, like adamantine bar,

Not e'en the Endless Screw can mar,

Nor all mechanics, or the force

Of devilish engines, stop thy swift, un-
erring course!

70. *A New and Practical Course of Book-keeping: in which Double-Entry is rendered intelligible to all capacities, and Single-Entry, by being approximated*

proximated to Double, is made to possess equal proof and certainty of correctness. By P. Thoreau. Accountant. 4to. pp. 110. Law and Whitaker.

THIS Volume, after a copious Introduction, exhibits specimens of "Journal, Ledger, Cash-Book, Sales Book, and Private Stock Journal," on a plan which the Author considers to be more practically useful than any preceding work of the same nature; and he gives the following explanation of his ideas:

"A Waste-book, being a mere Memorandum, or rough sketch of the Journal, in which transactions are hastily entered, until more leisurely journalised in a proper form, and which may even be entirely dispensed with, the Author deems it unnecessary to swell the size, and increase the expense of his work, without an adequate advantage. The first and second pages of the 'Journal' contain the statement of a Merchant's affairs on the first day of January, such as might be recorded in the Waste Book under the head of an 'Inventory.' This statement is *balanced* by 'Crediting' the 'Account of Stock,' that represents the Merchant, or the 'Nett Value' of his Estate, with the difference between the amount of Cash, Bills, Goods on hand, Debts due to him, &c. and the amount of Debts due, as well as Bills accepted by him. Here naturally occurs, what the Author calls the first 'Trial Proof' of his Journal. This sum, placed to the Credit of Stock, or the Merchant's own account, renders the Debit and Credit of the Journal equal. He then proceeds, by entering every transaction in his Journal in regular date and succession, as it takes place, and in such form that, on opening the Book, the meaning is obvious to a person of common penetration. The word 'Debtor,' at the top of the left hand, 'Money Column,' applies to every sum therein annexed, and opposite to the titles that appear as Debtors. And it reads thus—'Geo. Summer,' (vid. p. 3.) having the sum opposite to it in the left hand column 'Dr. 35*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*' then follows the explanation, 'for,' &c. On the contrary, the word 'Cr.' at the top of the right hand, 'Money Column,' applies to all the sums under it, in the same manner, and reads thus—'Thomas Forbes,' 'for,' &c. Cr. 33*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—It appears to the Author, that nothing can be more simple and intelligible, than this plan. The separation of the two opposite columns to the right and left of the page by means of the different titles, and expla-

natory matter between them, has, it is confessed, at first sight, a novel appearance, but it will soon become familiar by habit, and the Author trusts, that the great advantage connected with it, in affording a facility in posting, and also in guarding against going to the wrong side of the Accounts in the Ledger, will speedily reconcile it to use."

71. *Idea of a new Law for the Civilized World: recommended to the consideration of France, Great Britain, and the American States. By the Author of "A Letter from Athens"—"Phantasm of an University"—and other Works. 8vo. pp. 72. London, Law and Whitaker.*

THIS professed disciple of Montesquieu is an advocate for eternal Peace; and imagines that his projects, if adopted, might tend greatly to that desirable object:

"That my plan," he says, "be comprehended, I will cite as my example, France; she being naturally the great impelling European power, and the happiness or misery of herself, and the contiguous nations, depending more perhaps than elsewhere, on her good or bad Government. I will, moreover, propose the same method of proceeding for Great Britain, and the American States, to adopt.

"Supposing that, some thirty years hence, the Cabinet of Versailles were to decide on a war with Great Britain; if she wishes to act in unison with the intelligence of the times, she will act in this manner:

"As soon as the Ministers have decided on hostile measures, the Minister of the Interior will cause to be opened several Great Books. One set will be inscribed *Oui*, the other, *Non*. Two of these, that is, one of each description, will be sent to the Prefect of each Department, to be laid open only at his residence, for the reception of signatures. The individuals, claiming right of signature, or in other words, right of voting for War or Peace, must be possessed of certain descriptions of property, hereafter to be explained. The signatures, consisting of the names of individuals, their age, rank, and the nature of their property, must be written in the presence of the Prefect, or some other magistrate. Prefixed to each of the Great Books, will be a statement of the causes which induce the Cabinet to have recourse to arms, signed by the Members of the Cabinet who have de-

cided on war*. The Books must be closed at the expiration of three weeks, and transmitted, sealed by the Prefect himself, to the President of the Legislative Chamber. The President, in the presence of the Deputies, orders them to be opened, and the signatures counted. If the *Quis* predominate, a Manifesto, declarative of hostilities, is immediately issued by the Minister of the War Department, and the usual orders are transmitted to the subordinate Offices of State. If the *Nons* predominate, the Ministers are displaced by the Sovereign, and a new Cabinet is formed; and no war takes place, unless the menaced power should in its turn lay open the Great Books, and carry the decision of war by the majority of signatures.

"In the preceding paragraph, read, as applied to England, or the American States—for 'Minister of the Interior,' 'Secretary of State for the Home Department;' for 'Prefect of each Department,' 'Mayor of each County, or States' Capital;' for 'presence of the Prefect, or some other magistrate,' read 'presence of the Mayor, or some other magistrate;' for 'sealed by the Prefect himself to the President of the Legislative Chamber,' read, in England, 'sealed by the Mayor himself to the Speaker of the House of Commons;' in America, 'to the Speaker of the House of Representatives;' for 'the President in the presence of the Deputies,' read, in England and America, 'the Speaker in the presence of the whole House;' for 'quis' and 'nons,' read, in England, 'ayes' and 'noes;' in America, 'yeas' and 'nays.'"

Various regulations respecting Voters, &c. are proposed; but for these we refer the Reader who may have curiosity to inquire further to the subject, to the Pamphlet which

em.
An Appendix is added of "Hints for Measures adapted to the Times;" among which are,

"Let a Bill be introduced into Parliament, empowering a Committee, composed of the President of the Royal Academy, and the two oldest Royal Academi-

cians, to send poor students of about the age of eighteen years to Rome, who might appear to possess promising talents in painting or sculpture, there to reside four years, and to enjoy, each, during their residence, pensions, as follows:

"Two Students in Landscape Painting, five in Historical Painting, and three in Sculpture, with annual pensions of 150*l.*; and a *bonus* of 300*l.* to be given to each, or to be withheld, at the discretion of the committee, according as they have been diligent, or not, during their abode at Rome. Quadrennial cost to the nation, including *bonuses*, 9000*l.*

"On their return, ten more to be sent, and so on successively at the end of every four years.

"This is the way to create a fine school of Art; this was what contributed to form all that was great in the old French Academy, and would, no doubt, be attended by equal benefit to our own.

"The gloomy smoke, the fogs, and the dismal brick walls of our metropolis, are the constant themes of animadversion from strangers. The two first nuisances are irremediable; but the last might be easily remedied by an universal coat of whitewash, which would give a new and cheerful air to our sombre London. The expense would be trivial to each householder, and the application of whitewash might be repeated every fifth year. This improvement would be attended by more important benefits, however, than the mere gratification of the eye. For the filthiness of our streets would be diminished in reality, as well as in appearance; and an increased light would be thrown into those narrow quarters of the city, where they are sometimes obliged to burn candles in mid-day. Add too, that several of our disbanded soldiers and sailors, pining for something to do, might be employed in the work, and money would thereby be put into their pockets.

"Those who visit Paris, often reproach the French with want of consideration for the lower classes; and if we compare the hospitals, and other philanthropic establishments of the two

* "If the statement of the causes of war be not made with simplicity, if the style betrays any thing like spleen, or exaggeration, the individuals having right of signature, would do well to consider it as the production of men, who are enemies to their country, and to the human race. They would therefore judge wisely in pouring in the peace-signatures by myriads. For there is as much magnanimity in proving that we have an opinion of our own, when the welfare of our fellow-citizens is at stake, as in executing the most brilliant exploits, when the majority of the thinking part of our country demands our services. And what can be imagined more imposing than for a nation to be able to prove that it has an opinion of its own, and at the same time to preserve a respect for the bases of social order?"

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cities, few will refuse the superiority to London. With regard to the market-places, however, the preference is indisputably due to Paris. The sellers of fruit and vegetables are far better accommodated in the *Marché des Innocens*, than in our Covent-Garden; to say nothing of the market somewhere near the *Pauvbourg St. Honoré*, and the magnificent one now building in the *Pauvbourg St. Germain*. Covent-Garden, indeed, must be considered as a reproach to our metropolis; and though these are not the times to recommend the erection of a fountain as splendid as that seen in the *Marché des Innocens*, still, handsome sheds, with seats under them for the venders, and solid tables for the display of their fruits and flowers, might be raised at no great expense.

"As soon as our landed interest is relieved, and our public debt diminished, we shall do well to erect a National Gallery.

"Another desideratum is the introduction of the Guillotine for executions, reserving the more painful and ignominious punishment of hanging for the crime of wilful murder alone, attended by aggravated circumstances. The adop-

tion of the Guillotine for the punishment of crimes of a black, though not of the blackest dye, will advance our penal code nearer equity than we might at first be tempted to imagine."

72. *New Orthographical Exercises, with the correct Orthoëpy of every Word, according to the most approved Modern Usage, for the Use of Foreigners, and Schools in General.* By Alexander Power, Master of the Commercial Academy, Ashford, Kent.. Law. 12mo. pp. 115.

73. *Introduction au Style Epistolaire des Français; ou Recueil de Billets et de Lettres Familieres: a L'Usage des Ecoles: avec un Index Alphabetique, explicatif des Mots et des Expressions Idiomatiques.* Par George Saulez, D. F. I. M. Faruham, Auteur d'un Livre intitulé "Theory and Practice," et de plusieurs autres livres à l'usage des écoles. C. Law. 12mo. pp. 72.

74. *An Introduction to Geography, adapted to the various Classes of Learners, upon a new and easy Principle.* By F. Francis, Private Teacher. E. Lloyd; and Gale and Co. 12mo. pp. 81.

Three useful elementary Treatises.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Ouvrons les livres sacrés, nous y verrons des exemples multipliés de l'existence de la Musique chez les Hébreux; ils en connoissoient le véritable usage: ils la firent servir à publier les louanges du Créateur, et à faire goûter les préceptes de morale. Leur musique instrumentale n'étoit pas moins admirable: l'écriture semble lui attribuer des effets surnaturels." N. HAMEL.

11. *A Selection of Sacred Melodies, consisting of the most esteemed Psalm-tunes, &c. arranged with their harmonic chords, for the Organ or Piano-forte: to which is prefixed Instructions for the Use of Young Organists, &c.* By R. W. Keith, Organist and Composer to the New Jerusalem Church, Friars street. No. 1. pp. 40. 3s. Button and Co.

THE tunes in this selection are tolerably free from the Methodistical whining embellishments and the chromatic modulations of instrumental pieces, now too much in vogue in musick for the church. We are not of the party who would break down all distinction between songs and hymns, or psalms and psalm-tunes. Mr. K's preface and instructions occupy but one leaf, and shew him to be a worse grammarian than musician. The reason he gives for publishing his work in four numbers, instead of all at once, will strike the

Reader as too much like a puff of himself, as a musick-master. With respect to what is technically called "giving out," he observes, "previous to a congregation singing a psalm or hymn, the tune is played over, the upper melody being accompanied by the bass only; or lowest part, which should be as distinct as possible, in order that they may be made acquainted with the air." He might have referred the young organist to an excellent example, by Mr. Samuel Wesley, in Shield's *Thorough Bass*, p. 64, in which the air is accompanied by two complete melodies performed with the left hand. It is greatly to be desired that an organist so celebrated as Mr. S. Wesley would produce a selection of all our ~~own~~ old psalm tunes with similar harmonization, and arranged in classes according to their several characters. In Mr. K's first Number, the tunes amount to fifty, and are given without the

the words. There are only three which he calls his own. We find nothing remarkable in this Number, but a too frequent use of the fourth, retarding the third of the final chords. On page 22, E in the last chord should be D.

12. *Marianne, an introductory Movement, and Air with Variations, composed and arranged for the Pianoforte, with an Accompaniment, ad libitum, for the Keyed Harmonica or Flute, and dedicated to J. Harding, Esq. by J. Hunter, pp. 10. 3s. Chappell and Co.*

THE Keyed Harmonica is a rectangular box containing rods of glass, of different lengths, for producing different sounds when struck with small hammers, set in motion by keys like those of the pianoforte. The composition before us consists of three movements, of which the modulation is not sufficiently diversified. The introduction is a pleasing and graceful andantino, a little in the style of D. Steibelt; the second movement is an allegretto of two equal strains, each terminating on the key-note, F; its third variation is in D, the relative minor, and this is almost the only digression from the major key of F, in the whole piece; the third movement, or last variation, is a waltz of rather a common cast, terminating with a spirited coda. Upon the whole, this divertimento is in a considerable degree pleasing and original, and therefore deserving a favourable notice; but the difficulty we feel is how to mete out the exact quantum of praise deserved, without diminishing the value of what we have bestowed on others.

13. *Eliza, an introductory Air with Variations for the Pianoforte, with an Accompaniment, ad libitum, for the Flute, or Patent Keyed Harmonica; composed and dedicated to Thomas Alsager, Esq. by J. Hunter, pp. 11. 4s. Chappell and Co.*

ELIZA is a more shewy lady than Marianne, and therefore likely to be more generally attractive. The short introduction is a good larghetto in C minor terminating on the dominant triad; this is followed by a lively allegretto in C major, in which we think the Author has endeavoured to imitate the style of Cramer. The

return to the subject or simple air, on the last page, has a pretty effect, after the brilliant passage-work of the preceding variation; and so has the imitative accompaniment immediately following. Without entering into a minute examination of this piece, unsuitable to our plan, suffice it to report that, on this our first introduction to Mr. H. as a composer, he has made rather a favourable impression, which we hope will be heightened by his future productions.

14. *The Slavonian Paternoster, as performed in the service of the Russian Greek Church, adapted to the English translation, and dedicated to Major General N. and Madame de Sablous-Koff, by W. G. Perry. 1s. 6d. pp. 2. Goulding and Co.*

THIS music consists of three simple melodies united, not very attractive in themselves, nor particularly appropriate to the language of supplication. Consecutive perfect fifths occur between the upper parts, at the word "forgive," and they are preceded and followed by an imperfect fifth: by inverting these two melodies the harmony would be allowable. At the commencement, the word "Father" has its first syllable on the weak (or what is improperly called the unaccented) time of the measure, and its second syllable on the following strong time.

15. *Harvest Home, composed and dedicated to the Right Honourable Lady Nugent, by W. G. Perry; Warwick. 1s. 6d. Goulding and Co.*

THERE is an old-fashioned peculiarity in Mr. Perry's melodies, which is rather interesting.

16. *A Musical Toy, by E. Saunders. Harris and Co.*

A LARGE copper-plate, on which are engraven two concentric rings, divided into 12 compartments by radial lines; the larger exhibiting the major scales and triads, and the smaller ring the minor. Within these, three circular staves exhibit the gamut in all the usual clefs.

Monsieur Drouet (Artist) is about to publish, by Subscription, a Collection of his own Compositions for the Flute.

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY: Directors, Messrs. P. A. Corri, Cramer, F. Cramer, Dance, Lindley, Mouzaai, and Vaccari.

The History of the County of DORSET, after many unavoidable disappointments, is at length completed, by an Appendix, consisting of copious Additions to the former Volumes; very ample and satisfactory Indexes to the whole Work; and XXVII additional Plates.—This "History," independent of its intrinsic merit, which has long been fully established, is undoubtedly the searchest of all similar publications; the whole number of copies in existence not exceeding ONE HUNDRED and TWELVE, several of which are deposited in Public Libraries.

The Fourth Volume of the Antiquities of Athens, &c. measured and delineated by JAMES STUART, F.R.S. and F.S.A. and NICHOLAS REVETT, Painters and Architects, edited by JOSEPH WOODS, Architect, contains 88 Plates, besides 15 Vignettes; together with historical and descriptive accounts of the several subjects; also a Portrait of Mr. REVETT, from a picture painted by himself, and engraved in the line manner, by ISAAC TAYLOR, and Memoirs of the Lives of the Authors. Messrs. STUART and REVETT being detained at Venice, in their way to Athens, made an excursion to Pola, where they passed six months in measuring the subjects, and in making the drawings, which are now submitted to the public; and which formed a part of their original scheme of publication. The subjects are an Amphitheatre, the Temple of Rome and Augustus, and the Arch of the Sergii.—The Sketch-books of Messrs. STUART and REVETT have furnished several Plates of curious fragments of Ancient Architecture and Sculpture found in the *Greek Islands*, with views of Mount Parnassus and the Rock of Delphi.—Of the exquisite sculptures which adorned the Temple of *Minerva at Athens*, and a large portion of which have lately arrived in this country, there are Thirty-four Plates, from Drawings by Mr. PARS, representing the entire West frieze of the Cell, with some parts of the North and South sides, and several of the Metopes of the exterior frieze. These, with those already published in the second volume of this work, exhibit all the sculpture which remained of the Temple at the time (1811) STUART and REVETT were at Athens. Amongst these are Five Plates, shewing the state of the sculpture in the Pediments in the year 1683, when visited by the Marquis de Nointon, from copies of the original Drawings in the King's Library at Paris. These valuable documents show the entire composition of the sculpture in the West front.

Nearly ready for Publication:

A History of *Hamblepool*, in the County of Durham, by *Mr. Cuthbert SHARP*, F.R.S.

The entire Works of HENRY HOWARD, Earl of Surrey, and Sir THOMAS WYATT, the elder; containing much new and curious Matter, with Notes, critical and explanatory, &c. &c. by G. F. NOTT, D.D. F.S.A. late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

Atheniensia, or Remarks on the Buildings and Topography of Athens.

Mr. BAGSTER has issued a PROSPERUS for a very curious POLYGLOTT BIBLE; which shall be noticed in our next.

A Translation of a Latin Treatise "De Cultu et de Amore Dei."

Principia Hebraica, forming a small pocket volume of Hebrew Elements, by Rev. Messrs. KEYWORTH and JONES. In this work the Hebrew Text of 564 verses (in which occur all the Roots in the Psalter) are printed with Points;—the radical letters and radical sense of each word indicated;—a literal version in English interlined under the Hebrew;—and the learner directed to those rules of a *Grammar annexed* which account for the various changes of Letters and Points.—The whole being so arranged as to suit both the Punctist and the Antipunctist.

Unitarianism incapable of Vindication, in reply to the Rev. James Yates's Vindication of Unitarianism. By Mr. WARDLAW, of Glasgow.

"The Principles of Population and Production, as they are affected by the progress of Society." By Mr. WEYLAND.

A Dictionary of Living Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, &c. forming a Companion to the "Dictionary of Living Authors."

Catechism of Political Economy, or Familiar Conversations on the manner in which Wealth is produced, distributed, and consumed in Society. Translated from the French of JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, Professor of Political Economy in the "Athenée Royal" of Paris.—And "England, and the English People." By the same Author.

Narrative of an Embassy to Warsaw and Wilna, with personal Attendance on the Emperor Napoleon during the disastrous Campaign in Russia, and the Retreat from Moscow. By M. DE PRAEDT, Archbishop of Mechlin. Translated from the second French Edition.

No. II. of Verses for Gravestones, in Church-yards. By a Parish Meeting, in his 44th year of Residence in the County. Extending the Epitaphs, in number, from 80 to 125.

Harold

Harold the Dauntless, a Poem, in Four Cantos, by the Author of "the Bridal of Triermain," to which work it forms a Second Volume.

A new Work by Miss TAYLOR, Author of "Display."

Poems, intitled "Melancholy Hours," by a Young Lady.

Annual Gleanings of Wit and Humour, in Prose and Verse, consisting of a Selection of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Epigrams, Enigmas, and Epitaphs, &c. &c. with many original Pieces, by a celebrated Wit of the Age.

Preparing for Publication :

The Life of the venerable Antiquary WILLIAM HUTTON, including a History of his Family, and a particular Account of the Riots at Birmingham in 1791, is about to be published under the auspices of his Daughter.

A Treatise on the Coal Mines of Durham and Northumberland, containing Accounts of the different fatal Explosions which have taken place within the last twenty years, and the means proposed for their remedy ; illustrated by plates of Safety Lamps, &c. By Mr. HOLMES.

The History of Crowland Abbey, digested from the materials of Mr. GOUGH, including an Abstract of the Observations of Mr. ESSEX on the Abbey, and the Origin and Use of the Triangular Bridge ; to which is added, an Appendix, concerning the Rise and Progress of the Pointed Architecture, from the Essays collected by Mr. TAYLOR. By BENJAMIN HOLDICH.

A New Edition of "The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, with the Lives and Characters of each Person, by THOMAS BIRCH, D.D. F.R.S." The whole of the Portraits, 108 in Number, originally engraved by Houbraken and Vertue, have been carefully revised and restored.

Two Volumes of Sermons, by the Rev. R. P. BEACHCROFT.

A Volume of Sermons, by the Rev. Dr. TRENOR.

A Third Volume of the late Rev. Mr. VENABLE'S Sermons.

A Translation, from the German, of Professor MORGENSTERN'S Tour in 1809, 1810, through part of Switzerland, Italy, Naples, &c. with additions.

A Selection of "British Melodies," with Symphonies and Accompaniments, by Mr. Clifton ; and characteristic Words by JOHN F. M. DOVASSON, Esq. A. M. Author of "Fitz-Gwaine," and other Poems. Each Number will contain Twelve Melodies, (several of which will be harmonised), with Notes and Embellishments, uniformly with the "Irish Melodies" of Sir John Stevenson and Thomas Moore, Esq.

Mr. Colburn has become the purchaser of the FRANKLIN Manuscripts, and they will immediately be brought before the publick. They consist of the Life, written by himself, to a late period, and continued by his Grandson and Legatee WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, Esq. to the time of his death, his private and familiar Correspondence, Essays, &c.

Among numerous sales of books announced to be disposed of by auction by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, we have noticed one, which will take place about the end of May, the unique Mathematical Library of that veteran in the sciences, Dr. HUTTON, who, at 79 years of age, and preparatory to his retiring into the country, suffers the dispersion of this large and curious assemblage of scientific books, the result of 60 years vigilant collecting. It is truly lamentable that such a collection should be suffered in this country to be so dispersed, and that it has not been deposited in that noble institution, the British Museum, where a Mathematical Library is a desideratum for the use of future mathematicians.

The French Academy have ordered a medal to be struck in honour of DUCIS, their celebrated tragic poet. All nations ought to feel an interest in the homage paid to genius ; but England especially may view with pleasure the distinction shown to a man devoted to English literature, and who, by his six translations from SHAKESPEARE (*King John, Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Othello, Hamlet, Lear*), manifested at least his fond admiration for the great Bard ; whom the mass of Frenchmen, not having capacity to comprehend, presume in their ignorant vanity to despise.

Signor ANGELO MAJO, whose recent discoveries have so much attracted the notice of the learned in Europe, has made other discoveries in the Ambrosian Library, at Milan. They consist of about sixty verses of Plautus, from the comedy of *Vedularia*, which has been lost : the part hitherto wanting to the Speech of *Amus*, on the inheritance of *Cleonymus*, and a speech of the philosopher *Theodorus*, against those who had blamed him for accepting the office of Prefect of Constantinople from the Emperor *Theodosius*. Also a Life of Terence, with a Commentary to five of his Comedies, with three representations of Comic Masks.

The Pope, on the application of the Imperial Austrian Court, has consented to restore to the University of Heidelberg all the MSS. and Works taken from the Palatine Library, and hitherto preserved in the Vatican, consisting of 247 volumes.

SELECT POETRY.

*Epigrammatum Elegiarumque
Decas,*

*In Obitum PROSSERI Domus Culmotectæ
per annos triginta - novem
Pocillatoris egregii.*

Πολλὰ μὲν δεκάδες δευοῖα το εὐνοχόου.
•II. a. 123.

I.

*Villisia** Prosserus obit flos gentis optimus,
Hoc uno proceros mallem obisse decem.

II.

Pocillatorem nostrum Ds funere donet.
Proceros juvat hunc vertere fraxineos †.

III.

What! 's Prosser dead! then Willis is un-
done,
'Twas he that kept the club together,
Pay, or no pay, for now 't is all one,
Since there is no one left to gather.

IV.

Ὁ Θάνατε, πῶς δίκαιος εἰ κεκληνὺς;
Κτάνας ὅποιον ἄλλον ἐκ ὕψους ποτὲ,
Οὐ τ' ἑδένος δὴ χεῖρ ἔγγραψεν εἰκόνα
ΙΠΠΟΣΣΗΡΟΝ.

V.

Death might have slain another in his
stead,
Nor mingled with the ashes of the dead
Prosser, whose like we ne'er shall see
again
Among the waiters of the sons of men;
Surely to kill him were to try our temper,
Ere he in oil was painted, or distemper.

VI.

Quòd, Prossere, fugis? post te me, carc,
relinquis?
Quis vina fundet, colligetve symbola?
Obstupeo, prohibetque dolor me plura
profari.

VII.

Weep not, my friends, for Prosser's sad
decease, [cease.
You your own sorrows but the more in-
When Nature issues her commanding will,
The slightest phthisick can a waiter kill.

VIII.

Quis nunc ad cyathos stabit, quis fercula
ponet?

Flos culmotectæ spesque valetæ casæ!

IX.

Prosser, delitiæ meæ tabernæ,
Ab solatiolum sui doloris
Quæro, ut gravis æquiescat ardor;
Nunc nunc it per iter tenebrososum

* Willis.

† The Eumelian Club, or Fraxinean
from Dr. Ash the first founder, is held at
the Thatched House.

Illuc, unde negant redire quenquam;
At vobis male sit, mala tenebræ
Orbi, quæ bella omni devoratis,
Tam carum mihi Prosserum abstulistis.

X.

As imilat portæ res raris elogeia p-ctus,
Clauditur hæc cæra, clauditur illa sera.
Sic clausus tumuli potens tu promere
pro me [merum,
Non iterum infelix Prossere prome,
Σ. ἐποῖς.

GUARRINO HASTINGS, ÆTATIS 82.

○ GUARRINE, sed ex longinquis Præ-
tor ab hinc, [lentes,
Quem velut a Patri in populi colere vo-
Cujusque auspiciis, belli flagrante pro-
cellâ,
Res stem Angligenum, tracti cessere
Maratæ. [ianus
Intima Mycenæ repetens sua regna Ty-
Debitur, vixit doluitque inglorius armis.
Nec valere imago, nec vitæ prodigus ardor
Gallorum, insidiæque Indos ad bella
cuentes.

Fausus, et impem perfunctus munere
tanto [recessu
Vix adhuc, venerande Senex — turisque
Contemplane tuo quæ gesseris omne,
quosque

Ducendos alis promoveris antè triumphos.
Nanque per oceanum, qui sinam fluc-
tibus ambit,

Et p'et ad fines telles ubi prommet Afra
(Post aries terâ, post classes æquore
victas) [pandit.

Vexillum nuperii jam sola Britannia
His frueri — ac meritis si Patria parca
favorem

Abiget, et juste suspendat præmia laudis,
Esto — sed gregias constanti in pectore
vires

Justitiam, paræque manus, mentemque
capacem, [Musæ
His saltem accumulem donis — nec munera
Respice, Pierias nam tu colis ipse sorores.

W. VINCENT.

Deanry, Westminster.

*Translation of a Greek Poem, written by
H. S. BORN, and inserted in the " Clas-
sical Journal, Vol. XIII. p. 201.*

On the Beauty of the Greek Language.

○ GOLDEN BRAIDED Nymph, divinely
bright!

The throned Immortal's unextinguish'd
light [eye

Illumes thy roseate cheek: thy shining
Reflects around Æonian Majesty.
The holy Graces tun'd thy silver tongue,
And on thy brow celestial garlands hung.

The

The memory's wealth, the music of the
mind
Art thou, feast of the eye; of ears refin'd
The festival: with less harmonious flow
The golden lyres resound; less soft the
zephyrs blow. H. S. B.

*Translation of two Greek Poems, addressed
by H. S. BOYD to the Rev. Dr. ADAM
CLARKE, on his "Commentary on the
Scriptures."*

YES, let the envious, with creative eye,
In thy pure fountain trace impurity:
'Tis mine, like birds that hover on the
breeze, [thy trees,
To cull th' ambrosial fruit which crowns
'Tis mine to bear, like bees in vernal
bow'rs, [flow'rs:
The golden treasure from thy blooming
For sure thy works are gardens, which
combine
With intellectual fruitage flowers divine.
H. S. B.

*On my Essay o the Greek Article being
published by Dr. CLARKE, in his Com-
mentary on Ephesians."*

WHILE late reclining in the fragrant
mead,
I fed my flock, and woke my tuneful reed,
Upborne on purple wing, Fane hover'd
nigh: [her eye.
Light cloth'd her cheek, and glitter'd in
All hail, she cried: the song of triumph
raise! [praise.
Thine honest toil e'en Tityrus deigns to
E'en Tityrus bids thine opening roses
bloom: [sweet perfume.
Twin'd round his boughs, they breath'd a
She spake; but Wisdom whisper'd from
the skies:
The fleeting glory of the world despise:
Make pure thy heart, and seek the heav'n-
ly prize. H. S. B.

THE TEMPLE OF THESEUS.

(Oxford Prize-subject for the Year 1815.)

LO! fraught with Athens' pride, with
blackened sail
Mournful the vessel moves before the gale!
Uprais'd to heav'n his supplicating hands,
High on the rocky steep Ægeus stands;
And, as the lessening bark eludes his
view, [adieu!
Thinks on his Son, and breathes a fast
No boding fears the heart of Theseus
shake;
He, self-devoted for his Country's sake,
Panting for the conflict with the murderous
foe,
Glorious to fall, or smite his victim low.
That dread emprise, in glowing marble
told,
Thy sacred walls, illustrious chief! unfold,

Which grateful Athens in her prouder days
With hymns of triumph, and with peals of
praise,
To thee, her Prince, her great-deliverer,
rear'd,
And erst with pomps of festival rever'd.
— There still the Traveller's wondering
eye surveys [ous maze,
The darksome labyrinth, and the treacher-
Whose dreary paths around was wont to
rove
The hideous offspring of Pasiphae's love.

Beneath, where Pallas guards her hal-
low'd hill,
The boast of genius, and the pride of skill,
Safe 'mid the desolating waste of years
In graceful majesty The Temple peers.
No toil, in which the warrior bore his part,
Unhonour'd here escapes the sculptor's
art. [late
See, where the chisel's mimic powers re-
The dreadful mission to the realms of fate!
— The scatter'd hosts of Centaurs fly the
field; [yield;
— The vanquish'd Amazons the victory
Straight bleeds the bristled tyrant of the
plain,
And Æneus' wasted valleys bloom again!

No more, beneath the slow-consuming
fire
Thy lingering victims, Phalaris! expire;
Thy fate now bids thee in thy turn sustain
Thy lengthened pang, thine own invented
pain! [love,
He too, whose ruthless heart no touch of
No sense of human agonies could move,
Prostrate beneath th' avenging hero lies,
And on his bed of torture writhes, and dies.

Hail, beat'rous Fane! what though thy
splendid day,
Thy solemn pageantries, have pass'd away,
Nor still, as erst, to thee for succour fly
The desperate wretch, or child of pe-
nury, —
Still, matchless fabric! to thy Theseus'
fame, [name!
Uninjur'd stand, and guard his mighty
For who shall bloom on glory's rolls es-
shrin'd
So fair, as he, the friend of human-kind,
Whose life the arduous course of virtue
ran, [of Man!
Who fought, and vanquish'd in the cause

FARE THEE WELL!

(ASCRIBED TO LORD BYRON.)

FARE thee well! and if for ever —
Still for ever, fare thee well —
E'en though unforgiving, never
'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel —
Would that breast were bared before thee
Where thy head so oft hath lain,
While that placid sleep came o'er thee
Which thou ne'er canst know again;
— Would

Would that breast, by thee glanc'd o'er,
Every inmost thought could shew —
Then thou wouldst at least discover
'Twas not well to spurn it so.

Though the world for this commend thee —
Though it smile upon the blow;
Ev'n its praises must offend thee,
Founded on another's woe.

Though my many faults defaced me;
Could no other arm be found
Than the one which once embraced me
To inflict a cureless wound?

Yet — oh, yet — thyself deceive not —
Love may sink by slow decay,
But, by sudden wrench, believe not
Hearts can thus be torn away;

Still thine own life retaineth —
Still must mine, though bleeding, beat,
And the undying thought which paineth
Is — that we no more may meet.

These are words of deeper sorrow
Than the wail above the dead,
Both shall live — but every morrow
Wake us from a widow'd bed.

And when thou wouldst solace gather —
When our child's first accents flow —
Wilt thou teach her to say — "Father!"
Though his care she must forego?

When her little hand shall press thee —
When her lip to thine is prest —
Think of him whose prayer shall bless
thee —

Think of him thy love had bless'd.
Should her lineaments resemble
Those thou never more may'st see —
Then thy heart will softly tremble
With a pulse yet true to me.

All my faults — perchance thou knowest —
All my madness — none can know;
All my hopes — where'er thou goest —
Whither yet with thee they go —

Every feeling hath been shaken,
Pride — which not a world could bow —
Dows to thee — by thee forsaken,
Ev'n my soul forsakes me now.

But 'tis done — all words are idle —
Words from me are vainer still;
But the thoughts we cannot bridle
Forge their way without the will.

Fare thee well! — thus disunited —
Torn from every nearer tie —
Scared in heart — and love — and blight-
ed —

More than this I scarce can die.

TWILIGHT.

GREY twilight, from her shadowy hill,
Discolours Nature's vernal bloom,
And sheds on grove, and stream, and rill,
One placid tint of deepening gloom.
The sailor sighs, amid shoreless seas,
Toss'd by the thought of friends afar,

As, fann'd by ocean's flowing breeze,
He gazes on the Western Star.
The wanderer hears, in pensive dream,
The accents of the last farewell,
As, pausing by the mountain stream,
He listens to the evening bell.

On hearing the Intention of the Inhabitants
of Bath to erect a Monument to the
venerable Dr. HARRINGTON.

"Length of days is in her right hand, &c."
Prov. iii. 16.

BELOV'D, rever'd, and mourn'd, adieu!

Thy praise let grateful *Baden* tell,
With conscious pride, to virtue true,
Whilst timidly I touch the shell.

Unknown thy bright meridian blaze,
Thy setting radiance shone on me,
Reflected long — those parting rays
Shall warm the heart that honour'd thee.

Religion, Science, Taste, combine,
Thy votive tablet high to rear:
The humble privilege be mine,
With lingering steps, to wander near.

To think, as length of days was given,
You honour'd lived, lamented died,
Each day still brought you nearer Heaven,
Your faith matured, your virtue tried.

To weep, but not for you to mourn,
Your race is run, your crown is sure,
To tremble, bending o'er your urn,
Lest I should deem myself secure.

THE PRAISE OF PEDESTRIANISM.

THAT Adam walk'd first, in old records
we trace:

'Tis a fact, we know perfectly well;
But who in procession obtain'd the prime
place,

Is a matter no mortal can tell.
Ye Princes! ye Nobles! ye Orders Eque-
strian!

Assume then precedence no more;
Let the first of all Orders, the Order Pede-
strian,

As matter of course, go before.
Especially now, when, with wonderful
walking,

They daily afford us a treat,
Fill our papers with news, furnish topics
for talking,

And teach us the use of our feet.

M. CHAMBERLIN.

Nov. 18, 1815.

NAPOLEON ab Exercitu suo iterum Parisiens.

QUI fugiet campos et Martæ imperies
abibit,

Venturo poterat bella morare die;
At tu, Napoleon, subito tota signa relinquens
Effugis, ut possis vadere terga iterum.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 27.

FRESH petitions against the Income Tax were presented. Mr. Madocks asked the Chancellor what operation he intended the tax to have upon a landlord who received no rent? 2dly, How it was to affect a tenant who made no profits? And 3dly, for what period he intended to propose it?

Mr. Methuen remarked, that the Tax had been levied on what was not income at all. When gentlemen received no rents, and their tenants no profits, how were the taxes to be paid, and the purveyors prevented from begging? He should oppose the renewal of the tax, which he considered to be a breach of faith.

Mr. Brougham said, it was evident no answers were to be expected from Ministers: he wished them to consider well the consequences of carrying this Bill with unnecessary rapidity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the case of landlords without rent, and tenants without profits, was properly for the attention of the Committee, in which suitable regulations might be adopted. He thought two years ought to be the duration of the tax. The outcry against it did not proceed from objections to the tax itself, but rather from the misrepresentation which had been made of it, and particularly from the assertion, that the renewal of it was a violation of faith. Parliament never could, and never had made such a pledge as was described; and the words "and no longer," which were in former acts, were omitted in that of last year. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir S. Romilly charged Ministers with purposely delaying the meeting of Parliament till an unusual late period, in order to give it no opportunity of a full consideration of the tax. If it had been intended at the last enactment to continue this tax, why was it not openly stated?

Messrs. Brand, Ponsonby, and Calcraft, expressed surprise at Mr. Vanitart's saying that the words "and no longer" were purposely omitted in the Act. Though they had differed with him on many occasions, they had always thought him a plain, honest, fair-dealing man. But it now appeared that he had concealed his intentions under that ambiguous sort of statement, which had deceived not only the people but their representatives. He now stated that he never meant the tax to be given up; but why did not he say so at the time it was imposed? It was a

Gent. Mag. April, 1816.

breach of faith to the people to the amount of six millions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, that when the tax was before the House last year, he had expressed a hope that it would not be necessary beyond the year. That necessity must be ascertained by a fair comparison of the state of the country. He now stated a case of necessity; and if the House should not be satisfied with it, he would not press the continuance of the tax. In the Committee of last year, the words 'no longer' were used, that the public might not be misled, if the necessity should continue. He had thought that the Bank would be able to resume its payments at the end of the year, but circumstances had arisen, which rendered that measure impracticable.

Sir Francis Burdett observed, what would the Chancellor of the Exchequer say, if gentlemen should show, to the satisfaction of the House, that they had received no rents from their tenants, and that the tenants had derived no profits from their labours? These facts had indeed been proved before the Commissioners for collecting this Tax. A case had appeared in the public Papers, in which a gentleman was called upon to pay both the landlord's and tenant's tax, though he had received no benefit whatever from his property; and a Clergyman, whose living was formerly worth £1000l. per annum, but was reduced last year to 128l. was obliged to pay 100l. for the Income Tax, in addition to 150l. for poor's rates: yet the country was to be told that there was an ignorant impatience of taxation; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that exaggerated statements had been made to the people. The feeling out of doors was, that the faith of Parliament had been violated. But the Right Hon. Gent. now declared, that it was only to be a temporary measure, as long as the particular necessity should continue. Where was this necessity? Who was the judge of it? The Right Hon. Gentleman himself? This was the plea which Charles I. set up, when he demanded ship-money? (*Hear.*) It was only on necessity that the land-tax was first imposed: it was introduced as a war tax: it was stated to be a mere temporary measure, and was frequently taken off in times of peace. But during the whole of this war, it had been continued, so that there was a confiscation of the whole landed property to the amount of that

that tax. A Noble Lord had stated, that there were 30,000,000*l.* in the hands of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery, which could not be disposed of till the Lord Chancellor had decided to whom it belonged. Why should not the publick then avail themselves of that fund, and the House be responsible for the money? There was another resource: the unclaimed dividends; why should they not be taken in preference to this detestable tax? The great Earl of Chatham, when exerting his powerful eloquence in the House of Peers in defence of the liberties of the people, struck his crutch on the ground, and declared, "if ever a barrack is erected in England, adieu to British liberty." But barracks were now standing in Hyde Park, and fortresses were built all over the kingdom. For what purpose was the present large military establishment? it was to maintain unconstitutional treaties; to keep on the throne of France a bigot, and to support a disgusting tyranny. What could we have to fear from France? England was perfectly tranquil, and as to Ireland, if she was not capable of being governed except by the sword, it was owing to the impolitic conduct of Ministers. He trusted that the gentlemen of England would at last take their natural station in the country, and stand forward in defence of their own property, as well as the liberties of the people.

Mr. Preston said, there was a blight upon the country in the shape of a puny, miscalculating, Chancellor of the Exchequer, (*hear, hear, order, order.*) His opinion was justified by the ignorance and inefficiency of that Minister, who did not know the real situation of the country, and how to call its resources into action.

In the discussion which followed, Messrs. Tierney, Gordon, Madocks, Wynne, Ponsonby, Hiley Addington, Freemanle, and Wallace, Sir J. Mackintosh, Lords Folkestone and Binning, participated.

Mr. Rose having said that if the Income Tax was relinquished, worse and more painful taxes might be imposed:

Mr. Braugham said, if any thing could induce him to persevere in the system he had proposed, it was the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who seeing the distress of the country, knowing the aversion which was entertained by all ranks against the tax in contemplation, had had recourse to the desperate expedient of saying, "Beware how you wince under the little finger of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or in a few days you may feel the weight of his whole hand."

The adjourned debate on the Army Estimates was then resumed. The speakers were, Messrs. J. P. Grant, Robinson, Freemanle, Peete, Sir R. Heron, Sir J. Stansport, Sir F. Flood, and Lord Binning. The debate was again adjourned.

Feb. 28.

Sir Samuel Romilly, in presenting a petition from Aundel against the Income Tax, stated that the French Protestants in the department of the Gard, who had been violently plundered and robbed, amounted to 2000; the houses destroyed did not exceed 240, of which 150 were in Nismes, and 90 in other parts of the Gard. The number of women, many in very respectable situations of life, who were very grossly ill-treated, amounted to 30, of whom eight had died.

Messrs. J. P. Grant, Serjeant Onslow, Sir R. Heron, and Gen. Wemyss, spoke against the Income Tax.

Sir F. Biddell, in presenting a petition from Monmouth said, it complained not of merited pensions for public services, which the publick did not grudge, but of unmerited and large pensions and sinecures. The petitioners also objected to the erection of expensive monuments, which were better deferred for the present, and added, that the best monument of their countrymen's glory would be found in the records of history.

Mr. Moore, presenting a petition from Coventry, said, that such was the general distress there, that admittance to the house of industry, where the allowance was scanty, was regarded as very desirable: the applications were in consequence so numerous, that it required considerable interest to become an inmate.

Mr. Butlerworth bore testimony to the general distress which prevailed: at Coventry, some houses that used to pay 400*l.* or 500*l.* a week to workmen, now paid only 40*l.* or 50*l.*

Mr. Lockhart expressed his belief that a great portion of the prevailing distress arose from the operation of the Insolvent Debtor's Bill. He would support a modified Income Tax, which gave relief to the agriculturist, and exacted a more due proportion from the fundholder.

Mr. Baring noticed the joy, which was discernible, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he had at last found one champion to defend his project: the fact was, that each of the numerous petitions objected to some part of the tax that related to those that signed it; but in the result all classes came forward to pray for its abolition.

Mr. Thompson expressed surprise that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should persevere in forcing so unjust and impolitic a measure upon an unwilling and overburthened people.

Mr. B. Shaw recommended Ministers, for their own interest, to listen to the complaints of the House and of the Nation.

Mr. Barclay said, the Income Tax demoralized the Nation: it compelled the people to resort to a system of misrepresentation,

sentation, and encouraged the Commissioners in the practice of extortion.

Mr. *Brougham*, at the close of a long speech, hoped the gentlemen on the opposite side would be induced to forego their silence to-night—that they would take some sort of notice of what had fallen from those near him, and offer some defence for the measures they meant to support.

Mr. *Forbes* stated, that in his progress through Scotland, last summer, all classes of the people complained of the Income Tax as an intolerable burthen. If sufficient time was allowed, not a county or borough would fail to petition against it.

Mr. *J. Smith*, in presenting a petition from Nottingham against the Property Tax, said the petitioners were not enjoying that prosperous condition which had been described by the gentlemen on the other side, and in the speech of the Prince Regent, but which he had heard mentioned in no other quarter.

Mr. *Fleemantle* concluded that the country had gained its object, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not persist in measures which he dared not defend.

Lord *Compton* said, that he himself was rather favourable to the Income Tax; so were his constituents.

Mr. *Poussinby* admired the Noble Lord's courage who spoke last. He had generously stepped forward to speak for his friends, when they refused to speak for themselves. He had given one solitary opinion in favour of the Income Tax, but he did not seem very decided in tone of eulogy. He was "rather favourable," and his constituents agreed with him;—were they more decided than the Noble Lord?

The debate on the Army Estimates was then resumed. Mr. *Law* said, the Gentlemen of the Opposition had fallen into two errors—one in considering this establishment a permanent peace-establishment—the other, in considering that the peace would be permanent. We forgot that the waves continued to roll long after the storm that raised them had subsided. After dwelling on other topics, the Hon. Gent. said it was false that the French had every where done mischief: in Italy, they had done good: in that country they had infused education, courage, desire of liberty, and a passion for uniting the various petty States into one great Kingdom: all these views had been forgotten at the Congress of Vienna, and Italy had been again divided. (*Hear, hear!*) Of all the Continental Powers, Russia was most to be dreaded, whether we looked to the extent or character of her population. With her left washed by the Baltic, her right by the Black Sea, and

her back resting on the confines of the world, she wielded the elements of nature as means of defence, and poured forth an inexhaustible population when necessary to foreign or distant war. The more he reflected on the present state of Europe, he felt satisfied that there was no future tranquillity for the world until the original sin committed in Poland should be redeemed. Considering an armed mediation necessary at present, he should vote for the Military Establishment.

Lord *Folkestone* would not, in the absence of a Noble Lord (Castlereagh), follow the Hon. Gent. into considerations of Foreign policy. He considered that Ministers ought to shew the necessity for a standing army; for the old doctrine of the constitution was, that no standing army ought to be maintained in time of peace. He did feel as strongly convinced as he could be of any truth not manifest to his outward senses, that there existed in some quarter a resolute determination to establish a Military government in this country.—(*Loud cries of Hear, hear!*)—Let the House reflect on the external system of the Court, on the Clubs now forming, on the recent profusion of Military honours and decorations, and then say whether there was not strong evidence of such a design? He respected, as much as any man, the character of our army, and the valour of its officers; and he thought they supplied the means to a prudent government, not of increasing but of cutting down the establishment; but the habits and subordination of military life were essentially different from the feelings inspired by the principles and practice of freedom. The officers of the Army had their own ideas and habits; and an affection was growing up among them of separating themselves from the Civil classes, and of forming, as it were, a perfectly distinct branch of society. They were beginning to associate together exclusively, and to assume a military air and costume on all occasions. Instead of a groom, some general officers were followed by a hussar through the streets. (*Hear.*) Small matters, though singly, perhaps, unimportant, when taken together, and indicative of the same spirit, called for jealousy and vigilance, at least from those who thought they saw a leaning towards a military government in the present measures of the administration. He might advert to the frequent use of soldiers in matters of police, and to their employment whenever there was a levee at Carlton-house. (*Hear, hear!*) It was now the custom on this latter occasion to line the streets and blockade the roads by armed cavalry. The usual path was obstructed, and so far the people were already put under military law. Another point

point too, of which he could not but take notice, was, that when the Prince Regent came to Parliament, his passage to the House was guarded by a detachment of troops, and by a military display which was quite new in this country, and had never taken place when his Majesty was able to meet his Parliament. (*Cries of Hear, hear!*) His Majesty was satisfied with a small body guard of twenty or thirty men. Whether such precautions were necessary he neither knew nor cared, but he was sure they were both new and unconstitutional. (*Hear, hear.*) In the same manner, at the balls given to the Allied Sovereigns at White's and the Marquis of Hertford's, dragons were employed to preserve order. He had lived under despotic governments, as might be believed when he stated that he had resided at St. Petersburg, and undoubtedly there the constant employment of the military contributed much to the ease and comfort of select society. But our own was a free constitution, and we could not retain its advantages without its inconveniences. Every one admitted, however, that the latter were as nothing in the comparison. Whilst on this subject, it was worth remarking, that a considerable increase of the usual guard had taken place at the Horse Guards; every where we saw sentries multiplied, and that not an exhibition could be opened without a file of soldiers. Until he could perceive some reason for all this, he must suspect that something was in contemplation dangerous to the form of our free government. It was remarkable, too, that on all occasions the Prince Regent was advised to come down to Parliament, not in the usual costume of Sovereignty, as in a dress coat, but attired in military uniform. (*Hear.*) Amongst the items included in the estimates were some for what were called Charitable Institutions. One of these was the establishment at Chelsea for the education of soldiers' children. But how were they educated? The boys were dressed as soldiers, they were taught the military exercise, and performed all their duties by beat of drum. The Military College near Baginbush appeared to him to be a most odious and improper institution. It was an establishment in which hundreds of young gentlemen, instead of being educated, after the usual form, in classical studies, or the habits of civil business, were taught nothing but what was essential to military life. This might be justifiable, and perhaps necessary, when the Nation was engaged in hostilities, and against a formidable enemy; but in a state of peace we ought to return to our peaceful occupations and pursuits, as we had done at every former period of our history. "Oh! but the times are

changed," it was said on the other side. He wished that the Right Hon. Gentleman who made this observation had at once fairly and manfully met the argument by alleging that the British Constitution was no more. (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever justification had been made out for the Irish, none, he was sure, could be offered for the English establishment. In the first place he objected to the word *dépot*, both because it was a military, and because it was not an English word. He considered them as a mere pretence for maintaining a sort of fortresses in this country; and when he heard them described as useful, extensive, and important, he was satisfied they could only be so against the liberties and constitution of England. The Noble Lord proceeded to contend that it was the soundest policy of this country to husband its resources in time of peace, to reserve itself for great occasions; and if the peace should unfortunately prove short, then we should be enabled to return to the contest with redoubled vigour.

A considerable discussion followed, in which Messrs. *Ward, Fitzgerald, J. Smith, and Tierney*, Sir *J. Mackintosh*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, participated. Mr. *J. Smith* and Sir *J. Mackintosh* complimented Lord Folkestone on his eloquent, manly, and truly constitutional speech.

Sir *F. Burdett* spoke at length, and enforced the necessity of retrenchment in every branch of the expenditure.

In consequence of Mr. *Ward* addressing Mr. Brougham, and alluding to his friends, using the expression of "in his train," some altercation took place; Mr. *Brougham* observing that if his friends were in the train of another, they at least received no pay for it.

Mr. *W. Fitzgerald* complained, that the decency of debate could not be maintained if less honourable motives were presumed to actuate the Members of Administration than the Gentlemen on the opposite side.

Mr. *Brougham* replied, that he had not stated that the Hon. Member's motives were less honourable, but that his situation was more lucrative.

Mr. *Stuart Wortley* complained, that Mr. Brougham assumed a tone and manner, and took upon himself to school every body in a way quite unprecedented.

On the motion for the House going into a Committee on the Army Estimates, it was carried by 241 to 121. — Adjourned at four a. m.

Feb. 29.

In the course of the conversation which followed the presentation of Petitions against the Income Tax, Mr. *Arbutnot* declared

declared that neither the Treasury, nor any department of Government, had used influence, or interference, to prevent meetings being held to pass resolutions against the Property Tax.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 1.

Some conversation took place respecting an excess in the Civil List, and the non-delivery of the accounts, of which an early delivery was promised.

A motion was made by Lord King, to know what measures had been taken by Ministers to obtain payment, first of a loan to Austria in 1793; second, the balance due from France on account of prisoners of war; 3d, the Russian Loan; 4th, the advances of 600,000*l.* and afterwards of 300,000*l.* to Portugal. The motion was negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, more Petitions were presented against the Income Tax. Messrs. Byng, Atkins, Wright, Grenfell, Finlay, Hammersley, Coke (who said while the Tax continued we did not possess a free constitution), Lambton, Jolliffe, Calcraft, Sir J. Owen, Sir W. Curtis, Sir James Shaw, and Lord Ebrington, all spoke against this Tax; Mr. Holme Sumner and Sir Egerton Brydges, on the contrary, thought it a very good one, and impartial in its operation. The absence of all the Cabinet Ministers being noticed, Mr. Goulburn said, that Lord Castlereagh was indisposed; so was Mr. Willesley Pole; and Mr. Lushington added, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was confined by illness.

Mr. Brougham supposed the sickness of the Ministers was occasioned by the Property Tax, aggravated by the petitions and party debates.

Mr. Lushington could distinctly state that it was not the intention of Ministers to abandon the Property Tax, as they thought it a just, wise, and necessary measure. In fact, this tax reached those wealthy men who lived like beggars, and made them pay like princes.

March 4.

Numerous Petitions from various parts of the Country were presented against the renewal of the Property Tax. Sir Edward Knatchbull, on presenting a petition from Woolwich, said, that he thought it would be the wisest way for Ministers to give up the Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the Tax.

Mr. Ponsonby said, that if the Right Hon. Gentleman considered that no pledge had been given, he differed in opinion from many Members in that House, and from every body out of it. It was difficult to express the pledge in a more clear and

solemn manner than the Act did in using the words "and no longer."

Mr. Dickinson presented a petition from a part of Somersetshire against the Tax, complaining of the Agricultural distresses, owing to the heavy taxes, of the grievance of sinecure places and pensions, of the breach of faith, and the evils arising from public promises not being kept. The agricultural distresses were indescribable.

Mr. Methuen said, that all were pleased at hearing in the speech from the Throne professions of economy. Though he had been generally friendly to the measures of Government, yet such were the present circumstances, that, were he in the situation of the Noble Lord, he should venture respectfully but firmly to address the Prince Regent himself, and say that the pledge of economy given in the Royal speech must be fulfilled; that the time had gone by for any further excesses in the Civil List; that it was no longer the season for building cottages, and pavilions, and pagodas, (*Hear, hear, hear!*)—that at length economy, which had been so often promised in theory, should be fulfilled in practice—that there was now no excuse for profusion and difficulties, which could be justified neither by inexperience nor by poverty, (*Hear, hear!*) He would consider that he should tell his Royal Master, that the French contributions were in no respect Droits of the Crown, (*Hear, hear!*)

With such language as this he would approach Majesty itself. If the vast Military Establishment, with an encouragement of extravagance, was to go on, there would soon be an end of our national prosperity. If such things continued, he trusted that the House would soon rise with one voice and address the Throne. Whatever some might think, he was satisfied that public spirit was yet alive within the walls of that House, and was ready to revive from the apparent slumber into which it might have fallen from the circumstances of the times, and a generous excess of confidence. (The Hon. Member sat down amidst loud cries of *hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lambton thought the sentiments of the Hon. Member who spoke last did him infinite honour. He congratulated the House on the manifestation of public opinion against an unconstitutional and oppressive measure. If ever there was a time for the united and zealous exertions of all, without regard to party differences, it was the present.

Sir M. Ridley, Messrs. Gore Langton and Lyttelton, spoke against the Income Tax.

Col. Foley, on presenting a petition from Leominster against the Property Tax, observed, that it also called the attention of the House to the formation of a Military Club, under the sanction of the Commander-

Commander-in-Chief expressed a hope that the House of Commons would not fail to watch the proceedings of such a formidable body.

Sir C. Monk observed, that this Military Club was a part of the same system that had led to the institution of a degree of dignity and honour confined almost exclusively to the Military profession, and from which the great mass of the people were excluded.

Mr. Gooch, looking to the glorious achievements of the members of the Military Club, thought it unjust to hold them up to the world in the odious light of oppressors of a free people, and subverters of the happy constitution of Great Britain. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. C. Wynne observed, with respect to the members of this Military Club, he participated in all that could be urged as to the respectability of the individuals of which it was composed, and the eminent services they had rendered to their Country; but, looking at them as a distinct Military class, forming a body from which persons in Civil capacities were excluded, he could not but consider them constitutionally dangerous. The great objection against the establishment of this exclusive society was the additional influence it would give to the Crown, and the power such a combination of persons, who looked up to the Crown for support and advancement, could not fail to afford.

Colonel Wood defended the Club.

Mr. Rose stood up in order to state that he was a member of the Club, though he was neither a military or naval character. The honour had been conferred on him, not in his individual but in his official capacity. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Lord Milton said, of the respectability of the individuals composing that Club he did not entertain the slightest doubt; and he thought it shewed a great want of discrimination in the Gentlemen who made such flaming speeches on the high character of these individuals, that they did not see the distinction between an objection against the character of an Institution, and an objection against the character of individuals. It made no difference that the Navy were joined with the Army in this Club; for all the persons who composed it looked up to the Crown for promotion.

Mr. Brougham said he was by no means convinced that there existed no cause for jealousy or alarm on this subject. He highly esteemed many Members of the Military Club, and had the honour to call Lord Lynedoch his friend; but personal character could have no weight in questions of constitutional importance; and he knew that great influence had been

made use of to induce individuals to become members of this Institution.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the adjourned debate on the Army Estimates was resumed. The speakers were, Lords Castlereagh, Palmerston, and Nugent; Messrs. J. Ward, Frotheroe, and Bunkes: the debate was again adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

March 5.

Mr. W. Dundas, on presenting a Petition against the Income Tax from Edinburgh, and five similar ones from the same neighbourhood, begged to state that he differed from the petitioners. The tax was not unconstitutional, and Parliament neither had, nor could give, any pledge, not to continue it, if necessary, in time of peace.

Mr. Brougham said, there was no interpreter of public feeling from Scotland—in Edinburgh, from which the Hon. Member derived his seat in Parliament, there were but 18, or at most 25 voters. The counties of Scotland, so far as concerned elections, might with propriety be denominated close Boroughs. The greatest number of electors at any one of them amounted, at the farthest, but to 200.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that the speeches made on this subject were solely for the purpose of exciting clamour; to which Mr. Horner replied, that the strongest epithets had proceeded from gentlemen who usually voted with Ministers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after going through the history of the Property Tax from its first enactment, observed that not only the amount had been raised by the opposition when in power, but it was the plan of Lord Henry Petty (then Chancellor) to make it perpetual, or at least to mortgage it for a certain number of years, without regard to peace or war. If Parliament, in its wisdom, should think fit to pledge it for a specific purpose, such as the payment of twelve millions of the unfunded debt during the two years which it was proposed it should last, his Majesty's Ministers would have no objection to take it upon those terms. The Hon. gentleman then detailed several modifications of the Tax, which its subsequent rejection has rendered it unnecessary to enumerate.

Mr. Baring and Mr. Brougham spoke against the Tax.

Mr. Holme Sumner and Sir Edward Knatchbull were not averse to the Tax as modified by the Chancellor.

Lord Cockburn presented thirteen charges against Lord Ellenborough respecting his conduct on his trial: on his Lordship's motion, seconded by Gen. Mathew, who did so because he knew nothing of their merits, they were ordered to be printed.

March

March 6.

On presenting the Petitions against the Property Tax, a very long conversation took place. The sentiments and the speakers were the same as those on the preceding nights. On Mr. *Western* presenting a petition from the County of Essex against the Income Tax, Mr. *Long Wellesley* said, that he was convinced that it would be extremely injurious to the agriculture and domestic trade of the country, if the Property Tax was continued. This opinion was in opposition to those whose measures he had in general been proud to support, and especially to the opinion of a Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. *Wellesley Pole*), from whom he had never before differed—to whom he owed every thing, and for whom he could never cease to feel the warmest affection and esteem. But that Right Hon. Gent. would have despised him, if, when he had decided in his own mind, he had failed to state his opinion in an open and manly manner. (*Hear, hear!*)

The adjourned debate on the Army Estimates being resumed, Mr. *Calcraft*, in an excellent speech, went through the Estimates, pointing out where the reductions might be made.

The House afterwards divided upon Mr. *Wortley's* amendment for reducing the amount of the Peace Establishment about 10,000 men. On a division, the Amendment was negatived by 202 to 120. Majority for Ministers 72.

House of Lords, March 7.

The Duke of *Bedford* solicited the indulgence of the House, as he rose under extreme indisposition to make his promised motion on the present state of the Nation. His Grace had spoken but a short time, before he became too unwell to proceed, and was obliged to sit down.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, from esteem for his Grace, proposed that the debate should be adjourned to Tuesday next, which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Western* concluded a long and lucid speech on the Agricultural Distress of the Country, by moving the following Resolutions, which embody the substance of his discourse:—1. That it was the opinion of Parliament that the agricultural part of the community laboured under the most unexampled distress. 2. That however various were the causes from which it originated, the demand for the produce of land was not now such as to enable the cultivator to sell its produce at a price sufficient to indemnify him for his expenses. 3. That the consumption of barley, and consequently the demand for it, were reduced by the tax on malt, and

that this duty ought to be abated or repealed. 4. That relief ought to be granted to the holders of agricultural produce, by advancing money to them on the security of that produce, and collecting into public granaries, in a year of surplus, abundance against the return of scarcity. 5. That it was expedient to repeal so much of the Corn Act of last year as related to the warehousing of foreign grain. 6. That it was expedient to encourage the exportation of corn for some time by a bounty. 7. That it was expedient to encourage the growth of our own soil, by imposing duties on the importation of seeds, and other articles of agricultural produce, from abroad. 8. That the tithes and poor-rates were felt with increasing severity in the present general distress; and that it was expedient to consider of some mode of easing their pressure. The Hon. Gent. then moved for a Committee of the whole House on the distressed state of agriculture.

Mr. *Frankland Lewis* seconded the motion.

Messrs. *Robinson, Vansittart, and Huskisson*, with Lord *Castlereagh*, said they would give the remedies proposed the most diligent and patient attention in a Committee; and suggested that the resolutions should be printed.

March 8.

In a Committee of Supply, Messrs. *Cocks, Newman, W. Wynne, Wilberforce, Tighe*, and others, opposed the large peace establishment, which was supported by Messrs. *Grant, Courteney, Col. Foley, Lord Palmerston, &c.* The House ultimately divided on an amendment, that the report be re-committed, when it was negatived by 190 to 122: majority for Ministers 68.

March 11.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, a considerable discussion took place respecting the sum of 385,000*l.* to be voted for the Household troops, both horse and foot guards.

Mr. *Calcraft* thought they ought to be reduced to the establishment of 1791. He proposed that the horse guards should be reduced from the number of 1724 to half the number, leaving them stronger by 100 than they were in 1791. With respect to the foot guards, in 1791 they amounted to 3,765, they were now 8,100: he proposed to reduce them to 4,050, one half of the present number, and amply sufficient for all the purposes of parade. He moved therefore, as an amendment, to substitute the sum of 192,638*l.* instead of 385,000*l.*: this amendment was put to the vote, and negatived by 210 to 128.

A second division took place on the motion of Mr. *C. Wynne*, that the pay and allowances

allowances to the household troops, should be reduced to those of troops of the line, which was likewise negatived by 201 to 122.

To the next vote for 333,632*l.* for the cavalry and waggou train, Mr. *Tierney* moved an amendment that the House do report progress, which was negatived by 126 to 62; the original was then carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 12.*

The Duke of *Bedford*, in the course of a lengthened and eloquent appeal to their Lordships upon the State of the Nation, thus adverted to the distresses of the country: "In many places the land was out of cultivation. Upon two estates in Norfolk, lands in one instance of 5,000 acres, in another of 3,000 acres, were offered to tenants rent free, if they would cultivate them, but none would take them. The gaoles were crowded with people unable to bear up against the pressure of the times. The farmers were imprisoned for debt, and the poorer classes, unable to procure subsistence in a legal way, became poachers and robbers of farm-yards; and the whole of the landed interest was in a condition horrible to think of. These were not the only sufferers. Many of the beneficed Clergy were in a state of the utmost distress, as the right reverend Prelates must very well know. The farmers were unable to pay their tithes, and many of the Clergy were reduced to such extreme distress, that they could not even effect the annual insurances on their lives, which formed, in many cases, the only means by which they could secure a provision for their families." His Grace, after some observations on the unsettled state of Ireland, whose distresses were as great, if not greater, than this country, owing to various causes, concluded by moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the Nation.

The Earl of *Aberdeen* declared that he was convinced that the motion would lead to no useful result; and that, if carried, it would be equivalent to a virtual censure of the Administration of the country.

The Earl of *Limerick* complained that the English Legislature viewed with jealousy any advancement in the manufacturing and agricultural interests of Ireland. The Irish people acquiesced in the policy adopted, because they were under the controul of a few land-owners, who subjected themselves to tyranny for the sake of domineering at home. Catholic emancipation would not quiet the people. The tithes and hearth money were intolerable burthens upon the people: whilst these causes of disorder were left untouched by Ministers, it would be vain to expect to see a resident gentry

performing the functions of the Magistracy in Ireland.

The Earl of *Buckingham*, after going through a variety of topics, said that the speech from the Throne recommended economy.

Earl *Bathurst* thought that no sufficient ground had been laid by the Noble Duke for his proposed inquiry into the state of the Nation—an inquiry which, being by far too extensive in its nature, and comprehending such an immense variety of topics, would be productive of no practical good.

The Earl of *Carnarvon* and Lord *Lyndoch* spoke shortly in support of the motion, which, on a division, was finally negatived by 140 to 71: majority 69.

In the Commons, the same day, during the presentation of petitions against the Income Tax, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the Property Tax did not affect the manufacturer either in his raw materials or intermediate profits; and it was, in fact, the cheapest Tax that could be levied, no more being demanded than was actually given to Government. It was equally favourable to the agricultural class, as comparatively few of that number paid it.—(*Hear!*)—If it was therefore to be rejected, the poor must obviously be losers, as taxes of a more immediate pressure must be levied on them in its stead.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He was aware that either such new imposts must be levied, or the expences of the country could not be defrayed. He could view the present bustle making against the Tax as little else than a conspiracy of the rich against the poor.—(*Hear, hear!*)—While he was decidedly of opinion that the Tax was necessary for paying the expences of the war, he would certainly propose in the preamble of the Bill he was now to introduce, that the sum be limited to twelve millions, or confined to two years. "He was not ashamed to say, notwithstanding the repeated assertions of Gentlemen on the opposite side, that no Parliamentary pledge had been given last year for the annihilation of the Tax. It was a pledge no Member of the House, no Minister of the Crown, nor any body of Ministers could give. The interests of Parliament were inseparable from those of the Country; and was it consistent with these interests for any Minister to pledge himself that he would not do this or that, provided he afterwards saw it necessary?"

Lord *Folkestone* observed, that the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was somewhat ludicrous, and one part of his speech was an excellent comment on the other. In one part of his speech, he denies the possibility of any Minister having the power of giving a pledge to the

the country respecting any thing, and yet with a singular inconsistency he proceeds to tell the House, in the latter end of that very speech, that he proposed giving a pledge in his New Act.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He denied his assertion that this Tax did not affect the manufacturer; and deprecated the attempt to separate the interests of the rich and poor. It was pregnant with the most mischievous consequences.

Lord Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in two bills, the one more effectually to regulate the safe custody of Napoleon Buonaparte, and the other to regulate the intercourse of neutral ships with St. Helena, while Buonaparte should be detained on that Island. Doubts had been entertained, whether it was competent to the Crown to detain Buonaparte a prisoner after the termination of the war; of which doubts, however, he himself (Lord C.) did not partake: but yet the Bill he proposed was deemed necessary, with a view to remove those doubts. As to the justice and policy of detaining Buonaparte in custody; he apprehended that no doubt could exist; and as to the legality of the proceeding, with reference to the law of Nations, he was fully satisfied of the propriety of the measure. As a Sovereign Prince, we were warranted in detaining him, in consequence of his breach of treaty, and incapacity to afford any guarantee for the observance of any treaty; but we had this additional ground to justify our conduct, that he was a prisoner of war, who, as a native of Corsica, was the subject of France, which Power had declined to claim his restoration. Therefore, independently of his general character, this country was justified in detaining this individual in custody ac-

cording to the law of Nations. But the circumstance of Buonaparte's having withdrawn from Elba, where he had pledged himself by a solemn treaty to remain, and his utter inability to afford any assurance for the observance of any engagements, warranted his detention. With regard to the treatment of Buonaparte, it was proposed to extend to him every indulgence that was consistent with his safe custody, and that he should experience the most liberal treatment as a prisoner of war. But it was material that the officers appointed to superintend his custody should be aware in what light to consider Buonaparte; what opinion they were to entertain of the character of their prisoner. Now with respect to the intercourse of foreign nations with St. Helena, the object of the second Bill which he proposed was to regulate the execution of the measure which had been already notified by Government to neutral Powers. In reply to several questions, his Lordship stated that the Bill would be confined to the detention of Buonaparte, and not affect Bertrand, or other followers. No compensation would be given to the inhabitants of St. Helena, as they would gain by the increased population, and the high price of every necessary.

Mr. Brougham said, that though a difference of opinion might exist upon some points connected with the measure, he believed there was an unanimous concurrence with Government as to the propriety of detaining Buonaparte in custody. In his opinion it was legal to detain a prisoner of war whose restoration was not claimed by that Power of which he was the subject.

Leave was given to bring in the two Bills.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

General Debelle has been tried and found guilty upon two charges; namely, for assuming, without authority, the command of the Department of the Drome, and for carrying arms against the King. Sentence of death, and degradation from the Legion of Honour, was then passed upon him by the Court; who, however, recommended him to mercy. Lieutenant-General Travot has also been condemned to death, at Reunnes, for rebellion, and exciting the citizens to arm against the legitimate authority.

The sentence of death on General Debelle has been commuted for ten years' imprisonment; and the sentence on General Travot has been annulled by the Tribunal of Revision.

The sentence of death pronounced against Col. Boyer, for his treasonable

conduct at Guadaloupe, has been commuted to imprisonment for twenty years. The trial of General Drouot also has terminated. Out of seven Judges, four voted for condemnation; but the law requires a majority of five at least; so two, and he was therefore acquitted. General Drouot's case had many features of interest attached to it. After the treaty of Fontainebleau, by which Buonaparte was made independent Sovereign of Elba, General Drouot, who had served him long in the capacity of aid-de-camp, accompanied him to that Island, and renounced his rights of Frenchman. He was, consequently, in the full sense of the word, the subject of Napoleon; and, as such, was bound to obey his orders. Actuated by "fidelity to his oaths and attachment to his Sovereign," he refused many splendid offers of advancement in France, to accompany the fallen fortunes

of his master, though he afterwards disapproved of his conduct. He stated, that Napoleon appeared to have no intention of ever returning to France till his pension was stopped, and he heard of the propositions made at the Congress of Vienna regarding himself: that France was unhappy, and loudly called for the restoration of her former Government. This decided Napoleon, and he informed Drouot of his intention to give himself again to the wishes of the French people. Drouot was thunder-struck at his resolution, and opposed it with all his power—but in vain; and he had only to perform the duty of his functions by attending his Sovereign. The march to Paris, and the triumph of the returning Emperor, were described in gloomy colours by Drouot. He partook in all the dangers of the succeeding events, and contributed with the army to the preservation of Paris. He withdrew with the troops to the Loire; where, on the establishment of the King's Government, he gave the first example of submission to the King, and induced the corps he commanded, consisting of 16,000 men, to follow his example. Marshal Macdonald (Duke of Tarentum) gave on the trial the highest testimony of his exemplary conduct on that occasion. He was, notwithstanding, included in the Ordinance of proscription. On hearing this, he immediately repaired to Paris, where he surrendered himself, and demanded that trial, the result of which was his acquittal, as above stated.

The trial of Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and Capt. Hutchinson, for having aided the escape of M. Lavalette, commenced at Paris on the 22d inst. and terminated on the 24th; when they were pronounced guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

The French Papers give circumstantial accounts of the digging up the remains of the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien, in the ditch of the Castle of Vincennes, near where he was shot by order of Buonaparte. The peasant who had dug his grave is still living, and pointed out the spot. The different parts of the body were found—the face turned downwards, and the skull fractured by a large stone thrown upon it.—Not a particle of the skeleton was missing, with the single exception of one of his front teeth, which was probably broken by a musket ball. Seventy-three ducats were found upon him, and all his trinkets—a circumstance which proves that the gens d'armes were not permitted, as usual, to strip their victim. According to the evidence taken before the inquest, the Prince pulled out one of his watches, near the place of execution, and offered it to a bystander to convey to a person whom he named. No person, however, would undertake the commission. The Prince then

exclaimed with indignation—"What! cannot the grandson of the great Condé find a Frenchman to execute his last will?"—He then steadfastly looked at the hole which was dug for his body, and turning to the gens d'armes, observed, with a smile—"I am not afraid to die; but I am sorry that I am about to receive my death from the hands of Frenchmen."—He then laid his right hand firmly on his breast, and said twice with a loud and manly voice—"*Tirez au cœur.*"—"Fire at the heart,"—All the witnesses concurred in stating that Caulaincourt was present at the execution. It is said, that on the sham trial which took place, the men who composed the Council of War were struck with the intrepidity of his manner, and the firmness and candour of his language. They even hesitated at condemning him to death, and wrote to Buonaparte for his definitive determination. "Condemned to death," was the brief reply of the Usurper. At the Tuilleries, too, even in Buonaparte's presence, one effort was made to save his life. Cambacères was for saving him. "And how long," said Buonaparte, turning full upon him in a rage, "have you been so saving of the blood of the Bourbons?" Half an hour after sentence was passed, the Prince was executed.

Louis XVIII. has issued an Ordinance for breaking up the establishment of the Polytechnic school (a favourite institution of Buonaparte), in consequence of the insubordination of the pupils. The scholars are dismissed and sent home, and the school is to be newly organised.

An Ordinance of the King restores the ancient French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions, &c. instead of the Revolutionary establishment called the Institute. The members of this latter body, however, are distributed among the four Academies, with some few exceptions and some few additions. Among the exceptions are Joseph and Lucien Buonaparte, Carnot, Monge, David, Sicyes, and Cambacères.

An Ordinance has also been issued regulating anew the Legion of Honour, which is henceforth to be called the *Royal Order of the Legion of Honour*, and is to hold its annual festival on the 15th of July, the day of St. Henry.

A message has been sent by the King to the two Chambers, announcing the intended marriage of the Duke of Berri to the Princess Caroline of the Two Sicilies, granddaughter of the King of Naples. In addition to the annual sum of one million and a half of francs settled on the Duke of Berri, the Minister, in consequence of the union, proposed a million of francs annually; the grant to be reduced during five years to 500,000 francs, and after that period to be paid in full. The Chamber of Deputies, however, overflowing with loyalty,

alty, were against the proposed reduction, and expressed themselves in favour of the full sum, besides one million for jewels, and two millions to celebrate the marriage.

The project of Sir Sidney Smith for the repression of the Barbary pirates, and the rescuing of Christians from slavery, appears to attract considerable attention at Paris. A meeting of chevaliers, and other zealous promoters of this laudable undertaking, was lately held in Paris, of which Sir Sidney was President. It is attributed to the exertions of our brave countryman, that the Grand Signior has lately sent an envoy, named Achmed Aga, to the Dey of Algiers, to demand the release of 153 Greeks and three Austrians; with which demand the Dey thought it prudent to comply.

The Peers have adopted a proposition, praying the King to take measures for inducing the other European States to open negotiations with the Barbary Powers, with the view of causing the European flags to be respected, and of abolishing the practice of making Christian slaves.

The Lancasterian system of education lately introduced in France has excited the jealousy of the Catholic Clergy; and at their instigation the King has decreed, that "the Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman religion should be taught in the new schools, to the exclusion of every other."

M. Beugnot lately made some remarks in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the French cotton manufactories, which he acknowledges are still incapable to work so cheaply as the English establishments of the same kind.

A native of Normandy, who has had much experience in English husbandry, and is now settled as a cultivator in his native province, in a letter lately received from him, says, that a man must not go out of England to learn husbandry; and that his neighbours are very averse from being instructed; those who are intelligent being more inclined to botany than farming. Their implements are many and clumsy, and fit only to make a bonfire of; he has only seen one or two great clumsy drills, which no one can put to rights.—He expresses great want of a small drill machine. He mentions with approbation a little mill to grind or bruise, made of two plates of steel, about the size of the brim of a hat, which stand perpendicular and turn against each other, two of which have been lately sold to go to England. Nothing has been done to improve any sort of cattle, except horses, and all the good brood mares were taken away by the former Government.—He says, that were it not for the foreign troops whose consumption has kept up the price of corn, the French farmers would have been in as deplorable a state as the English; and that,

after all, wheat is now selling at the rate of 6s. for a Winchester bushel. Fat meat is dear, but the country does not look for or depend much on it. The prospect of the coming crop is at present most favourable.

The Duke of Wellington left Paris for Cambrai, at eleven o'clock, on the 31th inst. where he arrived on the same day.

Preparations are making for the French Court to visit Fontainebleau early in the summer; it is said that M. de Talleyrand does not accompany them, but goes to his seat at Valençay, so long the residence, or rather prison, of Ferdinand VII.

During the late rebellion, Buonaparte clandestinely seized on the whole property of the French sinking-fund; which, besides its employment in liquidating the debt, was also a reception of private deposits, and of which the whole was well known to be by law inviolable. The Chamber of Deputies has expressed a wish that those who were accessory in this infamy should be brought to condign punishment; and an application has in consequence been made to the Royal Court.

A steam-boat has lately crossed the English Channel, and ascended the Seine to Paris. The active imaginations of the French see in this circumstance a fruitful germ of important consequences; and they already speak of plans for rendering Paris a great commercial depot.—The steam-boat, though opposed by the united force of the wind and stream, made its way in the space of little more than sixty hours.

NETHERLANDS.

Accounts by the Brussels Papers speak of the agitation that still continues to prevail in some of the French departments.—An article from Basle states, that a considerable disturbance had occurred in the neighbourhood of Belfort and the Vosges, in the suppression of which some Austrian soldiers were wounded.

Throughout Belgium great exertions are making by the native manufacturers to exclude British goods.

The Brussels Papers state, that three hundred families have lately received passports in England for the Continent, with intent to settle in Brussels.

Several Generals and inferior officers of the Allied troops are gone to Cambrai, to assist the Duke of Wellington in some arrangements which his Grace contemplates in the army of occupation.

SPAIN.

Letters from Spain announce an interesting piece of information—the detection of a conspiracy against the life of Ferdinand VII. The city of Madrid, say these letters, had been for some time past more than usually resorted to by discharged guerilla officers without pay, who were known not to be well affected to the King

and Government. From this circumstance alone, Government, suspecting that some plot was in agitation, set about an inquiry for the means of its detection; when it was found that a conspiracy had been formed for the effecting of some great object, but which at the time did not appear. The Government, by pursuing their inquiries further, ascertained the names of the conspirators, and immediately had them arrested. But the matter did not stop there; for many of the persons arrested had the torture inflicted upon them to extort the object of the conspiracy. From the declaration of some of the sufferers, it was ascertained, that the conspiracy had in view the extinction of the present King of Spain, and their Royal Highnesses his brothers, &c. Mr. Rechart was the first who underwent the torture. He confessed the object of the conspiracy, and implicated many persons of distinction hitherto not suspected. The torture was next given to Yandiola, who confessed nothing. General O'Donoghue was also destined to bear the torture; but from him the tormentors extorted no information beyond what they already knew. General Renovales, who was implicated, heard of the discovery of the conspiracy in time to escape; and the brother of Calatrava was equally fortunate. Many officers of rank, and subalterns, are implicated, and have been arrested. A few hours more, and the conspiracy would have succeeded.

General O'Donoghue has been set at liberty at Madrid, having been able to acquit himself of any connexion with the conspirators against Ferdinand and the Royal Family. He has, however, lost the use of his hands, his fingers having been all separately disjointed. The Intendant of Valencia died during the operation of the torture.

Private letters state the arrival in Spain of the Princess from the Brazils, the betrothed consort of Ferdinand VII.

ITALY.

The Head of the Catholic Church (the Pope) has actually turned to the Jews in his financial difficulties, and the Jews have relieved them. The Pope has borrowed of them 800,000 scudi. The Jews have thus contributed to the welfare of the Christian Religion!

A late decision of the Pope, relative to the form of proceedings in the Inquisition, has forbid the application of the torture to the accused. This decision has been officially communicated to the Court of Spain, as a hint to follow the example.

It is said, the British Government have placed 5000*l.* at the disposal of Canova, for the purpose of opening a School for Painting at Rome.

The Ex-Empress Maria Louisa has taken possession of her three Italian

Duchies: the title she assumes is—"Maria Louisa, Imperial Princess, Archduchess of Austria, by the Grace of God Duchess of Parma, Piacenza, Gualtalla, &c."

A great number of the pirates by which the Archipelago was infested, were some time since taken or destroyed, in their retreats, by the squadron of the Captain Pacha, or Turkish High Admiral.

GERMANY.

By a letter from Vienna we learn, that the son of Buonaparte is henceforth to be called, his Serene Highness Francis Charles. The name of Napoleon is, of course, to be dropped. His mother, Maria Louisa, has left Vienna, for Italy.

It is said, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, intend to meet this spring at Toplitz.

The Diet of the Germanic Confederation is to be opened on the 15th of May.

According to many German papers, the Emperor Francis is about to resume the title of Emperor of Germany.

All the differences between Austria and Bavaria, it is now said, are completely settled by the treaty concluded at Munich, and subsequently ratified by the Emperor.

We learn, on the authority of the Piedmontese Gazette of the 9th instant, that her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria, whose disorder it had been hoped was taking a favourable turn, suddenly became worse; and that news of her death, in the 29th year of her age, had been received from Verona.

Roger Ducos, one of the French regicides, has been killed, near Um, by the overthrow of a carriage, in which he was proceeding to Vienna.

There is much agitation among the people of Prussia, who aspire, with an ardour which nothing can cool, to the benefits of a Representative Government. Hopes to this effect were held out by the Sovereign while contending with Buonaparte; but the project is now laid aside.

Accounts from Hanover mention, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has conferred the Hanoverian Order of the Guelphs on Prince Leopold of Cobourg, the Duke of Wellington, Prince Blucher, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Stewart, Prince Hardenburg, and Prince Metternich.

Complaints are general, of the stagnation of trade all over the Continent.—The people of Hesse are crying out against the weight of their present burthens, which they declare to be more heavy than when under the French. They begin to have some notions of liberty, and desire the establishment of a Constitution; thinking it reasonable that "he who is to give, should be asked what he can give."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has agreed to a new tariff, permitting the importation of
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fine cloths (black excepted), raw and refined sugars; French brandies, wine, and porter; white cotton and silk goods, muslins, cambrics, &c. on payment of certain duties. Printed and dyed cottons, buttons, and some other articles, are prohibited. This circumstance has already begun to operate very advantageously to our commerce: no less than thirty ships of heavy burthen are now lading with cigars, silks, and other articles, to be consigned to Russian ports.

The Emperor Alexander has given a Russian Regiment of Hussars to his brother-in-law, the Prince of Orange.

The Prince of Orange and his newly married Princess are expected to leave St. Petersburg on the 1st of June, to repair to the Netherlands, by way of Warsaw and Berlin.

The Viceroy of Poland has offered great encouragement to foreign manufacturers, farmers, and mechanics, who shall settle in that kingdom.

AMERICA.

The Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been at length confirmed by the Senate and Representatives of America. It had previously been carried into effect by the Executive.

The remains of General Washington have been removed from Mount Vernon to the City of Washington, where it is proposed to erect a national monument to his memory.

The Boston Daily Advertiser asserts, that in the House of Representatives, in the debate on the Canadian Refugees, Mr. Speaker Clay declared it to be his belief, that the present peace with England could not, and would not, be of long continuance.

The following extracts of letters give the melancholy particulars of the destruction of the town of St. John's, Newfoundland, by fire:

"St. John's, Newfoundland, Feb. 24.—A very alarming fire broke out here about a fortnight since, and the flames at one time laid us under serious apprehensions for the safety of our own and our friends' property in our care, but happily the fury of the conflagration was checked just in time to prevent the fire communicating with the stores that adjoin our premises. About 130 houses were consumed by the fire, thereby 1500 persons deprived of habitations at this wretched end season of the year; the distress in this town is consequently very great indeed."

Another Letter, same date.—"The Custom-house and other public buildings have been saved by the greatest exertions. A more dreadful sight was never witnessed. During the awful conflagration a hurricane, accompanied with a hail storm, took

place, which saved the wreck of the town. Huts are now erected for the miserable sufferers. A subscription has been raised, and the inhabitants cannot be too highly praised for the exertions they have made, taking in as many of the houseless poor as their houses would hold, and clothing them with their garments. This dreadful fire broke out at midnight of the 11th."

By Buenos Ayres Gazettes to the 31st December, we learn, that an action has been fought in Upper Peru, between the Buenos Ayres troops under General Rondeau and the Royalists; the result of which was, that the Buenos Ayres army had been compelled to retreat to La Plata, to join the expected reinforcements. Colonel French with 2500 men, and General San Martin, with an equal number, were shortly to unite with the Peruvian army of the Independents. It appears, that a considerable loss has been sustained on both sides, easiest repaired by the latter, who are near their resources. This seems to be an interminable war in the centre of an immense country, and from which nothing decisive can follow. Both parties occasionally advance or retreat, either on their resources, or to repair partial losses.

Accounts from Carthagena state, that the most unrelenting severity is exercised on all persons suspected of favouring the patriotic cause. Several Englishmen have been tried and condemned for aiding the Independents; and many British, as well as North Americans are in close confinement. A rig of war had been sent up from Jamaica, for the purpose of claiming British subjects, but no one on-board was allowed to enter the gates of Carthagena. A proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Venezuela, stating, that all vessels, foreign as well as national, trading with the island of Margarita (which opposes Ferdinand), or supplying its inhabitants with arms and provisions, shall have their Captains forthwith hung up to the yard arm, as well as every fifth man out of the crews.

It is stated in a private letter, that during the 14 weeks' siege of Carthagena, 4500 people died in the streets of hunger, and 520 on the day of evacuation.

Private letters from Vera Cruz, of the date of February 3, state the receipt of orders there, signed by Ferdinand VII. declaring that no specie whatever should in future be bought up by any foreign power; but that the whole should be transmitted to Spain.

The Court of the Brazils has notified to the Papal Government its determination not to allow the re-establishment of the Jesuits within its dominions.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Of the alarming extent of illegal distillation in Ireland, and its ruinous effects, the following statement may afford an idea:—At *Omagh* Assizes seventy-seven men were sentenced to imprisonment for having illegal stills; at *Lifford* Assizes sixty for a like offence, besides fines on the country to the amount of 12,000*l.* At *Down* Assizes the trials for illegal distillation were numerous beyond all former experience. Ninety persons were convicted and imprisoned; and a great many were liberated for the present on bail, as the gaol was unable to contain them.

March 24. This night a dreadful fire broke out between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the house of Mr. Macoa, at the West side of St. Stephen's-green, which raged with unabated fury until the entire of the building was destroyed. There is much reason to apprehend some lives have been lost. An old gentleman, of the name of O'Neill (a relative of Earl O'Neill), who was deprived of sight, is, among others, missing. It is said the fire broke out in her apartments. A Mrs. Hare, who also lodged in the house, is missing; and the proprietor of the house, Mr. Macoa, is not to be found. Mrs. Macoa was dreadfully scorched, but effected her escape by jumping out of the two pair of stairs window. A servant woman, who was far advanced in a state of pregnancy, also jumped out of the window, and is seriously injured.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Sunday, *March 17*, about half past twelve o'clock, a violent concussion of the earth was sensibly felt at *Doncaster*, and at *Bawtry*, *Bligh*, *Carlton*, *Workop*, *Sheffield*, *Chesterfield*, *Mansfield*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, *Gainsborough*, &c. In some of those places it caused great consternation and alarm among the inhabitants, by the shaking of buildings, pictures, and other articles, hanging on the walls. It was perceptibly felt in *Lincoln*, at about ten minutes before one in the day. The undulation appeared to be from West to East, and lasted from about a minute and a half to two minutes. The wind was at the time South east, cold, with every appearance of rain. Pictures and other articles hanging on the walls were set in a swinging motion. Many persons were so affected by it as to think they were taken with a sudden illness. A person who was dressing at the Spread Eagle Inn, at the upper part of the house, was so much alarmed, as to run down steps. At *Newark*, and the neighbouring villages, the shock was distinctly felt, as well as at *Leicester*, *Gunsley*, and *Loughborough*. At *Gunsborough* it occasioned great consternation. At some

places the shock was exceedingly severe. At *Newstead* the ceiling of a dining-room fell down with a dreadful crash. The shock happened during divine service, and was felt so sensibly in the church at *Mansfield*, that the clergyman left his pulpit, and the frightened congregation hurried out of the church. Some of them got out at the windows, and many were hurt. The shock was also felt in *Derby* and its neighbourhood; but was of very short duration. It was accompanied by a noise similar to that of a rising tempest, and caused the windows to shake violently, and the doors to be ajar to move. A glass lustre, which hung in a gentleman's breakfast room in that town, was put in motion; and the chairs and tables were very perceptibly shaken. At Shipley-hall it caused the bells to ring; and the body of a mangle, in one of the upper rooms, moved on its rollers several feet. It was also perceived in the Churches of All Saints and St. Peter, in *Derby*, and caused in the latter place a piece of plaster to fall from the roof into the body of the church. It extended about twenty miles East and West of *Derby*, and appeared to proceed in a direct line from North to South. It will be worthy the particular attention of Geologists to recollect the precise date of this occurrence in the middle counties of England, because we apprehend that they will find it to coincide in point of time with some more terrible earthquake elsewhere, and which may lead to important results in the investigation of the theory of the earth.

March 18. As Captain James Watson Harvey, of his Majesty's Royal Navy, with his youngest brother and sister (two children of five and six years of age) was sailing in a boat on the large mill-pond, at the Powder works, near the dwelling-house of their father at *Batley*, a strong gust of wind upset the boat in a great depth of water, when the captain, who was an excellent swimmer, succeeded in getting both his little companions into his arms, with which he struggled for some time, as if determined to save or perish with them; and although within twenty yards of the pond bay, and in the sight of many of the workmen at the mills, at last sunk, with the children in his arms, never to rise again! It was upwards of three quarters of an hour before their bodies could be recovered, when every exertion and skill that could be used were applied in vain to reanimate them—the vital spark had fled, to the poignant and inconsolable grief of their parents, relatives, and friends. Captain Harvey was 23 years of age. Had he even left one of the children to perish, he might have saved himself and the other.

March 19. A destructive fire took place at *Beltonlee*, in the parish of *Greasley*,

near

near Nottingham, occasioned by the very culpable practice of firing a chimney in order to clear it of soot. No less than fourteen houses, besides several barns, cornstacks, &c. were in consequence consumed, the wind blowing strong at the time.

March 25. A phenomenon occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock, at *Lambourn*, Berks. A medical gentleman and his servant were returning home, and were startled by a sudden and brilliant light, which rapidly crossed the heavens from South to North, and appeared to lose itself in the North, but not to decline towards the earth. When the light disappeared, a violent rumbling noise was heard from the North, and appeared to diverge to the East and West: the last sound of it was heard in the West, like the bursting of a large cannon. The noise excited thunder, and continued nearly five minutes. The heavens were beautifully clear and star-light, both before and after this occurrence. [The phenomenon was witnessed by several persons in Oxford. Its appearance from thence was that of an immense ball of fire.]

Cambridge, April 13. This day two waggon, loaded with part of the magnificent and valuable bequest of the late Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam to this University, arrived here.—The books only are valued at 24,000*l.* and the paintings, prints, &c. at a larger sum.

A subscription has been opened in favour of Mr. Robert Bloomfield, the well-known author of the "Farmer's Boy," and other entertaining Poems, who is now residing in the parish of *Shefford*, in Bedfordshire, under considerable embarrassment, which his delicacy has induced him to conceal. The continuations of his engagements with the booksellers prevent him from relieving himself by a new edition of his former works, or by a new publication. The friends of unassuming merit will doubtless extend the necessary relief.

The inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Owen, *Hereford*, have presented to the Rev. J. Garbett an elegant and richly embossed two-handled silver cup, in testimony of their respect and approbation of the able and conscientious discharge of his clerical duties, during the time he officiated as minister of the said parishes.

A discovery very interesting to the Scottish antiquary, has taken place in the Abbey of *Abbeyside*, viz. the finding the tomb of William, the 93*d* King of Scotland, surnamed the Lion. His remains were discovered under a beautiful blue marble flag, of which was carved the effigy of the Lion under his feet; and, from the size of the thigh bones, it is supposed his Majesty must have been six feet and upwards in stature. The bones are stated to be

not so much mouldered as might have been expected, having lain 602 years. William died at Stirling, and was buried in the Abbey in 1214, in the 74*th* year of his age, and 49*th* of his reign.

A short time since, an earthen vessel was dug up near *Faringdon*, Berks, containing 100 silver two-pences of Edward III. bearing on the obverse side, in Saxon characters, "EDW. ANGL. DNS. HYB." Most of them had, on the reverse, "Civitas London," some "Civitas Cantoni," and a few "Civitas Eboracæ," and "Civitas Bistolie." The whole are well preserved. Ninety-four of them are in the hands of Mr. Taylor, Corn-market, Oxford. *Oxford Herald.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, April 6. His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been very tranquil, during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder has undergone no change.

Friday, March 15.

A meeting was held at the Thatched House, for the purpose of establishing a Saving Bank in the Western part of the metropolis, for the benefit of the labouring classes. The Duke of Somerset was in the chair. Lord Spencer, Mr. Rose, Mr. Wilberforce, and several other gentlemen, warmly supported the measure; and a subscription was opened for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the first formation of the Bank.

Saturday, March 23.

An Address to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to recommend the Catholic Petition to the favourable consideration of Parliament, was agreed to at a meeting held at the house of Lord Trimbleton. It is signed by Haris Shrewsbury, Fingal, Kenmare, Lords Southwell and Trimbleton, and several leading Catholic Gentlemen.

Sunday, March 31.

This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the school-room of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, where preparations for schooling, &c. had been made at a late hour, for an assembly of the whole school, after chapel, for a distribution of the prizes that had been adjudged to several of the children. It was occasioned by some ashes and embers being put into a wooden coal-scuttle, which taking fire in the night, caught the wainscot. The School and Chapel were entirely burnt down.

Tuesday, April 2.

Early this morning, several persons assembled round a windmill in the New Cut, Lambeth Marsh, the lease of which had expired; and commencing a general attack upon the building, proceeded to demolish

demolish it. The mob continued to accumulate, and some other misguided people, who had taken up the erroneous opinion, that because the lease had expired, the materials of the building had become common property, had obtained possession of the upper works of the mill, and were throwing down beams, planks, &c. to those below, who, regardless of the danger to which they were exposed from the falling timbers, were maintaining a brisk combat amongst themselves, to secure their plunder. Mr. Selton, the magistrate, proceeded to the spot with several officers, secured several of the most active of the mob, and dispersed the rest. Scarcely any part of the mill, except the brick work and main beams, was left standing. Six of the men taken into custody were ordered to find bail for their appearance at the Quarter Sessions, to answer the complaint.

Monday, April 8.

George Barnett was tried at the Old Bailey for shooting a loaded pistol on the 17th. of February at Miss Kelly (see p. 270). The defence was, that the prisoner was in a deranged state of mind. Several letters were produced, addressed to Miss Kelly, which bore evident symptoms of insanity. The Jury found the Prisoner not guilty, on the ground of insanity. This verdict subjects him to imprisonment for life, or during his Majesty's pleasure.

Monday, April 15.

The Spital Sermon was preached at Christ Church, Newgate-street, by the Bishop of Chester, before the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs, with their Ladies, and the City Officers. After service, the Members of the Corporation returned to the Mansion-house, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided for them, and a numerous assemblage of the Nobility and principal Citizens. Among the company were, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex; the Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors; Lords Erskine and Kinnaid; the Bishops of London and Chester; Sirs H. Popham, G. Heathcote, H. Motham, J. Throckmorton, and Col de Vise. At the bottom of the Hall was displayed a beautiful silk flag, with devices descriptive of the superiority of English manufacture. The following printed Bill was laid upon every plate before dinner:—“The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has been graciously pleased to grant the Journeymen Silk Weavers of Scotland, the favour of exhibiting their matchless specimen of double brocade weavings on the Easter Festival, in the Banquet Hall; and, while they most

gratefully acknowledge his Lordship's kindness, humbly hope their endeavours will prove that British genius is inferior to none throughout the Globe, if encouraged and protected.” The ball, in the evening, was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and Miss Wood; the Lord Mayor's daughter.

Silver medals are now distributing to the brave men who were present at the battle of Waterloo. They are to be worn on all occasions, and are about the size of a three-shilling Bank token; on one side is a fine likeness of the Regent; on the other Fame, with a wreath of Victory; above the figure, “Wellington,” under “Waterloo;” while on the exergue is stamped the name of each man whose valour entitled him to this honourable distinction.

Among recent Gazette appointments is that of Sergeant Ewart, to an ensigncy in the 3d Royal veteran battalion, in consideration of the bravery he displayed on the 18th of June. In the afternoon of that eventful day, the 92d regiment, reduced to 200, charged a column of the Enemy, from 2000 to 3000 strong; they broke into the centre of the column, and the moment they pierced it, the Scotch Greys dashed in to their support, when both these gallant corps cheered and huzzaed “Scotland for ever!” The Enemy to a man were put to the sword, or made prisoners. The Greys afterwards charged the second line, which amounted to 5,000 men: it was in the first that Sergeant Ewart captured the French eagle; the affair is thus modestly detailed by himself: “I had a hard contest for it; the officer who carried it thrust for my groin; I parried it off, and cut him through the head; after which I was attacked by one of the lancers, who threw his lance at me, but missed the mark, by my throwing it off with my sword by my right side, then I cut him from the chin upwards, which went through his teeth. Next, I was attacked by a foot soldier, who, after firing, charged me with his bayonet, but I parried it off, and cut him through the head—so that finished the contest for the eagle.”

A case has recently been decided by two of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench of some importance. It is, that Attorneys' bills may be legally taxed, although they may have been paid. The case decided was on a settlement made by a client on his Attorney's account, in December 1814. The client, subsequently finding reason to suppose he had been over-charged, insisted on taxing the bill. This was opposed by the Attorney, on the ground that it had been paid, and considered as finally settled. The Judges, however, ruled in favour of the client.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

April 17. *Pitocorn's Island*; a Ballet Spectacle.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

April 16. *Who wants a Wife?* or, *The Law of the Land*; an Afterpiece.

April 25. The second centenary of the Death of Shakspeare was commemorated: at *Drury Lane*, by the recitation and execution of Garrick's "Ode to Shakspeare;" and at *Covent Garden*, by the revival of Garrick's "Jubilee."

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, March 16. Rt. Hon. Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross, *vice* Hood, dec.

March 32, John Davidson, esq. Consul at New Orleans.

March 26. Knighthood conferred on Lieut.-col. Gough, C. B. 87th foot, and also, in consideration of his gallant services in the Peninsula, an honourable augmentation of his arms granted him, and in an escrol below the same, to use the word *Tarifa*, as a motto.

March 30. Jasper Waring, esq. Consul at Valencia.

War Office, April 6. Col. Sir B. D'Urban, K. C. B. to be Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces, *vice* Brown, dec.

April 13. Major-gen. H. Mackey Gordon, Lieut.-governor of Jersey.—Major-gen. Henry Bayly, Lieut.-governor of Guernsey.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Earl of Macclesfield, President of the Board of Agriculture, *vice* Earl of Hardwicke, resigned.

Rev. H. Walter, M. A. Mathematical Professor in the East India College at Harebury.

F. H. Hutton, Master of Bideford Grammar-school, Devon.

Rev. G. Morris, Head Master of Penzance Grammar-school, Cornwall, with Church annexed.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

April 6. Hon. and Rev. Henry-Lewis Hobart, D. D. Dean of the Chapel Royal Windsor, and of Wolverhampton, and Register of the Order of the Garter, *vice* Dr. Legge. *Gazette*.

Rev. Hugh Percy, M. A. Prebendary of Canterbury.—*Gazette*.

Rev. Dr. Buckridge, Archdeacon of Coventry, *vice* Vyse, dec.

Rev. Dr. Outram, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

GENY. Mac. April, 1816.

Rev. John-Mume Spry, Hambury V. co. Stafford.

Rev. John-James Watson, D. D. Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

Rev. C. Ross, Slapton R. and moiety of Pattishall V. co. Northampton.

Rev. Robert-Morgan Vane, M. A. Islip R. with Lowick R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Sir H. Rivers, bart. Walcot R. Somerset.

Rev. Dr. T. Brookes, Avening R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Thornbury, dec.

Rev. Walter Gee, M. A. Lecturer of St. Andrew's the Great, Cambridge, *vice* Haggitt, resigned.

Rev. Dr. G. Austin, Maynooth R. near Dublin.

Rev. James Speare, M. A. Rotherhithe R. Surrey.

Rev. Henry-Watts Wilkinson, M. A. St. Gregory and St. Peter Perpetual Curacy, Sudbury, Suffolk.

Rev. G. Alban, Llandville R. Denbigh.

Rev. H.-A. Hughes, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince Regent.

Rev. Edward Rodd, D. D. Lamerton V. Devon.

Rev. William Eyre, M. A. Hillshead Perpetual Curacy, Bucks.

Rev. Robert Hamond, M. A. Penwithorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Smedley, Powderham R. and North Bovey R. co. Devon.

Rev. Sir William-Robert Kemp, bart. M. A. Flordon R. and Gissing R. Norfolk.

Rev. Perry Dicken, Poughill R. Devon.

Rev. W. Hicks, Whittington R. with Cubberley, co. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Parsons, Glington R. with Paykirk, co. Northampton.

Rev. Henry Tayler, B. A. West Ouse R. Devon.

Rev. S.-J. Priest, Billingford R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. B. Thompson, LL. B. Thompson Perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Howard, Burnham Deepdale R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Coldham, Stockton R. Norfolk.

Rev. J.-F. Williams, Phillip's Norton V. with Charter-house Hinton annexed, co. Somerset.

BIRTHS.

March 21. The wife of Charles-Henry Baseley, esq. a son and heir.—At Midgeham House, Berks, Lady Georgiana Quin, a dau.—26. At Sweetlands, Devon, the wife of Albany Savile, esq. M. P. a son and heir.—28. At Twickenham, the Duchess of Orleans, a daughter.

Lately.—In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Elizabeth Smyth, a son.—The Lady of Maj.-gen. Sir G. Anson, M. P. a dau.—At Norton Priory, Lady Brooke, a

son.—At Blenden-Hall, the wife of John Smith, esq. M. P. a son.—The Lady of Adm. Wilson, of Redgrave-hall, Norfolk, a dau.—At Woodhall, co. Worcester, the lady of Sir Charles Des Voeux, bart. a dau.—At Appleby-hall, Notts, the wife of H. Wilmoughby, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Kippax Park, co. Worcester, the Hon. Mrs. Bland, a dau.—At West Cowes, the lady of Sir Thomas Tancred, a son.—At Trenant Park, Cornwall, the wife of Capt. Mulcaster, R. N. a dau.—At Fermoy House, the lady of Sir James Anderson, a dau.—At Killea, Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, a son.—At Osnabruck, the wife of Col. H. Halkett, K. G. L. a son.

April 1. At the Rectory, Chilmark, near Salisbury, Hon. Mrs. Harris, a son.—At Clay Hill, Enfield, the wife of Edward Harman, esq. a dau.—4. In Great Cumberland-street, Lady Bagot, a son.—11. At Oriel Temple, co. Louth, Viscountess Massareene, a dau.—12. At Twickenham, Lady Elizabeth Cole, a dau.—At Wraxhall Abbey, co. Warwick, the wife of Christopher-Robert Wren, esq. a dau.—At East Bourn, the wife of Davies Giddy, esq. M. P. a dau.—13. The wife of Rev. C. C. Chambers, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 14. Richard Wilkins, esq. of Brecon, banker, to Charlotte-Alice, dau. of James Greene, esq. late of Lantsfrede, co. Monmouth, &c.

20. The Prince of Broglie, to the granddaughter of M. Necker, Mademoiselle de Staël.

March 9. C. B. Lawton, esq. of Lawton Hall, Cheshire, to M. Percy, third dau. of W. Belcombe, M. D. of York.

14. Rev. W. Waddilove, only son of the Dean of Ripon, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir James Graham, bart. of Netherby.

At Birmingham, James Woolley, esq. of Ickneld House, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late J. Iddins, esq. of Summerfield House.

16. C. Stephenson, esq. of Farley Hill, Berks, to Lady Lucy Pery, second dau. of the Earl of Limerick.

Re-married, W.-L. Cromie, esq. only son of Sir M. Cromie, bart. to Anne Rachel, only child of Sir Wm. Hicks, bart. of Whitcombe Park, co. Gloucester.

E.-B. Portman, esq. M. P. of Bryanstone, Dorset, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir E. Hulse, bart. of Bremaire House, Hants.

18. Capt. G.-Anson Byron, R. N. to Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of the late S.-C. Pole, esq. of Radborne, co. Derby.

19. Wm. Metcalfe, jun. esq. eldest son of W. Metcalfe, esq. of Tynemouth House, Northumberland, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of J.-B. Ploymman, esq. of Wimbledon Common.

21. At Brussels, Lieut.-col. Andrew Hamilton, to the eldest dau. of the late William Ord, esq. of Fenham, Northumberland.

26. Lord Rendlesham, of Rendlesham, to Anna Sophia, dau. of Wm. Tatnall, esq. of Leiston Old Abbey, Suffolk.

28. The Marquis of Tweedale to the Hon. Lady Susan Montagu, second dau. of the Duke of Manchester.

C.-B. Calmody, esq. of Langdon Hall, Devon, to Miss Emily Greenwood, of Brookwood Park, Hants.

At Rankfellow, Hon. W.-J. Napier, R. N. eldest son of Lord Napier, to Miss Cochrane Johnstone.

30. Thomas Wallis, esq. to Charlotte-Augusta-Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Bolton, of Chepstow.

Samuel Baker, jun. esq. of Rochester, to Sarah, younger daughter of Robert Smirke, esq. R. A.

Lately, H.-S. Belcombe, M. D. of New-castle under Lyne, to Harriet Bagshaw, of Field House, and youngest dau. of Vernon Cotton, esq. of the Lea, Staffordshire.

Thomas Westropp, esq. of Limerick, to Miss Keating, relict of J.-S. Keating, esq. of Dromcolluber House, Limerick.

April 1. James Weir, M. D. Surgeon to the Forces, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Col. Everitt.

2. Major Dixon to Harriet, second dau. of Sir Thomas Dallas, K. C. B. of Bath.

Rev. William-Addison Fontaine, Rector of Middleton St. George, co. Durham, to Lucy, dau. of late David Ratray, M. D.

3. Everard-William, eldest son of E. Beauverie, esq. of Delapré Abbey, co. Northampton, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Major O'Donel, of Newport, Mayo.

5. At Liverpool, Major Bainbrigge, permanent assistant quarter master general, to Sarah-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Fletcher, esq.

6. Sir Thomas Osborne, bart. to Miss Smith, dau. of the late Major Smith.

G. Nangle, esq. of Cheimsford, to Elizabeth-Caroline; and Captain Lake of the Guards, to Anna Louisa, daughters of the late Henry Halsey, esq. of Henley Park, Surrey.

8. John Owen, esq. late of Calcutta, and Cooper to the East India Company, to Mary-Maria Pepperill, sole heiress to the ancient family of the Pepperills, of Lincolnshire.

13. Mr. Wheatley to Miss Lowndes, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

16. George Buckton, jun. esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Merricks, esq. of East Walls, Chichester, and of Runkton House, Sussex.

25. Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Maynell Langley, co. Derby, to the only daughter of the late David Balfour, esq. of Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.

SIR SIMON LE BLANC.

April 15, 1816, died at his house in Bedford-square, in his 68th year, Sir Simon Le Blanc, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. He was taken ill on the Northern Circuit at Lancaster, but finished the business there, and about ten days before his death arrived at his seat, near Barnet; from whence he came to town on the 13th, for the constant attendance of his physicians. He was a man of a pure unblemished mind, of a principle fixed on the basis of rectitude, as his legal knowledge was founded on the deepest and most critical research and general knowledge. In debating subjects at the Bar, he had the useful art of a very ready discrimination between the ingenuity of argument and application to the motive; as a Judge, he had a clear insight into character, and seemed to descry the objects of differing parties with a penetration that

invariably unveiled the truth, and stripped Art of all its customary disguises, and however early he may have formed his judgment of a cause, he never suffered his impression to escape until he had patiently heard the whole of its evidence and discussion, and then his decision at the Bar, or his charge to the Jury, were alike distinguishable for perspicuity. Upon the resignation of the late Mr. Justice Grose, he, as senior puisne judge of the court of King's Bench, succeeded in due course to the Crown side, in which the same eminence which had distinguished his general progress was as clearly conspicuous, but administered, if possible, with more patience and a greater chastisement of mind, which, though it looked at the horrors of vice with strong reprehension, yet it never betrayed itself by ill-placed or hasty asperity.

RIGHT HON. PATRICK DUIGENAN, LL.D.

April 1, 1816, Died, in Parliament-street, after a short illness, aged 81, the Right hon. Patrick Duigenan, LL.D. a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, M. P. for the city of Armagh, vicar-general of the Metropolitan Court of Armagh, of the dioceses of Meath and Elphin, of the Consistorial Court of Dublin, Judge of the Prerogative Court, King's Advocate-general of the High Court of Admiralty, and Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin. This gentleman, a native of Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained first a scholarship, and then a fellowship. He remained in college until the late Right hon. Hely Hutchinson (father of the Earl of Donoughmore) was nominated Provost, on which occasion he is said to have published a Poem, intitled "*Lachrymæ Academicæ*;" or the present deplorable state of Trinity College, Dublin," 1777, 8vo: and soon after retired. He retained, however, his situation as Lecturer in the Civil Law. Previously to this he had been called to the Irish Bar, in 1767, and obtained a silk gown as King's Counsel. In 1784 he also became a Bench of the King's Inn, Dublin. He was a Member of the Irish Parliament until the Union, of which he was the first proposer; since which he has sat in the Imperial Parliament, as Representative of the City of Armagh.—Although descended from a Roman Catholic family, his political life has been remarkable for his ardent opposition to the Catholic Claims. In early life he married a Miss Cusack (daughter of a Catholic Gentleman of the county of Meath, and sister of Lady Smith, wife of the late Sir M. Smith, Master of the Rolls) who, after an union of seventeen years, left him a wi-

dower. His second wife was Mrs. Hepenstal, widow of Mr. George Hepenstal, attorney, and clerk to the Police Establishment of the city of Dublin; who survives him. He has left no issue by either marriage. In a long and industrious life, and being a man of moderate expenses in his mode of living, he amassed a considerable fortune, the bulk of which, it is said, he has bequeathed to the nephew of his first wife, Sir William Smith, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

Besides the Poem above noticed, he was author of the following publications: "Address of Theophilus to the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland;" "Speech on the Catholic Bill in the Irish House of Commons," 1795, 8vo; "Answer of the Address of the Right Hon. H. Grattan to his fellow-citizens of Dublin," 1797; "A fair Representation of the Political State of Ireland, in a course of strictures on two pamphlets, one intitled 'The Cause of Ireland re-considered;' the other, 'Considerations on the state of Public Affairs,'" 1799, 8vo. (In February, 1800, an action was brought by P. Lattin, esq. against the publisher of this pamphlet, in which Mr. L.'s conduct is censured, as being the author of "Case of Ireland re-considered," and a verdict was given in favour of Mr. L. damages 500*l.*)—"Speech on the subject of an Incorporating Union between Great Britain and Ireland," 1800, 8vo; "Speech in the Irish House of Commons, Feb. 5, 1800, on the motion for approving his Majesty's conduct in declining the negotiation with the French Government," 1800, 8vo. "The Nature and Extent of the Demands of the Irish Roman Catholics fully explained," 1810, 8vo.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1815, *June 13.* In India, from the effects of the harassing campaign in the Nepaul, Col. Anthony Adams, late commandant of the garrison of Delhi, and the younger son of a respectable family in Meath, Ireland. The surviving intimates of his youth, who, after an absence of 34 years, still cherished the hope of his return, will receive some consolation from knowing that the officers under his command have erected a monument to his memory, to testify, as far as it can do, their affection and respect for those amiable and honourable qualities that marked every period and action of his life.

July 21. At Ceylon, Capt. W. Dunbar Robertson, 19th foot.

Oct. 18. At Quilon, East Indies, suddenly, in his 40th year. Lieut.-col. J. White, 80th foot, brother of Mr. J. White, Paulsgrove, Hants. He commenced a military life in 1793; had since served twenty years in the East Indies; where he was often intrusted with the command of important posts; and at last (after the regiment had received orders to return to Europe) he fell a victim to the climate.

1816. *Feb. 15.* At Naples, the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal, captain-general of the Neapolitan army.

At Mahon, (Minorca,) Mary, wife of Colonel Cunningham, youngest daughter of the late Lord Thurlow.

Feb. 17. Aged 31, Rees Davies, esq. of the Court Merthyr Tydfil.

March 1. In Upper Guildford-street, of apoplexy, Jos. Devey, esq. of Bankside, Southwark, and Fawkham, Kent.

Aged 84, William Holbrook, esq. of Tottenham.

March 2. At Charles Thomson's, esq. Portland-place, in his 78th year, Robert Thomson, esq. many years president of St. Christopher's, and acting governor of the Leeward Islands.

At Brighthelmston, aged 54, Joseph de Mendoza Rios, esq. F. R. S. a native of Spain, and well known in the literary world for his writings on Nautical Astronomy.

At Bath, Charlotte, wife of Dr. Fraser, third daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Welles, esquire, Castle Hill, Wycombe, Bucks.

At his Glebe House, Derryloran, near Cookstown, (Tyronne,) in his 79th year, Rev. John Caulfield, D. D. archdeacon of Kilmore, rector of Devenish, in the diocese of Clogher, and of Derryloran, in the diocese of Armagh.

March 3. In Sloane-street, Wm. Allan, M. D. lately attached to the Medical Staff of the British Forces in Paris.

Aged 64, the veteran performer, Mr. Hugh Sparks. He was descended from a

most respectable Scotch family, and was intended by his parents for the Church. With this view, he received the education necessary to enable him to assume the clerical functions. He, however, preferred the Stage to the Pulpit; and, in 1769, having quitted college abruptly, joined a company of comedians then performing at Dundee under the management of Mr. Fisher. With this Thespian corps he remained for some years. While attached to it, the company made a voyage to Denmark and Russia. At Copenhagen they performed before the Danish King and Queen; and, at St. Petersburg, the Czarina, Catherine II. did not disdain, for a while, to unbend from the cares of government, and witness their representation of several English plays. Mr. Sparks, it is believed, was one of the last survivors of those who formed this expedition. He subsequently belonged to different provincial companies, and was, for a long period, prompter at the Edinburgh theatre, while under the management of Mr. Digges. In 1797, he made his first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre, as Gibby, in "The Wonder," and, from that time until his decease, remained a member of that company. His powers, as an actor, were not of the first order, but his performances were always distinguished by propriety and good sense. He was an excellent judge of dramatic ability; we have rarely met with an individual whose opinion was more impartial, or whose judgment was more correct, when called upon to state his sentiments of theatrical merit. Although the excellence of Garrick, Barry, Digges, Ross, and of many other eminent actors of the last century, was familiar to him, he never complained, with that querulous affectation which old men generally manifest for that which gave them pleasure in their youth, that the Stage now presented no ability comparable with that which had passed away—he was not a *laudator temporis acti*—but gave to the Stage, as it is at present supported, that meed of praise which it so justly demands. In private life, no man was more beloved than Mr. Sparks, and no man better deserved the esteem in which he was held by those with whom he was acquainted. The mildness of his manners, the habitual cheerfulness and good-humour of his disposition, and the acute intelligence of his mind, rendered him a most agreeable companion. His tenacious memory was well stored with amusing anecdotes of all the great performers of his day, which, in his convivial hours, he related with great pleasantry. His intercourse with the world did not, as is too frequently the case,

ease, deaden his feelings; nor, it served but to call forth the kindest affections and best sympathies of the heart. Benevolent, without ostentation, he never unmoved beheld the tears of the afflicted—he never, as far as his power extended, suffered the unfortunate to pass him unrelieved. The remains of Mr. Sparks were interred in the burying-ground of the New Chapel, Tottenham Court-road, and the funeral was most respectably attended.

At Norwich, Mary, widow of the late J. Norris, esq. Colney-hall, Norfolk, daughter of the late Thomas Havers, esq. of Shelton-hall, in the same county.

March 4. At Ilminster, Somersetshire, Mr. William Hicks, surgeon at that place, and fourth son of the late Mr. George Hicks, many years a respectable surgeon at Sheffield, Bedfordshire.

At Scremby Hall, near Spilsby, Charles Brackenbury, esq. in the commission of the peace for the parts of Lindsey.

At the Grange, near Grinstead, P. Burkhead, esq.

March 5. At Brompton, where she went for change of air, one of the most amiable of her sex, whose virtues endeared her to all who knew her, the widow of Major-gen. Haviland, 45th regt. daughter-in-law of the late General Haviland, and niece of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. She has left one son (now the only representative of that great statesman.)

At Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, Mr. M. Shayler, near 50 years master of the free-school there.

March 6. In Baker-street, in his 79th year, J. Tasker, esq.

March 7. In Camberwell-grove, Surrey, in his 71st year, Vice-admiral Sir William Mitchel, K. C. B.

Suddenly, having retired to rest apparently in perfect health, Edward Hawkins, esq. of Court Herbert, co. Glamorgan, deeply and justly regretted, not only by his family and friends, but by the whole neighbourhood. Upright, just, and honourable in all his actions, he was an ornament to human nature; the whole tenor of his life was to promote peace and good will amongst men, and it may be justly said of this most excellent man, that he adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.

March 8. In Threadneedle-street, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Hearn, an old inhabitant, and for 23 years one of the representatives of Broad-street Ward in the Common Council.

In her 82d year, Grace Countess Dowager of Farnham. She was the youngest daughter of Arthur Burdett, esq.; and married to the late Earl Farnham in 1771; by whom she had two daughters.

Lieut.-gen. Sir Wroth Palmer Acland, K. C. B. colonel commandant of the 1st batt. 60th foot.

At his seat of Terling Place, Essex, in his 89th year, John Strutt, esq. literally descended from Sir Denner Strutt, of an ancient family, residing formerly near Warley, in that County. A commonplace memorial will not suffice, for a character so eminently distinguished in the various stations in life which Mr. Strutt so honourably filled. As a Member of Parliament, he was the very independent Representative of the Borough of Maldon, for a series of years; discharging his arduous duties with a firmness of mind and perspicuity of judgment rarely equalled. His opinion was so much esteemed, in many branches of political economy, as to cause him to be consulted occasionally by the ruling Statesmen of those times. After the memorable 27th of July, when so lamentable a disunion took place between the Naval commanders, Keppel and Palliser, Mr. Strutt preserved the credit of the House of Commons, by his manly and disinterested determination to prevent a unanimous vote of thanks on the occasion. He rose intrepidly in his place, and gave his *single negative* to such a tribute from the Commons of England, conceiving it to be totally unmerited. How well his good sense and fortitude were rewarded may be clearly known, by the concurrent approbation which he obtained, in the same Session, of a large majority of the very same Assembly. On all occasions, he acted the part of a loyal subject, and a strict adherent to the principles of the Constitution, in Church and State; disregarding every motive of personal favour which could warp his determination. As a magistrate, he was inflexible in the due administration of justice; and the tenor of his life was thus regulated on the basis of social order. He has left two sons, as the successors of his ample estates and fortune, viz. Joseph Holden Strutt, a colonel in the Essex militia, a near relative, by marriage, to the Duke of Leinster, and Member for the Borough of Maldon; and William Gooday Strutt, who was severely wounded, with the loss of a leg and thigh, some years since, in the gallant defence of one of our Carribee Islands, a general in the Army, and lieutenant-governor of Quebec.

At Newington-green, Francis Hepden, esq. late of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

In her 66th year, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Robert Storks, esq. of Doughty-str.

March 9. Aged 28, Rev. T. Bedford, M. A. vicar of Wilhamstead, co. Bedford, chaplain to Lord Carteret, and formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At his father's, Stradmore-hill, co. Cardigan, William St. John, second son of James Lumsden Shirreff, esq. and late chief officer of H. C. S. Dorsetshire.

March 10. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, D. Gray, esq. many years H. M. Secretary of Legation, and Charge des Affaires at the Courts of Dresden and Berlin.

In his 77th year, John King, esq. in the commission of the peace, and one of the jurats for Maidstone.

Aged 75, Rev. Henry Crowe, M. A. rector of Wolferton, Burnham Deepdale, and Billingford, all in Norfolk, and in the commission of the peace.

March 11. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 90, Dowager Lady Hamilton, widow of the late Gen. Sir Robert Hamilton, bart. last surviving daughter of Sir John Heathcote, bart. of Normanton, co. Rutland, and aunt of the present Sir Gilbert H. bart.

At Hobart House, in her 78th year, Albinia, Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire, relict of George Earl of Buckinghamshire, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Lord Vere Bertie. She is succeeded in her estates by her grandson, the present Earl of Buckinghamshire.

At East Wood Hay House, near Newbury, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Rev. R. A. Johnson, of Winstanston, Salop, sister of the late Lord Craven.

March 12. At Windsor, Susanna, wife of Thomas Wakfield, esq. of Windsor, Berks, and of Wendover, Bucks.

At Harwich, in his 74th year, Anthony Deane, esq. alderman of that borough, formerly a captain in the naval service of H. M. Post-office.

At Dublin, Lady Longford, mother of the Duchess of Wellington.

At Paris, aged 34, B. Bloomfield, esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

March 13. At Bristol, in his 75th year, Nathaniel Gray, esq. many years a resident and respectable merchant at Lucea, Jamaica.

At Little Norwood Rectory, Bucks, in his 52d year, Rev. S. Langston, M. A. leaving a widow and 14 children.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Joan Warrender, daughter of the late Sir John Warrender, bart. of Lochend.

March 14. At the Manor-house, Hayes, aged 49, Mr. W. Walker, the celebrated Astronomical Lecturer, whose eminent abilities as a practical astronomer, and agreeable delivery as an orator, have instructed and amused the young people of this country for many years. This gentleman was the son of Adam Walker, esq. formerly of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, the inventor of the *Eidouranion* and *Celestina*, who has long been equally celebrated for his perspicuous and familiar Lectures on Natural Philosophy; and brother to Dean Wal-

ker, esq. who still continues the same course of lectures which his father originally read with so much credit. By the simple and agreeable mode which Mr. William Walker contrived of representing the motions and appearances of the heavenly bodies in his *Eidouranion*, an interest was given to this divine science, which could scarcely be created by any other means; also the clearness of his delivery, joined to a selection of those branches of astronomy best calculated to please, and excite the attention of a general audience, were such as must be long remembered with pleasure by all who have ever heard him. His knowledge of the properties of instruments, and of the best principles on which they ought to be constructed, was exceeded by none: the collection too which he has left behind him is, perhaps, the first this day in existence for exhibiting the successive changes and improvements that have taken place in this highly important and ingenious department of the arts, from the earliest period down to the present time—he has also collected together a rare and valuable library of books, relating to his favourite science, and always embraced the opportunity of adding to it, whatever was deemed curious or worthy the attention of the learned. By the death of Captain Mendoza y Rios (see p. 372) and of Mr. Walker, both events having taken place within a fortnight of each other, this country has to lament the loss of one of its most able theoretical, and of one of its best practical astronomers. Mr. Walker's talents were not merely confined to astronomy: he acquired no inconsiderable knowledge of the modern languages, and was well versed in the Greek and Latin Classics. At an early period of life he visited most of the principal cities on the Continent, with his father and another gentleman, and remembered well their most curious exhibitions of art and nature. His conversation was extremely polite and agreeable—and few possessed more general information, or could recite more amusing anecdotes, especially of literary and scientific men. But the qualities for which Mr. W. must have been most admired, were the sincerity of his friendship, his generous hospitality, and his zealous activity to promote the interest and happiness of those to whom he was attached, especially if they possessed the least taste for the science or the arts. Mr. Walker has left an amiable widow and family to deplore his loss.

At Edinburgh, Hon. William Baillie, of Polkemmet, late one of the senators of the College of Justice.

March 15. Aged 71, Mr. Isaac Platt, formerly of the Stock-Exchange.

At Duxley, Rev. R. G. Wynne, LL. D. master of the grammar school there.

March

March 17. Aged 48, Matthew Montague, esq. late of Black River, Jamaica.

At Kilsnere, aged 70, Mr. John Young.

March 18. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in her 77th year, Miss Goldsworthy, many years sub-preceptress to their Royal Highnesses the Princesses.

March 19. In St. James's-place, Wm. Tighe, esq. M. P. for the county of Wicklow.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Walter-Fletcher Gasen, esq. late major of the second life guards.

At Chelsea, aged 65, William Walmsley, esq. late first clerk of the cloathing board, Scotland-yard.

At Morton house, near Buckingham, aged 56, Edw. Oakley Gray, esq. a man whose active benevolence and steadiness of friendship justly endeared him to all who knew him.

March 20. In Sloane-street, after only six hours illness, in his 60th year, Major-general J. Brown, deputy-quarter-master-general of the forces.

At Bocking, Essex, aged 68, Joseph Savill, esq.

At Broad Waters, near Kidderminster, Jeston Homfray, esq. of an ancient family in the iron trade.

March 21. T. Day, esq. the oldest burgess in Lynn, who had nearly completed his 87th year, 54 of which he had lived in great concord with his wife, who survives him.

March 22. At his brother's, Mortimer-house, Berks, aged 47, Francis Tappenden, esq. late of Abernaut, co. Glamorgan.

At Bristol Hot Wells, in her 21st year, Lady Catherine Poulett, fourth daughter of Earl Poulett.

March 23. Aged 66, Alex. Pentland, esq. surgeon, of Acton.

At Chilham Castle, in his 68th year, James Wildman, esq. late High Sheriff for Kent.

Drowned whilst sailing in his pleasure boat on the river Exe, near Powderham, aged 19, Lieut. Walter Polliott, R. M. of Topsham, son of Capt. Polliott, R. N.

March 24. Nathaniel Allen, esq. of Old Fish-street, Doctors'-common.

John Courtenay, esq. a gentleman whose eminent talents, eloquence, and wit, displayed on former occasions in the House of Commons; and, above all, whose political integrity, made him justly dear to all who knew him.—A more particular account of him in our next.

Mrs. Pollen, relict of the late Rev. Geo. Pollen, of Little Bookham, Surrey.

At Clifton, of a protracted illness, the wife of Lieut.-col. Parry, late of the 103d regiment.

At Brighton, Mrs. Dickson, relict of the Right Rev. Dr. William Dickson, late Bishop of Down and Connor. She was daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Symes, of

Ballybeg, in the county of Wicklow, and married in June 1773. Her memory, both for her own sake, and that of the inestimable man to whom she was united, will be ever dear to all who had the happiness of knowing her many virtues. To the character of the Bishop of Down, who died in 1801, all due honours were paid by the pen of Charles James Fox. An elegant inscription, on a tablet placed over the remains of the late Bishop, in the new burying-ground in Tottenham Court Road, records that great man's opinion of his departed friend. Three sons, the eldest of whom, Sir J. Dickson, K.C.B. two respectable clergymen, and three amiable daughters, still live to lament the loss of their excellent mother.

March 25. At Dulwich College, Richard Dowell, esq. who had filled the office of organist there thirty-four years, with the greatest satisfaction to his brother-colleagues and all who attended the chapel, highly respected by the neighbouring gentry, and several schools at which he taught the piano forte, where, in fact, those who knew him best, loved him most. Mr. Dowell was born at Great Giddon, in Huntingdonshire, in the year 1748. His father was one of the proprietors of the York coach when it began to travel in the expeditious manner it now does, and which he drove himself. At the age of fourteen he brought his son Richard to London, and he was bound an apprentice in the painting-office of Bowyer and Nichols, where he conducted himself with great credit and satisfaction, and laid the foundation of his good fortune in future life.—He continued in that office several years; and had the happiness of being appointed compositor to the honourable Constantine Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, in an elegant quarto volume, his Lordship's "Voyage to the North Pole," which he executed so much to his satisfaction that he made him a handsome present.—Afterwards he had still a higher honour, that of being appointed the compositor to the venerable Dr. Percy, Dean of Carlisle, afterwards Bishop of Dromore, to execute the typographic part of the large Pedigrees of the Northumberland family on the great trial of the Douglas title and estate. This he also executed so much to the Dean's satisfaction, that, when the work was finished, he rewarded him greatly, and moreover promised, if any opportunity should occur in which he could serve him, he might rely on his assistance.—Mr. Dowell, though diligent in business, filled up his leisure-hours with the study of music, in which he had instruction from one of the school of Dr. Worgan, and made a great proficiency. When an advertisement appeared, inviting candidates for the office of organist to Dulwich College, Mr. Dowell waited

waited on his patron the Dean, and reminded him of his promise. The Dean at first hesitated, and desired to see him the next day. In the mean time Dr. Percy went to Mr. Nichols, and asked him, if he was enabled to procure the situation solicited, if he should not be doing him a serious injury by taking so skilful a hand out of his office. Mr. Nichols, though always sorry to part from a good workman, told the Dean that he rejoiced in promoting the welfare of his people, and warmly recommended him, withall assuring the Dean, that, if he was honoured with his future commands, he had other workmen equally skilful, that could supply the lack of Mr. D.'s service. The Dean immediately set about it, and that with such earnestness, that he got Mr. D. to be chosen one of the two candidates to draw lots. Two bits of paper, of equal size and folding, are put into a glass, and then held to the candidates. It was offered to Dowell first;—with a trembling hand he took one; the other, sticking to it, came out of the glass, and dropped upon the floor. The Master asked him if he would keep what he had got, or take the one that fell—he hesitated, fearful that he had let the prize slip through his fingers; but after a little said, with a faltering voice, he would keep what he had got, but he had not courage to open it. His opponent, who was no less a man afterwards than the famous Dr. Burney, eagerly opened the other, which appeared a blank. Dowell then opened his, and, to his unspeakable comfort, saw the words "God's Gift." And, as he has often told the writer of this article (who was in habits of intimacy with him for more than fifty years), a gracious gift it was, for if it had not been so, he might, for all he knew, have been obliged to apply to a parish for relief, as his eyes failed him so much, that, soon after his induction, he was totally unable to work at his profession; and as he has frequently said, "God sent him there to fit him for Heaven." His heart was filled with gratitude to his very Reverend Patron; and he continued to discharge his duty till within a short time of his decease. He was out, taking a little air and exercise, a few days before his sun set in peace, in his 68th year. T. B.

At Brompton, Col. J. Dodd, formerly of the 1st foot guards, son of J. Dodd, esq. late M. P. for Reading, Berks.

In Hertfordshire, aged 85, Humphry Cornewall Woolryche, esq. a descendant of the antient family of Woolryches, late of Dinmore, co. Hereford, and by a collateral branch, nearly related to the late Sir John Woolryche, bart. of Dodmaston Hall, co. Salop.

At Bath, Mrs. Purvis, relict of C. Purvis, esq. of Darsham, Suffolk.

March 26 At Shabden, Surrey, in his 78th year, John Fanshawe, esq.

March 27. In Great Coram-street, in his 71st year, John Berthen, esq.

In his 80th year, John Harford, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Sandwich, aged 72, the widow of the late Rev. N. Nisbett, rector of Tunstall, Kent.

At Leyton, Assur Keyser, esq.

Geo. Wheatley, esq. fourth son of the late Wm. Wheatley, esq. of Lesney, Kent.

At Oxford, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. Fitzherbert Adams, of Charwelton, co. Northampton, rector of Ulcomb, Kent.

At Shrewsbury, Rev. Thomas Cuthbert Heber, M. A. fellow of Brasenose college, and rector of Merton, co. York.

March 28. Abraham Garnage, esq. Coleman-street, merchant.

Mr. Joshua Joyce, many years a respectable tallow and wax chandler in Essex-street in the Strand.

At Rotherhithe, Surrey, in his 71st year, Thomas Woodruff, esq.

At Bankside, in his 59th year, Anthony Horne, esq. of Bookham-grove, Surrey.

At Cantray, Sir D. Davison, knt. of Cantray.

March 29. At her sister's, Lady Eyre, Mortlake, in her 83d year, Mrs. Warren, widow of Dr. John Warren, late Bishop of Bangor.

At Cobham, Surrey, in his 77th year, Major William Abington, late of the East India Company's service, Bombay.

At Old Swinford, co. Stafford, aged 46, Allen Tucker, esq. great nephew of the late Ralph Allen, esq. of Prior Park, near Bath.

Aged 53, Rev. William Cowherd, the Founder and Minister of Christ Church, Salford, Manchester. He possessed transcendent talents, and was indefatigably zealous in his ministerial duties, preaching the Word of God *gratis*, and supporting himself by the practice of Physic. He established an Academy near the Church where young men are educated for the Ministry; and in 1807 built Christ Church, in Hulme, which is conducted on the same principle as that in Salford. Attached to no sect, his Creed was the Bible only, and his followers are designated "Bible Christians."—He observed, and zealously inculcated during the last seven years of his life, the duty of abstaining from *animal food* and all *intoxicating liquors*; and about 300 of his hearers have been induced, by his example, and the authority of Scripture, to adopt a vegetable diet. He requested the following epitaph might be inscribed on his tomb:

"ALL FEARED, NONE LOVED, AND FEW UNDERSTOOD."

March 30. At Hastings, aged 33, Patrick Stirling, esq. the younger, of Kippendavie, Dunblane, N. B. He was some-
time

time an officer in the British Army, and served during the campaign in Portugal.

At Walberton House, Sussex, Gen. John Whyte, colonel of the 46th regiment.

At Denham, Bucks, in his 61st year, Daniel Hale Webb, esq.

At Bath, John Baily, esq. of Hartley-row, Han s.

By the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece the preceding day, William, eldest son of Thomas Gillibrand, esq. of Gillibrand Hall, Lancashire, an amiable youth.

At Gifford-vale, near Haddington, in his 85th year, W. Begbie, esq. formerly ship-builder at Charlestown, South Carolina.

March 31. The wife of Mr. Henry Caslon, letter-founder, Chiswell street.

At Pentonville, aged 64, R. Ogilvy, esq. formerly of St. Dorothy, Jamaica, one of the representatives of the House of Assembly in that Island.

At Sion hill, Middlesex, in his 85th year, Edward Hall, esq.

At Sellenge, Kent, suddenly, after performing the accustomed duty of his church, and closing the evening by prayer with his household, in his 75th year, Rev. H. Maccock, M. A. vicar of Harwell, Berks, and of Sellenge, Kent.

At Denton-rectory, near Grantham, in her 78th year, Sarah, wife of Rev. Baptist Noel Turner, rector.

Lately.—Aged 86, Hon. James Wilmoughby, uncle to the present Lord Middleton of Woolaton, Notts.

In Great Cumberland-street, aged 80, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Francis Capper.

In Somerset-place, aged 77, Nathaniel Marchant, esq. R. A. F. S. A. seal engraver to his Majesty, chief engraver of stamps, and assistant engraver to his Majesty's mint; a most respectable man, and a very eminent artist.

In Gun-street, Spital-fields, William-Collen Brown, M. D. son of the celebrated Dr. Brown.

Col. Latouche, M. P. for Carlow.

At Homerton, Mr. Edward Baker, geographer; a man of rare and superior ability in science and literature, as a mathematician, geographer, genealogist, and antiquary. His excellent maps, both ancient and modern, have made him known, and will perpetuate his memory, as the father of many improvements in geographic science which have appeared since the days of D'Anville and De la Rochette. No eulogy will be necessary upon his worth after the very handsome mention of his name by Lord Hardwicke, in his "Athenian Letters," and Archdeacon Cox, in his "Travels."

At Farnham, Surrey, Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr, son of the late and brother of the present Marquis of Lothian.

GENT. MAG. April, 1816.

Berkshire.—At Reading, Rev. John Tuck, rector of Hartley Mauditt.

At Reading, aged 71, Rev. James Manesty.

Aged 81, Henry Reddington, esq. of Winkfield.

Cambridgeshire.—At Cambridge, Henry Whitfield, esq. of King's College.

Aged 72, J. Arnold, gent. of Swans, a native of Cottesmore, co. Rutland.

Cheshire.—At Nantwich, John Latham, esq. of Ravenshaw, Stafford.

At Sandbach, Sarah, relict of Rev. J. Latham, of Titherington.

At Harford House, aged 60, John Rancroft, esq.

At Mele Hall, aged 46, Thomas-Langford Brooke, esq.

At Hollym House, near Partington, aged 59, Rev. Robert Barker, A. M. formerly of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and vicar of Hollym and Welwick.

Cornwall.—At Falmouth, aged 78, John Gwennap, esq.

Derbyshire.—At Longstone Hall, Mrs. Carleill, relict of R. Carleill, esq.

Devonshire.—At Plymouth, Mrs. Hawker, relict of Capt. Hawker, R. N.

At Exmouth, Valentine Gardner, esq. brother of the late Admiral Gardner, and uncle to the late Viscount Gardner.

O. Harward, esq. of Hayne House.

At Bideford, in his 57th year, J. Kirkman, esq. late lieutenant-col. in the 52d regt.

Durham.—At Barnard-castle, William Binnung, esq.

Essex.—William Sparring, esq. attorney and alderman of Colchester.

Rev. W. Bradbury, rector of Wimbesh, and vicar of Edgewell and Great Salting, formerly fellow of Catherine Hall, B. A. 1750; M. A. 1753.

Gloucestershire.—At the Hot Wells, near Bristol, Anne, widow of Col. Montagu, daughter of William and Lady Jane Courtenay, sister of the late Earl of Bath.

George Smith Brownwell, formerly an eminent merchant of Bristol.

Suddenly, Thomas Williams, esq. of Milton, near Tewkesbury, formerly an eminent chemist of Worcester.

At Coates, near Cirencester, aged 74, William Tombs, esq. a man of eminent integrity and great benevolence.

At Stonehouse, aged 50, Edward Hill, esq. formerly an eminent clothier.

Hampshire.—Rev. Dr. Jenkin, prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, dean of St. Burian, Cornwall, rector of Wootton, near Dorking, Surrey, and perpetual curate of Thorn and Hatfield, co. York.

Sir Simeon Stuart, bart. son of the late Sir Simeon Stuart, bart. of Hartley Mauditt Park.

At Lymington, Samuel Cleaveland, esq. one of the burgesses of that corporation, and

and late lieut.-col. of the South East Hants local militia.

At Lee House, near Romsey, in his 84th year, William Fletcher, esq. many years a deputy-lieutenant and acting magistrate for the county of Hants.

At Twyford Cottage, near Winchester, Harry Green, esq. coroner and town clerk of that city.

Herefordshire. — In Hereford, William Symonds, esq. formerly a banker there.

Aged 76, Rev. James Roberts, M. A. rector of Kentchurch, and prebendary of Hereford.

At Mawfield, aged 62, Mr. J. Symonds, formerly an eminent solicitor of Oxford.

Reverend Roger Powell, vicar of Lionshall.

Hertfordshire. — At East End House, Hertingfordbury, W. Chandler, esq. late of Canterbury.

Kent — At Canterbury, Rev. Thomas Spencer, one of the minor canons of that cathedral, and vicar of Halston.

At Dover, William King, esq. the oldest jurat of that corporation. Though a strong adherent to justice when on the bench, no man possessed a more compassionate heart.

In his 38th year, Hon. Thomas Coventry, of North Cray, Kent. He is succeeded in his estates by his son, a minor, at Harrow School.

John Bryan Courthorpe, esq. of Lewisham-hill.

Lancashire — Aged 87, Lawrence Peel, esq. of Peelford, near Blackburn, uncle of Sir Robert Peel, bart.

Henry Feilden, esq. of Witton-house, near Blackburn.

At Ashton, Rev. Joshua Wood, B. D. senior fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

At Edgeworth, John Horrocks, esq. father of S. Horrocks, esq. M. P. for Preston.

Lincolnshire — At Louth, Samuel Goe, esq. one of the members of the corporation.

At Louth, aged 60, Peter Jones, gent.

Aged 77, Rev. Michael Underhill, upwards of 50 years Presbyterian minister in Boston.

At South Somercotes, in his 83d year, George Chatterton, esq. formerly of Fanthorpe Hall.

Monmouthshire — Whilst preparing for his parochial duties, Rev. William Llewellyn, officiating minister of Rockfield, near Monmouth.

Norfolk — Robert Brett, esq. captain and adjutant of the 2d Western regiment Norfolk local militia.

At Norwich, aged 60, Sir John Odingells Leake, formerly of Quebec House, near Dereham.

Rev. George Deane, rector of Carbrook.

At Coltishall, aged 50, Wm. Bandy, gent. surgeon.

In his 76th year, Rev. Rayner Bellman, M. A. rector of Feltwell St. Nicholas, in

this county, and 43 years curate of Wetheringsett, Suffolk.

Northamptonshire — Aged 70, Rev. John Dixon, rector of Broughton, near Northampton, and of Foddington, co. Bedford.

At Clipston, aged 80, Thomas Wade, esq. whose whole life was distinguished by a spirit of manly integrity, genuine benevolence, and unaffected piety.

In his 76th year, Rev. T. Matthews, vicar of Harringworth.

Nottinghamshire — At Westhorpe, Major William Watson.

Rutlandshire — At Oakham, aged 44, Rev. Edward Twentymen, rector of Elmsett, Suffolk, late fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Shropshire — At his son's, Market Drayton, aged 85, Richard Warren, esq. formerly of Stafford, but late of Wootton Cottage, near Eccleshall.

At Market Drayton, Rev. John Achery.

At West Felton, aged 51, Rev. Joseph Dixon.

At Linley, near Bridgnorth, Thomas Lacon, esq.

Somersetshire — At Bath, in his 57th year, Henry Jesse Lloyd, esq. of Lloydsborough, co. Tipperary.

At Clifton, aged 65, Marcham Goold, esq.

At Taunton, aged 77, Major Abbott.

At Wells, aged 85, Mr. Charles Hyde, alderman.

Thomas Willington, esq. of Hurley Hall, near Kingsbury.

Staffordshire — At Walsall, aged 69, Mr. Joseph Day. He was ever liberal, active, and judicious, in promoting the interest of useful and charitable institutions in his neighbourhood; and perhaps few of his talents and means have done more essential service to society.

At Wigginton, John Clarke, esq. M. D. in the commission of the peace for Offlow South.

At Fosbrook, aged 62, Rev. Mr. Davonport, upwards of 38 years curate of Dithorne, and 15 years of Fulford.

Suffolk — At Alphaeton Parsonage, aged 33, John Shepherd, esq. captain in the marines.

Rev. William Finley, perpetual curate of St. Gregory and St. Peter, Sudbury.

At Ipswich, T. Kent, gent.

Sussex — At Brighton, aged 94, Mr. Thomas Kaye, musician. He was an excellent performer on the French horn, and formerly engaged in the Opera-band and principal concerts, but has lately subsisted upon the annuity granted him from the Royal Society of Musicians, of which he was one of the oldest members.

Warwickshire — Aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Clare, M. A. vicar of Mancoter, including the hamlet of Oldbury, and the chapelry of Atherston. He was presented to this vicarage by his father in 1758.

He

He has left one sister, widow of Mr. Mills, of Manchester.

Westmoreland — At Kendal, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Emmerson, who has left the bulk of her real and personal estate to charitable institutions in that town; one-third to the widows of Sands' Hospital; one-third to the Sunday-schools; and one-third to the Schools of Industry.

At Natland, aged 53, Rev. Thomas Briggs.

Wiltshire — At Devizes, Abel Filkes, esq., a gentleman of high literary attainments.

John Bishop, esq. of Calne, a man of general knowledge, and many years member of the Bath Agricultural Society.

Rev. Dr. Griffith, chaplain to the Marquis of Bath, head master of the grammar-school, Warminster, and rector of Little Rim, Somerset.

At Highworth, Richard Marsh, M. D.

At his father's, Rev. Thomas Turner, Sherston, in the prime of life, Henry Turner, M. D. a young gentleman of the most promising abilities.

Worcestershire — At Malvern, Rev. John Wills, rector of Cordington, Salop.

At Bewdley, J. Seager, esq. attorney and mayor of that town.

Mary, wife of Rev. Dr. Berkely, of Colchester Court.

At Wolverley vicarage, Rev. William Callow, rector of Dorrington.

Aged 77, John Best, esq. of Ambury-court, Pershore.

York. — At Leeds, aged 75, Rev. C. F. Triebner.

At Sheffield, Benj. Brocklesby, esq. who has left the whole of his property to the Female Charity School of that town.

At Beverley, aged 84, William Middleton, esq. senior alderman.

At Beverley, Rev. Frederick Gwynne, head master of the grammar school, and late master of Witton school, Cheshire.

Rev. Dr. Markham, vicar of Carlton, near Skipton.

At Bridlington, aged 80, Rev. Thomas William, rector of Nunburnholm.

At Harrowgate, Elizabeth, youngest son of the late Hon. George Baillie, of Torriswoode.

Aged 76, Samuel Swire, D. D. rector of Melonsby and Barningham.

In his 86th year, Rev. J. Willoughby, prebendary of Southwell, above 40 years rector of Guiseley, and upwards of 60 vicar of Askham Richard.

At White, Thomas Hall, esq. of Brixton-place, Surrey.

At Burley Hall, near Otley, aged 65, Rev. John Minithorpe.

At Brightside, at an advanced age, Caleb Hartland, the veteran who, during the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, took a lighted shell out of the laboratory, carried it to

some distance, and threw it upon the ground, where it exploded. For this action he received a present in money, and thanks from Gen. Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, governor of that fortress.

At Hollin Hall, aged 71, Richard Wood, esq. in the commission of the peace for the West Riding.

WALES — Aged 87, Thomas Saunders, esq. of Perthysbellan, co. Carmarthen.

Aged 63, John Howell, esq. of Penrhos, co. Carmarthen, in the commission of the peace for Carmarthen and Pembroke.

At Carmarthen, aged 74, Vaughan Horton, esq. formerly town-clerk of that borough, senior magistrate of the county, and chairman of the quarter sessions.

At Haverfordwest, Rev. Benj. Davies.

At Llantrithid, aged 53, Rev. George Williams, rector, and in the commission of the peace for Glamorganshire.

T. James, esq. of Place Lawrence, co. Pembroke, formerly captain in the 13th foot, and since lieutenant-col. of the Fishguard local militia.

Aged 87, Rev. Evan Ellis, vicar of Llandillo in Rhos, in the diocese of St. Asaph, and Llanfair in that of Bangor.

At Plascoch, aged 64, Rev. Thomas Roberts.

At the vicarage, Bettws, co. Montgomery, Rev. E. Parry, rector of Caerwys, co. Flint.

At Tower, near Llangollen, Thomas Price, esq. lieutenant of the first Denbigh militia, and lineally descended from Sir Rhys Fawr ap Meredydd, standard-bearer to Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth.

IRELAND. — At Lisburn, Rev. H. Coulson, of the Established Church, to whom the inhabitants of that town some years since presented a silver goblet as a mark of their esteem.

At the Ursuline Convent, Thurles, Ireland, of which she was founder and superior, Mrs. Tobin.

At Castleblunden, Kilkenny, in her 23d year, the lady of Sir John Blunden, bart.

At Dresden, co. Donegal, in his 75th year, Rev. Wm. Chichester, D. D. second son of the late Marquis of Donegal, and father of the present M. P. for Carrickfergus.

ABROAD. — At Paris, of a typhus fever, Lieut. G. R. Buckley, Coldstream guards.

At Paris, the Saxon Baron Sahle, who was some time ago imprisoned for exporting some fulminating silver on the day that Buonaparte went to the Chamber of Deputies. He was afterwards set at liberty, but he threw himself into the Seine, from which he was taken out alive. He died in consequence of his sufferings. He was of a noble family, and very rich.

At Paris, Samuel Potts, esq. formerly one of the comptrollers of the General Post-office.

At Paris, at a very advanced age, M. Guyton Morveau, the celebrated French chemist, member of the Institute, and ex-member of the Convention.

At Paris, Thomas Stone, formerly of considerable eminence as a land-valuer, and commissioner on inclosures, &c. who resided at Bedford, and afterwards at Ampthill, and had chambers in Gray's Inn; the author of "An Essay on Agriculture," 1785, of three of the original or quarto County Reports of the Board of Agriculture; and of several other works on the objects of his profession. To very excellent abilities, much practical knowledge of the rural affairs of England, and great skill in his profession, Mr. S. unfortunately combined such a love of rural sports, and of convivial enjoyments, as interfered with his business, and brought him into, and often kept him in pecuniary difficulties. Retiring into France, he resided there since about the year 1802: at first he was noticed and employed professionally, it was said, by the Government of that Country, and dashed away in his phaeton; but, ere long, a severe attack of gout became the forerunner of a train of other disorders, which have for several years confined him to his room, dependent on his wife and daughters for support;—a sad instance of misapplied talents, and of the effects of habits, if not actually dissipated, of too engaging and expensive a kind for the success or profits of a professional man.

At Calais, in his 22d year, Michael, youngest son of the late Wm. Reynolds, esq. of Ketley, Salop.

At the Bourbon Palace, in his 80th year, Count De Choiseul Mense, lieutenant-general of the French armies, and captain of the guards of the Prince of Conde.

M. Anquet, commissioner of the Ports. His remains were deposited in the mausoleum of Father Lachaise, attended by a numerous train. His four grandsons, children of Marshal Ney, were noticed in the procession.

In the South of France, where she went for the recovery of her health, the wife of John Suttees, esq.

In France, Joseph Hunt, esq. formerly of Lee, Kent.

At Fromonville, near Fontainebleau, aged 75, Mad. la Maréchale Duchess of Richelieu, whose maiden name was Lavault, and whose first husband was Count de Rothes. It was a singular circumstance, that the Marshal Duke of Richelieu was married three times, in the reigns of Louis XIV. Louis XV. and Louis XVI. He married the Countess de Rothes in 1780.

A victim to a chronic dysentery, Mr. Louis de Segueira Oliva, a member of the Academy of Lisbon, who has left by will a prize of 2500 francs to the person, na-

tive or foreigner, who shall present the best memoir on the treatment of that disorder.

At Baden, Germany, Major-gen. W. Williamson, of the East India Company's service.

At the Residency of Baroda, East India, aged 36, Capt. Swayne, eldest son of the late Mr. Walter Swayne, of Bristol.

Catherine, wife of C. Thomas, esq. of Macao, China.

At Dewalwarry, East Indies. Lieut. Wm. Woodcock, 7th reg. Native cavalry, third son of J. Woodcock, esq. of Coventry.

At Benares, in the East Indies, G. P. Ricketts, esq. eldest son of the late G. P. Ricketts, esq. governor of Barbadoes, and cousin to the Earl of Liverpool.

Mr. Bayard, a gentleman of high public and private character.

At Blargymore, Badenoch, aged 88, Ensign John M^r Pherson, 78th reg. who fought under Gen. Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, in 1759.

At Burlington, on her way to Canada, Hon. Mrs. Twisleton.

In Washington City, Mr. Jos. Maguire, printer, formerly of Baltimore, and for many years a reporter of the proceedings of Congress. This learned and ingenious young gentleman has at different times instructed and amused the publick through the pages of the Port Folio, and the columns of the different Gazettes. His last productions were the admirable letters under the signature of "Nicholas Pedrossa," which have so often afforded a fund of entertainment. Mr. M. was perfectly versed in the dead, and several of the living languages; he was a poet of no ordinary merit; an accomplished stenographer; a *belles lettres* scholar, scarcely inferior to any in the age; a printer of taste and skill; and a man of the most generous and upright principles. Yet eccentricity and haughty buried all these admiuable qualities in obscurity; and we see, sinking in a grave dug by himself in early life, one on whom Nature and education had bestowed almost all the shining gifts which adorn humanity.

April 1. Francis M'Culloch, esq. of East Grinstead, Sussex, formerly of Charlton, Kent.

In Blandford-street, Portman-square, Right hon. Eliza Baroness Say and Sele, relict of Right hon. Thomas Twisleton, tenth Lord Say and Sele, and daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, bart. of Ambrosden, Oxon, M. P. for that county.

In Islington-road, William Austin, esq.

At Versailles, in his 83d year, M. Ducis, the French tragic poet.

April 2. At Hackney, in his 74th year, James Fairlie, esq.

April 3. In Merriion-square, Dublin, in her 26th year, Lady Emily Latouche, youngest

youngest daughter of William first Earl of Clancarty, by Anne, sister of Luke Viscount Mountjoy. Her ladyship married April 17, 1810, Robert Latouche, esq. of Harriestown, M. P. for the county Kildare.

April 4. In his 78th year, J. Dennis, esq. one of the oldest inhabitants of Exeter, his native city; and a member of the Chamber nearly half a century. He was successively elected to the respective offices of receiver general 1772; high sheriff 1773; mayor 1774; alderman of the North Ward and in the commission of the peace 1781; and on the decease of Ald. Elliott in 1803, he became father of the city.

April 5. At Stoke Newington, in his 46th year, John Ricketts, esq.

At Blatherwyke Park, the seat of Stafford O'Brien, esq. in her 31st year, Hon. Louisa-Elizabeth, wife of William-Hugh Hoare, esq. of London, dau. of the Baroness Barham and Sir G. N. Noel, bart.

At Oxford, aged 66, Mr. Henry Hinton, formerly an ironmonger there. He retired from business in 1803, since which time, and for several years before, he was indefatigable in his researches to illustrate the History and Topography of the counties of Oxford and Berks. He possessed, besides a general knowledge of the antiquities of his native country, an excellent taste in biography, and a well-cultivated and experienced admiration and fondness for engraved portraits. The whole of his manuscript notes, particularly those of occurrences frequently unnoticed by common observers, are full of interesting narrative. Religious from conviction, beneficent from principle, his greatest aim was to be good without pretence; so that instead of seeking to gratify the lust of notoriety, it was his ambition fitly to discharge the unostentatious duties, and to cherish the unadvertized charities, of private and domestic life. He viewed his dissolution, of which he had been several weeks apprehensive, with the most cheerful serenity, steadfastly looking forward to a happy futurity, and expressing his confidence in the Almighty source of Being and Goodness. His remains have been buried with his father's, at Kingston Bagpuze, Berks.

April 6. At Newington, Surrey, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Bateman, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Bateman. She was of the family of Dymoke of Scrivelby, in Lincolnshire, who being possessors of that manor, execute the office of champion at the Royal coronations.

April 7. Very suddenly in the pulpit of Hales Church, near Bungay, whilst discharging his pastoral duty, at an advanced age, Rev. V. L. Barnard, M. A. rector of Stockton.

April 10. Mr. W. Robins, silversmith in Fleet-street, and formerly in the Common Council for Farringdon Without.

April 11. At Hoveton house, co. Norfolk, having just entered her 82d year, Anna, widow of Anthony Aufrère, esq. She was the only sister of John Norris, esq. of Witton, co. Norfolk, deceased, the pious founder of the professorship in the University of Cambridge that bears his name, and the last male representative of the ancient family of Norris of Speke, co. Lancaster. They were the only children of John Norris, esq. formerly of Witton and Witchingham, and Anna his wife, one of the three daughters of Thos. Carthew of Benacre, co. Suffolk, esq. by his wife Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Powys, knt. one of the judges in the reign of Queen Anne. During a residence of 60 years at Hoveton, Mrs. Aufrère performed with cheerful, unaffected exactitude, the many duties imposed upon her as wife, mother, sister, friend, and neighbour. Eleven surviving children unite in testifying their grateful sense of her tender care in infancy, her unwearied assiduity in teaching them the principles of Christianity and Virtue, as well as every becoming and useful qualification, and her anxious solicitude honourably to promote their welfare and happiness in society. Many are the persons of inferior condition who experienced the effects of her unremitted, active, and well-judged endeavours to ameliorate their lot and soothe their sorrows; and numerous were the objects of her benevolence, who in a manner the most decorous and affecting, attended to pay their sincere though silent tribute to the remains of their benefactress. Her sense of religion was strong, her faith in Christ firm and unshaken, her practice fervent and cheerful, her whole life so spotless as to be a continued exemplification of the principles she was zealous to inculcate in others. To her other excellent qualities she added such an entire exemption from every species of selfishness as could only be the offspring of a noble mind, and with feelings peculiarly alive to the afflictions of others, she showed such a perfect and placid resignation under those trials to which humanity is subject, as evinced that her philosophy was founded upon her religion.

In his 78th year, Rev. C. Naylor, head master of the King's School, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral.

April 13. In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 31st year, Captain Henry Forster, 23d regt. or Welsh fusiliers.

At Benthall Hill, Kent, Thomas Butler Eyles, esq.

April 15. Aged 54; Rev. Wm. Goodie, upwards of 20 years rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars, lecturer of St. John's, Wapping, and of St. Lawrence Jewry.

At his sister-in-law's, Hon. Lady Horton, Bath, in his 48th year, Wm. Horton, esq. younger brother of the late Sir Watts Horton, and lieut. col. of the 2d Lancashire militia.

April 16. Aged 56. Charles Cooke, esq. of Bellevue-house, Walthamstow, Essex, many years an eminent bookseller in Paternoster row; and a member in the Common Council for Farringdon Within.

In York street, Portman square, aged 55, Mary, wife of Rev. W. F. Pigott, D. D. of Eton college, daughter of the late Granada Pigott, esq. of Abingdon Pigotts, co. Cambridge.

At Bakewell, in Derbyshire, in his 78th year, respected and regretted, the Rev. Richard Chapman, who for near half a century was minister of that town.

April 17. At Bath, in his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Matthews, a member of the society of Friends, and secretary to the West of England Agricultural Society. He was author of a Tour, in the manner of Sterne; and of some religious and moral tracts.

At Laurel Lodge, Twickenham, aged 42, Thomas Terry, esq. M. D.

At Hackney, Robert Meares, esq.

At Cambridge, in his 84th year, Rev. East Apthorp, D. D. prebendary of Finsbury in the Church of St. Paul, formerly of Jesus college.—This eminent Divine shall be noticed in our next.

April 18. At his uncle's, Mr. Serj. Pell, Albert, second son of the late Robt. Pell, esq. of Fiverton.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, in his 38th year, Lieut. Thomas Evans, R. N. He sailed with the late Capt. Matthew Flin-

ders' in the Investigator on a voyage of discovery in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, when the Investigator and the Porpoise her consort, in exploring the coasts of Van Diemen's land, suddenly struck upon a coral-rock, and were both of them immediately wrecked, but all the crews were fortunately saved. The rock was only about 150 yards long, and about 160 yards broad: and they had saved about six weeks' provisions out of the two ships. After holding a consultation, Capt. Flinders proposed the bold attempt of going himself with eleven of the crew in the ship's cutter, and endeavour to reach Port Jackson, Botany Bay, in which he happily succeeded, although upwards of 800 miles distant, and dispatched a ship to the rock, which took the crew (who had nearly exhausted their provisions) to Canton, in China, and they had their passage to England in the fleet when Capt. Dancer beat off the French Admiral Lincol. It is rather singular that the late Capt. Flinders, the first Lieut. Fowler, and Lieut. E. should die in the same year of their age.

April 19. In Highbury-place, Martha-Sadellbia, third daughter of John Nichols, esq. The character of this amiable and accomplished young woman may be briefly summed up by saying, she was all that a fond father's most anxious hopes could wish.—*Ah, chara Martha, vale!*

April 21. In the New Road, in her 84th year, Mrs. Mary Gilbert, relict of Francis Gilbert, esq. of the island of Antigua; who sprang from an ancient family, was blest with a brilliant and highly-cultivated understanding, and all the gifts and graces of a real Christian.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. ||

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1816.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	38	40	37	30, 20	cloudy
28	35	40	35	, 13	fair
29	36	42	37	, 15	fair
30	37	44	38	, 20	cloudy
31	38	46	36	, 20	fair
A. 1	37	49	37	, 04	fair
2	37	47	38	29, 80	fair
3	36	44	35	, 82	fair
4	35	52	35	, 91	fair
5	32	55	34	, 87	fair
6	40	55	46	, 51	fair
7	40	48	40	, 10	hail-storms
8	40	47	38	, 15	cloudy
9	38	43	40	, 20	sleet-show.
10	40	51	43	, 28	cloudy
11	42	47	42	, 50	rain

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1816
Apr.	°	°	°		
12	41	47	40	29, 70	cloudy
13	37	37	30	, 77	sleet
14	30	35	30	, 51	snow
15	36	46	40	, 64	fair
16	40	47	40	, 50	cloudy
17	40	52	41	, 47	showery
18	45	50	42	, 52	fair
19	45	55	40	, 80	fair
20	43	55	42	, 99	fair
21	44	49	44	, 75	rain
22	46	53	46	, 69	rain
23	55	66	51	, 76	fair
24	50	66	52	, 80	fair
25	55	65	48	30, 03	fair
26	47	66	49	, 05	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 16, to April 23, 1816.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	148	50 and 60	150
Males	903	Males	781		5 and 10	57	60 and 70	141
Females	907	Females	759		10 and 20	51	70 and 80	111
Whereof have died under 2 years old		391			20 and 30	101	80 and 90	53
					30 and 40	161	90 and 100	12
					40 and 50	161	0	0
							0	0

Salt £1. per bushel; $\frac{1}{4}$ £ per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½ l. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending April 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat.		Rye.		Barly.		Oats.		Beans.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barly.		Oats.		Beans.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	61	1	32	0	25	2	23	9	28	9	Essex	59	0	30	0	24	4	22	8	28	0
Surrey	68	0	32	0	27	6	25	10	34	0	Kent	59	6	00	0	24	0	22	3	26	6
Hertford	60	6	30	0	25	8	23	10	35	3	Sussex	62	0	00	0	26	3	23	0	32	0
Bedford	56	5	32	0	21	8	18	9	26	4	Suffolk	64	1	00	0	23	8	19	0	25	11
Huntingdon	54	11	00	0	22	6	19	9	24	5	Camb.	62	11	00	0	22	8	16	3	25	1
Northamp.	59	6	00	0	21	8	17	10	35	9	Norfolk	61	1	00	0	21	5	16	1	25	1
Rutland	59	6	00	0	24	0	18	6	26	6	Lincoln	56	7	35	0	24	4	17	3	26	8
Leicester	61	6	38	0	24	0	17	10	27	0	York	57	1	35	2	24	9	7	2	28	1
Nottingham	61	10	37	0	26	4	19	6	30	2	Durham	60	1	00	0	00	0	19	0	00	0
Derby	59	6	00	0	29	3	22	4	32	0	Northum.	57	6	40	7	21	11	19	7	00	0
Stafford	65	3	00	0	28	3	19	9	35	7	Cumberl.	69	9	36	4	25	9	18	10	00	0
Salop	62	2	38	8	24	6	17	5	37	4	Westmor.	76	10	36	0	27	2	19	6	00	0
Hereford	60	1	28	8	24	9	18	4	28	11	Lancaster	67	1	00	0	00	0	19	11	00	0
Worcester	58	4	32	0	27	1	21	10	29	7	Chester	59	8	00	0	00	0	19	1	00	0
Warwick	64	1	00	0	28	8	23	8	32	10	Flint	58	2	00	0	26	10	15	2	00	0
Wilts	61	0	00	0	30	0	21	0	34	4	Denbigh	56	5	00	0	24	11	16	9	00	0
Berks	63	5	00	0	24	5	22	4	30	11	Anglesea	55	0	00	0	21	6	12	6	00	0
Oxford	60	0	00	0	23	6	19	3	27	0	Carnarvon	62	2	00	0	23	4	16	9	00	0
Bucks	56	2	00	0	25	3	20	5	27	2	Merioneth	57	6	00	0	29	0	19	10	00	0
Brecon	56	5	38	4	26	3	22	0	00	0	Cardigan	54	8	00	0	21	0	10	4	00	0
Montgom.	62	4	41	7	20	9	19	8	00	0	Pembroke	42	2	00	0	21	0	10	0	00	0
Radnor	56	7	00	0	26	3	17	5	00	0	Carmart.	47	2	00	0	18	6	10	0	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter										Glanorg.											
60 7/34 7/24 10/18 11/29 7										Gloucest.											
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset											
55 2/31 3/22 11/19 2/25 9										Monmouth											
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain										Devon											
										Cornwall											
										Dorset											
										Hants											
										00 0/00 0/00 0/00 0/00 0											

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 22, 65s. to 70s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 20, 24s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 24, 43s. 9d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 22:

Kent Bags	4l. 4s. to 8l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 15s. to 7l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	5l. 15s. to 7l. 18s.
Farnham Pockets	10l. 10s. to 16l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 22:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 4s. 3d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. Straw 2l. 3s.
Clover 5l. 15s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 0s. 0d. Straw 2l. 4s. 0d. Clover 5l. 12s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, April 22. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market	April 22:
Veal	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts	2, 2, 2
Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	12, 160
			Calves 120.
			Pigs 450.

COALS, April 22: Newcastle 32s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. Sunderland 32s. 0d.—41s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 82s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 1d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in April 1816 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 122½. div. 60%. per Annum.—Oxford Canal, 440½. 435½. 31½. per Annum.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230½. div. 8½.—Monmouth, 140½. div. 10½.—Grand Junction, 150½.—Droitwich, 100½. div. 5½.—Kennet and Avon, 15½.—Ellesmere, 76½. div. 4½.—Chelmer, 71½. div. 4½.—Lancaster, 19½. 10s.—West-India Dock, 146½. div. 10½.—London ditto, 76½. div. 5½.—Globe Insurance, 10½. 10s. div. 6½.—Imperial ditto, 45½.—Rock, 8s. premium.—Vauxhall Bridge Original, 85½.—London Institution 50½.—Russel ditto, 16½. 16s.—Surrey ditto, 12½. 12s.—Surrey and Croydon Iron Railways, 5½.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1816.

Days	Bank Stock.	Rel. 3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr. Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India stock.	3 per Ct. Sh. Sea Bonds.	India 4 pr. Ct.	Ex. 5 dis.	Bills 3½ 2 dis.	Om-nium.
1		60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
2		60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
3		60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
4		60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
5		60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
6		60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
7	24½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
8	Sunday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
9	24½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
10	24½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
11	Holiday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
12	Holiday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
13	Sunday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
14	Holiday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
15	Holiday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
16	Holiday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
17	24½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
18	24½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
19	24½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
20	Sunday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
21	Sunday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
22	238	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
23	236	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
24	Holiday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
25	Holiday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
26	237	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
27	239	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
28	Sunday	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
29	239	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
30	239	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
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Times-M. Advert.
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Star.—Traveller
Pilot.—Statesman
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Albion.—C. Chron.
Courier.—Globe
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Cour. de Londres
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Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2.—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



MAY, 1816.
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Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2.—Dorcest.
Derb.—Dorchester.
Durham.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax.—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2.—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea.—Pottery
Preston.—Plym. 2
Reading.—Salish.
Salop.—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton.—Tyne
Wakefs.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of MAIDEN BRADLEY CHURCH, Wilts;
and of the CHAPELS of St. James and St. Giles at PANCRAS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

Mch.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.67	34	62 M	Snow and frost; aft. 10 fair.	29.67	39½	25 do.	F. & C.	29.56	38½	28½ do.	Hyg. at 10 P. M.
2	29.27	40	21 M	Cloudy lowering; at 12 rain.	29.01	47	9 do.	F. & C.	29.56	40	24 do.	Do.
3	29.11	40½	12 M	Gloomy; aft. 12 rainy.	28.94	45½	23 do.	F. & C.	28.97	36½	24½ do.	Do.
4	29.07	38	5½ M	F. & C.; aft. 10 rain & sleet.	29.04	39½	3 D	Squalls with snow	29.04	34	6 M	Fine; frosty.
5	29.07	36	4 M	Fine; sharp frost.	28.96	46½	9 D	Cloudy lowering	28.70	40½	31 M	Windy and rain.
6	28.75	42	8½ M	Gloomy, and some sm. rain.	28.73	47	1½ D	F. & C.	28.91	40½	2 D	Do.
7	29.27	42½	14 M	Fine; aft. 10 showers.	28.99	47	15 D	Fine with clouds.	29.00	38	9 do.	Fine.
8	29.56	42	22½ M	Cloudy lowering; aft. 9 sm.	28.81	45	3 do.	Cloudy lowering	29.00	39	5½ do.	Fine; sharp frost.
9	29.27	36	25 M	Snow; aft. 11 fair.	29.48	45	4½ do.	Fine.	29.46	31	43 do.	Do.
10	29.58	31	48 M	Fine; sharp frost.	29.68	42½	40 do.	Windy with small rain.	29.73	38½	5 do.	F. & C.
11	29.70	49½	4 M	Gloomy & lowering; aft. 1 sm.	29.55	50½	5 do.	Do. with some little rain.	29.55	52	7½ do.	F. & C.
12	29.53	52	7½ M	Lowering & windy with some	29.47	55	3 do.	Do.	29.47	47½	45 do.	F. & C.
13	29.60	51	28 M	F. & C.	29.70	51	24 do.	Do.	29.77	49	33½ do.	Do.
14	29.55	49	20 M	Small rain & blowing fresh.	29.39	53½	11 do.	Wind and rain.	29.20	45	4½ do.	Fair but blowing
15	29.38	46½	55 M	Showers and wind.	29.48	46	45½ do.	Fine but windy.	29.64	35½	55 do.	Fine.
16	29.76	41½	75 M	Wet haze and rain.	29.42	39½	60 do.	Do.	29.60	33	70 do.	Fine.
17	29.66	39½	71 M	Hazy; aft. 10 some sm. rain.	29.52	49	61 M	Cloudy with some sm. rain.	29.57	39	72 do.	F. & C.
18	29.43	48	80 M	Wind & rain; aft. 11 clear.	29.50	47	40 do.	Fine.	29.56	40½	19½ do.	Fair, blowing hard.
19	29.65	42	98 M	Cloudy & wind with some hail	29.68	42	26½ do.	F. & C.	29.76	40½	26 do.	Do.
20	29.85	41½	10 D	Fine.	29.87	48	15 M	Very fine.	29.83	44	12 D	Do.
21	29.83	46	12½ D	Fine, though gloomy.	29.82	49	14 do.	Small rain.	29.82	42	16 do.	F. & C.
22	29.84	46½	10 D	Gloomy.	29.84	49	30 do.	Do.	29.94	44½	8 do.	F. & C.
23	30.02	45	18 D	F. & C.	30.15	40	23 do.	Do.	30.03	39	10 do.	Do.
24	30.11	39½	13½ D	Gloomy and cold.	30.03	43	23 do.	Do.	30.00	38	18 do.	Do.
25	29.91	42	24 D	Gloomy and cold.	29.85	47	27 do.	Do.	29.85	39	16 do.	Do.
26	29.85	44	21 D	Fair and cloudy but cold.	29.85	47	26½ do.	Fine but cold.	29.89	37	28 do.	Do.
27	29.93	42½	19 D	Dark, gloomy, and cold.	29.93	47	36½ do.	Fine but cold.	29.93	37	32 do.	Do.
28	29.90	40½	35 D	Gloomy & cold; aft. 12 fine.	29.90	41½	40½ do.	Very fine.	29.90	39	32½ do.	F. & C.
29	29.90	35	29 D	Gloomy and cold.	29.90	42	37 do.	More clear but cold.	29.93	34	38 do.	Do.
30	29.90	37½	38 D	Gloomy and cold.	29.95	40	41 do.	Do.	29.93	34	28 do.	Do.
31	29.95	42	29 D	Fine but cold.	29.95	45	56½ do.	Do.	29.90	36½	35 do.	Do.

Thus, from the period of simply recording, in your Obituary, the name and death of this great man, until our last Assizes, has a death-like sort of silence prevailed, to the great discredit of that County, which has so long reaped the benefit of his conscientious labours. But, as if good sense had been put to the blush by such shameful neglect, a general spirit of inquiry then broke forth, in what lasting and imperishable way might the County enshrine the merits and services of a man, whose memory was already engraven upon the heart. By sending the observations and resolutions of the Grand Jury, as detailed in our Ephemeral Paper, you will be enabled to see in what degree of venerated esteem this benevolent friend to public justice was held by all ranks and parties of men. And in due regard for virtues of such high estimation, you will permit the whole account to be inserted, in that Magazine so truly and faithfully describing the character of *Gentlemen's*, by delivering down to posterity the present Name, that cannot fail to do honour to it: a character, equally with the distinguished heroes of the day, entitled to statues, and every public mark of high distinction; that living men may be directed by such example, to become the faithful guardians

guardians of the public weal, and so claim the inheritance of their Country's gratitude and reward upon similar grounds. J. W.

"A Meeting of the Gentlemen who composed the Grand Jury at the last Assizes for Derbyshire, and other friends of the late Mr. Mundy, was held in the County-hall, April 22, 1816, to take into consideration the propriety of commemorating by a public memorial his character and services. Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. was called to the Chair; and the meeting, which was numerous and most respectable, passed the resolutions which are inserted in the subsequent page. The object for which the meeting was assembled having been stated by the Chairman, Bache Heathcote, esq. moved the resolutions, which were carried with the cordial approbation of all present.

"Several letters from distinguished individuals, the friends of Mr. Mundy, were read, expressive of the just estimation in which his character was held, the most unaffected sorrow for his loss, and the highest satisfaction with the object for which the meeting was called. Among these was one from Lord George Henry Cavendish, stating his Lordship's wish, and that of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to co-operate in the proposed design;—regretting that they were not enabled in any more ample way to express their testimony of respect to the memory of Mr. Mundy;—approving of the manner in which the measure proposed to the meeting had been brought forward;—and bearing that affectionate tribute of regard to his worth which all who had any communication with him must have felt, and those who knew him best felt the most. Many observations were made by the personal friends of Mr. Mundy illustrative of his character,—of his important services rendered to the County in his capacity as a Magistrate,—of the general respect which he deserved and commanded,—and of the many excellent qualities by which he was formed for the offices of friendship and attachment. These testimonials to his merits found an echo in the heart of every one who heard them, and the proceedings of the meeting will, we doubt not, be read with universal satisfaction.

"Thus then it is determined, that a public testimonial shall be offered to the memory of one who, when living, deserved our respect, and who still lives in our grateful recollections. Thus may it be hoped that his example will be held forth as an object of laudable

emulation, and his recorded virtues incite others to pursue the same path to public esteem. The chissel may, it is true, mark out the general semblance of his features; but who may aspire to the full delineation of his character? who shall celebrate, without the imputation, by posterity, of partiality or flattery, the steady hand with which he held the scales of justice, the ready ear with which he listened to the complaint of the injured, the mercy with which he administered judgment, the candid distinction which he was ever wont to make between the delinquent and his offence, and that rigid impartiality with which he laid all the distinctions of rank aside while in the discharge of his righteous office.

"Other circumstances in the character of Mr. Mundy deserve no less to be recorded: the sociality of his temper, the frankness of his manners, the cordiality of his friendship, endeared him to all who knew him. His benevolence was extensive without ostentation; and there was a delicacy in his mode of conferring kindnesses which, while it shrunk from every expression of obligation, doubly enhanced the value of the benefits imparted. He did not wait for solicitation before he bestowed his sympathy, and the objects of his generous attentions were, not unfrequently, personally unknown by him.

"The tribute which it is resolved to pay to the memory of Mr. Mundy is the more honourable, because it is offered by men of varying political opinions, and of different religious denominations. Though firm in the maintenance of his own sentiments, he exercised perfect candour towards those who differed from him; he was temperate without temporizing, and afforded an illustration not sufficiently observed among mankind, that a difference of opinion is not necessarily accompanied with estrangement of heart. A like charity of judgment and behaviour attended his religious convictions, in which he was conscientious without ostentation, and more anxious to be, than to appear, devout.

"The attainments of Mr. Mundy characterized him as a correct and elegant scholar; nor will the Bard of Needwood be forgotten, long after the axe and the plough shall have utterly changed the aspect of its forest scenery.

"We are particularly pleased with that Resolution of the late Meeting which limits the amount of any individual subscription to five guineas, as it prevents that monopoly which the rich might otherwise have enjoyed in bearing testimony to the value of Mr. Mundy's

dy's character; and will enable the humbler classes of society, who regarded his merits with no less admiration, to gratify their feelings by contributions proportioned to their circumstances."

"The Grand Jury, as the body of the the County of Derby, conceiving it to be a duty which they owe to themselves, to the Magistracy, and to the County at large, to mark in some manner the deep sense they feel of the heavy loss sustained by the death of the late Mr. Mundy; and being fully aware of the general wish which prevails in all parts of the County, that some mark of public respect should be paid to the memory of a man so highly valued, and so long the head and ornament of their Magistracy, have come to the following Resolutions:

"1. That, as the wishes of the County would not, perhaps, be effectually met by any specific mode which might be proposed and adopted by this Body, It is resolved, 'That we solicit the co-operation and assistance of the Magistrates, and others, the friends of Mr. Mundy; and that they be invited to meet us, by a public Advertisement, to take into consideration in what manner their wishes, and our own, may be best carried into effect.

"2. That our Foreman be requested to cause such invitation, with the time and place, to be inserted in the Public Papers; together with these Resolutions, and to sanction them with his signature.

"HENRY FITZHERBERT."

"*Derbyshire — County Hall, April 22.*

"A Meeting of the Gentlemen, who composed the Grand Jury at the last Assizes for this County, and other friends of the late Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, Esq. was held here this day, pursuant to a public Advertisement, for the purpose of determining upon the most desirable mode of perpetuating his memory by some public testimonial of respect, when Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. having taken the Chair, in compliance with the request of the Meeting, the following Resolutions were unanimously entered into, viz.

"Resolved, That this Meeting, sympathizing with the private friends of the late Mr. Mundy, most feelingly deplore the irreparable loss which the publick have sustained by the death of that most excellent man and accomplished Magistrate; whose benevolent mind, highly cultivated understanding, and conciliating disposition, endeared him to persons of all ranks in society; and whose zealous and unwearied exertions throughout a long life, have elevated the character of the Magistracy, and pro-

moted in an essential degree, the interests and harmony of this County."

"Resolved, That a Bust of statuary marble with suitable appendages, to be executed in the best style, and by the most eminent artists, be erected in a conspicuous and convenient situation in the County-hall; and that an English inscription be made upon it, to record the character and public services of Mr. Mundy, the gratitude of the County, and the universal sorrow occasioned by his death.

"Resolved, That the money which will be wanted for the purpose of carrying the preceding Resolution into effect, shall be raised by the voluntary contributions of those who participate in the sentiments and feelings of this Meeting; and that contributions of any amount, not exceeding five guineas each, be accepted.

"Resolved, That the acting Magistrates of the County, and the following gentlemen, viz: Francis Bradshaw, esq.; J. C. Girardot, esq.; the Rev. Charles Holden; the Rev. C. S. Hope; J. B. Crompton, esq.; Wm. Strutt, esq.; A. L. Mavnard, esq.; Wm. Evans, esq.; Richard Leaper, esq.; Wm. J. Lockett, esq.; be appointed a Committee, with full powers to carry these resolutions into effect, and that any three of them shall be competent to act.

"Resolved, That the contributions shall be immediately paid into the banks of Messrs. Crompton, Newton, and Co. at Derby and Chesterfield, to the account of the Committee.

"Resolved, That subscription papers be lodged at the banks in Derby and Chesterfield, and transmitted to the other towns throughout the County, for the signatures of those persons who may be inclined to promote the object of this Meeting.

"Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to those Gentlemen who composed the Grand Jury at the last Assizes for the Resolutions which they then entered into, and for having called this Meeting.

"Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. for his acceptance of the Chair, and for the able manner in which he has presided.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of the Meeting be signed by the Chairman, and published in the Derby New-paper.

"HENRY FITZHERBERT, Chairman."

DERBYSHIRE EASTER SESSIONS.

"Grand Jury Room, April 23, 1816.

"Sir, — We the undermentioned Freeholders of this County, constituting the Grand Jury at the present Session, are

are most anxious to testify, in a public manner, our concurrence in those sentiments of grief, which were expressed by the Grand Jury at the last Assizes, for the heavy and irreparable loss which the Publick, and especially this County, have sustained by the lamented death of the late Mr Mundy.

"Animated with the same feeling of veneration and grateful respect for the memory of this most amiable man and enlightened Magistrate, whose persevering and successful activity in the service of the County, we have so frequently witnessed, we highly approve of the Resolutions of the Meeting held here yesterday, and of the intended erection of a Bust, of statuary marble, in a conspicuous situation, in that Court, in which he has so often distinguished himself, as a permanent record of his merits, and of the gratitude of the County. We feel also particularly obliged by that kind consideration, which, by imposing a check upon the liberality of those Noblemen and Gentlemen whose attachment to their deceased friend might have inclined them to monopolize the contribution to the expense of the intended memorial, has extended the gratification of adding a mite to the proposed offering to every individual, whatever his rank or circumstances may be.

"We also beg leave, Sir, to convey to you our sincere thanks for the excellent Charge which you delivered to us this morning, and to give you and the other magistrates an assurance of our zealous co-operation with you upon all occasions, in your endeavours to promote the interests and respectability of the County; and we request that you will give publicity in whatever manner you may think proper to this unanimous declaration of our collective and individual sentiments.

"We are, with the utmost deference and respect to yourself, and the other magistrates, &c. &c. [signed by Wm. Ensor, Foreman, and the whole Jury.]
To Daniel Parker Coke, esq. (Chairman.)

MR. URBAN, May 6.
SIERRA LEONE'S Letter in your last Number, p. 321, was some time ago pretty generally circulated through the daily Papers; his extraordinary Postscript is, however, an *addition*, and requires attention. Charity forbids us to suppose that any writer would wilfully put forth gross mis-statements; but he, who prefers an accusation against a respectable body of individuals, without first ascertaining the correctness of the charge, must be considered as little

less culpable. Does this writer seriously believe that the Slave Trade is now carried on to the same extent as before the Abolition? Does he believe that men of character and fortune willingly expose themselves to the horrors of 14 years transportation, and continue a system which the voice of Humanity and the Laws of their Country have alike condemned? It must be gratifying to one so alive to the welfare of Africa, as Sierra Leone, to know that his alarms are groundless, and that he need not further disquiet himself in apprehending a continuance or renewal of that trade, which persons, better informed than himself, are assured has long ceased to exist.

For his further satisfaction, I shall transcribe a few extracts from the Reports and Resolutions of different Colonial Legislatures that have been transmitted to this Country, in consequence of the introduction of Mr. Wilberforce's Slave Registry Bill into the House of Commons.

Extract from "Further proceedings of the House of Assembly of Jamaica * :—"

"We proceed to shew, beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil, that the Abolition Laws have been calmly submitted to, and carried into effect with good faith.

"Your Committee have thought it expedient to prove the case by the Admirals and Captains of his Majesty's Navy on this station, by the Collectors and Officers of His Majesty's Customs, who cannot be suspected of any bias in favour of those, who would attempt to violate Laws, which it is their peculiar duty to enforce.

"Although intemperate zeal has pretended to impeach the veracity of the inhabitants of the Colonies, we cannot condescend to act as if such calumnies could be listened to in Parliament; and some gentlemen of distinguished probity, and in high situations within the Island, who had peculiar means of obtaining information, have also been examined.

"Their testimony is uniform, and extends in an uninterrupted chain beyond the period when the Abolition Laws pass-

* This valuable Report, with the evidence on which it is founded, has been printed, as also the Bahama Report hereafter referred to, with an introduction, by George Chalmers, esq. F R.S. S.A. These documents are well worthy of general attention.

ed. *That they never have known an instance of a clandestine importation of Slaves into Jamaica from Africa, or from any other place or places whatever, and that they had never known any attempt made to introduce Slaves by illicit practices.*" Vide pages 11 and 12.

Extract from Resolutions of the House of Assembly of St. Vincent :

"It becomes the duty of this House to assert and maintain, that the premises assumed by the Registry Bill and 'Reasons' * are totally unfounded and unsupported by any other evidence than barely the publication of the said Report or 'Reasons;' and that although men or bodies of men best display their prudence by refraining from a public vindication of their characters, when attacked by calumnies weakly or anonymously supported; yet this House would be guilty of an act of injustice to itself and to the Colony at large, were it not most promptly and boldly to repel those hints and insinuations, the works of mischievous men, when they covertly attempt to insinuate an illegal importation of African Negroes into this Colony posterior to the Abolition Act,—a calumny as false as it is wicked, an assertion for the proof of which we defy our calumniators,—aggravated in its consequences by our firm belief, that our enemies must have known us to be innocent of the charge."

Extract from Report of the joint Committee of the two Houses of Legislature of Antigua :

"Your Committee, moreover, verily and conscientiously believing that the evil which this Bill is nominally designed to correct *has no existence whatever*, are therefore compelled to regard the object as different from that which is indicated by its title; more particularly as in those documents which have been simultaneously sent forth to the world, it is manifestly to be understood, that, disdaining the pledges which all statesmen gave to those concerned in West India property, on the passing of the Abolition Laws, this measure is to be followed up by others still more injurious in their consequences, until the great effect of an Emancipation be produced, of the terms and nature of which that large part of His Majesty's subjects so deeply interested are not to be informed, until, perhaps, all opposition or remonstrance be too late."

* "Reasons for establishing a Registry of Slaves in the British Colonies; being a Report of a Committee of the African Institution," (the production of James Stephen, esq.) 1815.

Extract from the Reports, &c. of the Bahama Assembly :

"As there will be no difficulty in proving that these charges, so far as respects this Colony, are totally false and groundless, it must consequently follow, that the intended Law is as little called for among us, as the introduction of it would prove ruinous and oppressive. This Committee have no hesitation in solemnly pronouncing, without a fear of contradiction, in the most unequivocal manner, that not one Slave has been known to be illicitly imported from Africa into any one of these Islands since the year 1806. And that since that period, not the slightest suspicion has been entertained in this quarter of even an attempt of that nature."

I shall observe in conclusion, that your Correspondent Sierra Leone, aware of the horror that would be created in the public mind at the very idea of the revival of the Slave Trade (were it possible that so absurd a proposition could be entertained) has artfully connected it with the Slave Registry Bill; it is therefore right that the publick should be undeceived on this point, and know that the two questions are perfectly distinct. That Bill has been opposed, 1. From a thorough conviction that the alleged illicit traffick in Slaves in the British West India Colonies does not exist.—2. From the oppressive tendency of the Bill, and the weight of taxation it imposes upon the owners of Slaves, in defiance of the Act of 18 Geo. III. cap. 12.—3. From the general impolicy of interfering by the British Parliament, in the mere municipal regulation and internal police of the Colonies.—4. From the evident danger of superseding the authority of the local legislatures in our Colonies in matters of Slave regulation, whereby insubordination, with all its train of evils, would inevitably be excited. It is utterly false that any steps have been taken to render the public mind hostile to the Abolition of the Slave Trade. It is equally false that any one of the recent pamphlets upon the Registry Bill have advocated a renewal of that Trade. The object of these publications has been to expose the mischievous consequences that must ensue should the Registry Bill pass into a Law, and to guard the publick against the conduct of certain individuals, who, it appears, are attempting to mislead them by unfair

unfair appeals to popular feelings, and by the most unfounded representations.

S. D. D.

. This Letter supersedes MERCATOR'S.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, May 14.*

SIR Thomas Gatehouse, p. 321, was a person of considerable note. He married Anna-Maria, daughter and co-heiress of William Huggins, esq. of Headley Park, Hants; and on the death of that gentleman in 1761 succeeded, in right of his wife, to the possession of that pleasant residence, and to a moiety of Mr. Huggins's property. Sir Thomas is said (in Mr. Manning's History of Surrey, vol. 1. p. 60), to have been delineated by Smollett, in his "Humphrey Clucker," under the name of Sir Thomas Bulford. I know not when he died; but any of your Correspondents in the neighbourhood of Guildford can inform you. (His wife died Dec. 18, 1793, aged 69.)—The Library of Sir Thomas Gatehouse, including that of his father-in-law Mr. Huggins (the translator of the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto), was sold by Mr. Russell, of Guildford; I forget in what year.

By the way, was the *Orlando Furioso* of Mr. Huggins actually published, and when? or was it left in MS.? His father, John Huggins, esq. was formerly Warden of the Fleet, and lived to a great age. When did the father die? C. RADOC.

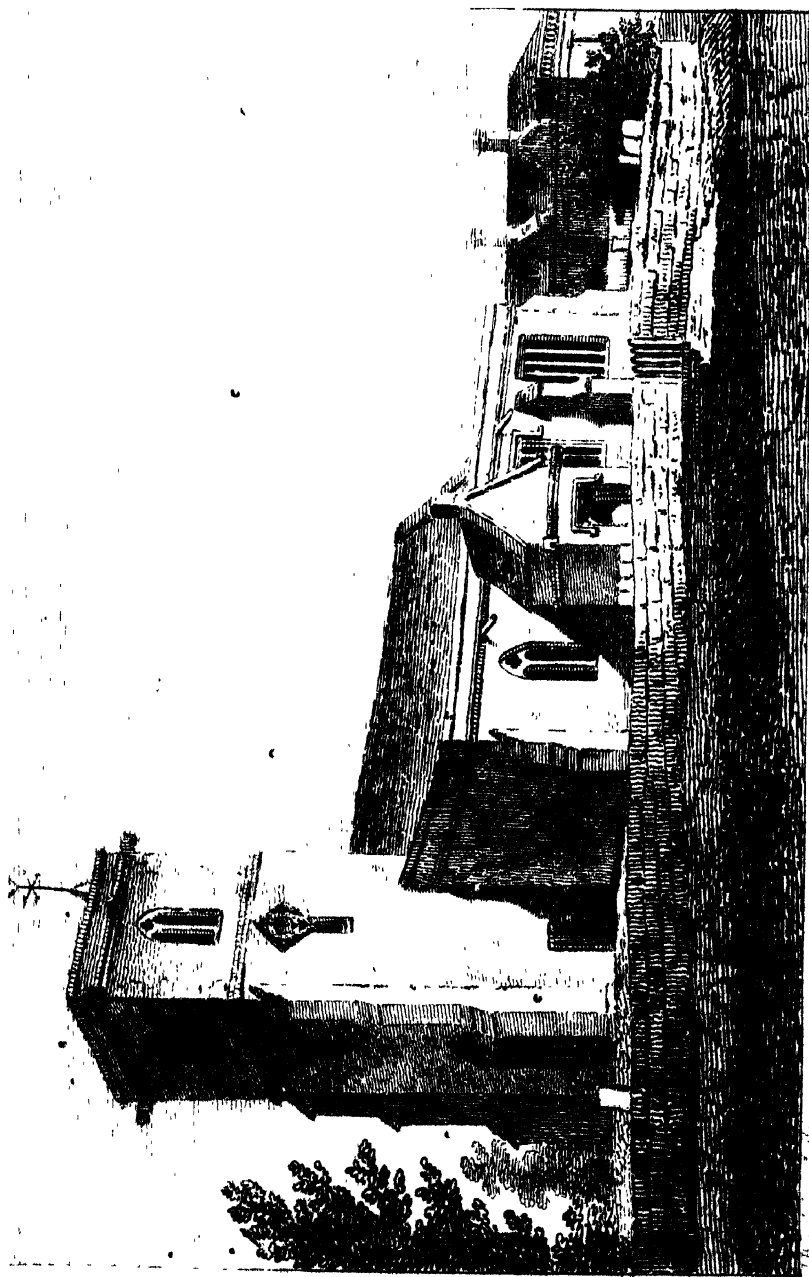
Mr. URBAN, *Lyon's Inn, April 14.*
THE observations of E. M. S. made upon W. H. (*i. e.* Walter Howard) in your Number for February last, p. 104, call for some remarks; and I trust your candour will allow this slight animadversion. Mr. W. H. never pretended a descent from Sir Thomas Howard, in the reign of Charles I. This descent (I believe) was drawn out for him by a Mr. H——s, with a view to oblige the person by whom he was appointed a Member of the College of Arms; and with a view also (as I take it) to mislead that unfortunate gentleman as to the nature of his birth-right; and to obscure, as far as possible, the reality of his claims to a superior rank in life from the knowledge of the publick. If E. M. S. or any of your readers, will take the trouble of perusing a little treatise, entitled "*The mys-*

terious Heir, or Who is Walter Howard?" it will there be seen, it was never asserted, that either W. H. or his father, was fostered by the late D. of N. Indeed, the father was dead before the Duke's father obtained the title; and it is pretty well known, Mr. W. H. himself was always persecuted by the late Duke, or his hirelings, with a spirit of malignity congenial only to a little mind, and indicative of that narrow soul which knew not how to make a liberal provision for even the children of his own pleasures.

With what degree of truth E. M. S. can state W. H. to be a *poor Maniac*, I am at a loss to know: probably, had E. M. S. the same reason for complaint, he would exhibit similar impatience at the harshness of the treatment, and the heavy hand of injustice by which he was afflicted. Were W. H. to commit an act of suicide, the inquest would, most likely, return their verdict, *felo de se*; though were E. M. S. or any Dignitary in the Church or State, to perpetrate the same rash action, he would be found a *lunatic*. Thus a poor man, like W. H. may be represented to have lived a madman, but die in his sober senses; while a person of more happy fortune, who should possess every faculty of the mind, would be deemed to have died *insane*. The case of W. H. is one most worthy of investigation; and it is only to be lamented that there are generally too many (like E. M. S.) inclined to add insult to oppression, and too few ready enough to come forward and support the cause of poverty against the arbitrary influence of wealth and power.

The closing paragraph of E. M. S. "that half the truth, whenever the other is either ignorantly or wilfully suppressed, is the most pernicious of all falsehoods," cannot pass unnoticed. It is not written in the meek language which ought to distinguish a Christian Pastor; but with a malicious aim to stigmatize anonymously the character of some particular person. I would, however, recommend the writer to apply the words of his deceased friend, the *shrewd Lawyer*, to himself; and the pernicious falsehood he alludes to may then stand a chance of attaching to him who ought to bear the odium of the *slandereusly-meant* reflection.

T. C. BANKS.
Mr.



MAIDEN BRADLEY, S.W.,
Wiltshire

Mr. URBAN, May 1.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, in Wiltshire, is a long, straggling, but extremely neat village, situated on the road between Stourhead and Longleat, about four miles from the former mansion. It is a place of considerable antiquity. A nunnery was founded here by Hanasser Bisset in the reign of Henry II. The peculiar object of this institution was the maintenance of leprous women; but to them were added some secular brothers, whose duty it was to provide necessaries, and manage their estate for them. Hubert, the last Bishop of Sarum, about 1190, removed three priests, and substituted a Prior and Canons of the Augustine order. At the dissolution of this hospital the annual revenues amounted according to Dugdale to 180*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* and Speed 197*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Henry VIII. granted the site and the buildings to Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, and the property has continued in the same family to the present time. Part of the monastic buildings have been converted into a farm-house.

The Church is a small edifice, consisting of a body and two aisles, a chancel, and a square tower at the West end. The chief entrance is by a porch on the South side. The building, both externally and internally, is perfectly plain, the windows are a mixture of pointed and square, but not of very ancient date; and there is nothing to claim particular remark, except the monuments, the principal of which is one to the memory of Sir Edward Seymour, well executed in marble, A.D. 1750, and the celebrity of the person whom it commemorates, renders it worthy of distinction. The figure is in a reclining posture, habited in the robes of a Senator. On the pediment are two winged cherubs, one holding a torch, and the other a serpent, emblems of death and eternity. The monument was raised in 1750, by the Baronet's grandson, and contains the following inscription:

"Under this marble are deposited the remains of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. late of _____ manor, in the county of Devon, _____ this place. A man of such endowments, as added lustre to his whole ancestry, commanded reverence

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from his cotemporaries, and stands the fairest pattern to posterity: being often called to Council, and always chosen in Parliament. (A friend to his Prince, a servant to his country.) He advised the King with freedom, the Senate with dignity; that Senate, the bulwark of the English liberty, in which he presided for several years, found his eloquence an advocate, his integrity a guardian, his vigour a champion for its privileges: nor can any Englishman rejoice in that envied portion of his birth-right, the Habeas Corpus Act, without gratitude to the ashes of this Patriot, under whose influence it became his heritage. Born in the year 1633, his childhood felt not the calamities which, in the succeeding years, the spirit of anarchy and schism spread over the Nation: his manhood saw the Church and Monarchy restored, and he lived in dutiful obedience to both: laden with honour, full of years, (amidst the triumphs of his country) raised to the highest point of glory by that immortal Princess Queen Anne, he died in the year 1707. Francis Seymour, esq. in just veneration for the memory of his illustrious grandfather, and in due obedience to the last will and testament of Lieut.-gen. William Seymour, second son to the deceased Sir Edward, hath caused this monument to be erected, 1780."

A short distance East of the Church is Bradley House, the residence of the Duke of Somerset. As an architectural object, this mansion is of no importance, but the size renders it convenient. The South part and principal front has a square wing at each extremity, which projects considerably before the centre; the rooms are handsome, lighted by large windows. The grounds belonging to it, though not extensive, are very pleasant; at the Southern extremity of which is a lofty chalk hill.

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Low Kent*, April 14.
THE very picturesque village of Cadoxton is situate on the South side of the river Nidd, immediately opposite the town of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan. Its Church, a plain and neat structure, lately repaired and beautified, is dedicated to Saint Cadoc, an old British Saint of some celebrity. In its chancel are several monuments of the ancient family of Williams of Dyffryn,

in this parish, one of which includes in it a very long pedigree on copper of that family, in English, which, as a very curious specimen of Welsh pedigree, I should now send you, if I had time to transcribe it from my MS copy. At a future day I will have that pleasure, but not without some apprehension that its length may prevent its finding a place in your valuable Miscellany*. In the mean time, I send you some of the shorter inscriptions. On an antique tablet of wood near the longer pedigree, and over the family-pew, is the following inscription, viz.

"Hic in cancellis Sancti Cadoci et propè ipsum imaginem Sancti Cadoci, prout ille testamento ultimo decreverat, et anno Christi 1517, jacet corpus Leolini filii Johannis fil. Leolini fil. Gwillim, al. William, fil. Jevani fil. Morgani fil. Morgani fil. Audoeni fil. Rheci fil. Jestini ultimi principis et Domini Glamorgani, Gwent, et Morgannwg, originis Trojani seu sanguinis Britanni, qui fraude et dolo Normanorum quos in mercede et stipendio retinuit ad bellum gerendum contra vicinos inimicos occisus fuit, posterique ejus fortunis omnibus scilicet castro de Cardiffe principali ejus palatio cum omnibus dependentibus et aliis patribus dominionibus terris et ditionibus ejiciebantur regnante Gulielmo Rufus tunc temporis Angliæ Rege."

The arms over this Monument are Gules, three Chevrons Argent, Williams of Dyffryn. Motto, "Vincit qui patitur."

Another Monument over the same pew,

"Mrs. Rose Williams died March 24, 1680.

Roses the most gay that Flora's wreath beset [but yet

Of it while they bud are nipp'd by frost; She proved a lasting rose, full blown, yet she

Exceeded most in good longevity.

Wither for want of sap she did when past

Joys of an earthly bliss, the fatal blast

Levell'd the root, the rose yet stood

Long unblasted for her neighbour's good;

I instead of Winter she enjoys by fate
A lasting Spring of an eternal date;
Most strange, yet she at her Redeemer's
day [gay."

Should sap recover, and appear more

On this Monument are the Dyffryn Arms. Motto, "Lle Cymerofft."

On a square stone over, but detached from this Monument of Rose Williams, are the following Arms, viz. quarterly :

1. "Williams of Dyffryn.

2. "Three hoars' heads, couped Argent between twelve cross crosslets, Argent, four in chief, four in fess, and four in base; for, as supposed, Cradoc, the paternal name of Rose Williams.

3. "Argent, three Imperial Crowns, Or &c.

4. "(Colours obliterated) 3 Gerbs §.

Motto, "Sola virtus invicta."

Crest, "Holy Lamb."

Yours, &c.

W.

MEMORABILIA LONDINENSIA.

ALDERMANBURY was so called from the Mayor and Aldermen holding their Berry or Court there, in a hall which formerly stood on the East side of the street, till the new Berry or Court, or present Guildhall, was finished.

The Court of Arches was kept in the Church of St. Mary le Bow, and was so called from the arches or bows that were on the steeple.

Birchin-lane was antiently called Birchover Lane, from its builder.

Blackwell-hall corruptly so called, properly Bakewell-hall, formerly belonged to the antient family of the Bassings, and thence called Bassing's-hall, as the Wards of Coleman-street and Farringdon, from the names of the principal families there. Thomas Bakewell dwelt in this house in 36 Edw. III. Being burnt in 1666, was re-built by Christ's Hospital in 1672, to whom the City gave the profits, about 1100*l.* per annum.

Bloomsbury was a village named Lonsbury, in which were the King's stables till burnt down in 1354.

* We will not trouble our Correspondent to transcribe it. EDIT.

† I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents for a correct translation of this Welsh Motto.

‡ Are these the Arms of John of Gaunt, from whom Rose Williams is by the longer pedigree made to trace her descent through the Cradocs?

§ I know not to what family to apply this quartering, unless it should be Prichard of Caerwent, or Stradling of St. Donats, from both of which Rose's maternal descent is traced.

Old Change: the King's Exchange for coining of bullion was kept there, 6 Hen. III.

Cheapside: a market was held there, which in Saxon is a "Chepe."

Cripplegate was built before the Conquest, and took its name from the Cripples who used to beg there.

Fenchurch-street: from a fenny ground made by the stream called Langbourn passing through it. *Finsbury*, for the same reason.

Fleet Ditch was formerly navigable for merchant ships as far as Holborn Bridge.

Holborn: formerly a village called Oldhorn or Hillborn, from a stream which broke out near the place where the Bars now stand, and ran down the street to Oldbown Bridge, and so into the river Fleet.

St. James's Palace was an hospital for lepers until the surrender to Henry VIII; who erected the present building, and made the Park adjoining.

Lombard-street: from the Lombards and other foreign merchants assembling there daily, before the Royal Exchange was erected.

London-stone: of its antiquity there is no memorial, except that it is mentioned in a Gospel-book given to Christ Church, Canterbury, before the Conquest.

The **Minorities**, where an Abbey of Nuns of St. Clare was founded, who were under age.

Paternoster-row: so called from the Stationers or Text-writers who dwelt there, and wrote and sold all sorts of books in use, viz.: ABC with the Paternoster, Ave, Creed, &c. Also turners of beads, who were called paternoster makers.

Smithfield: a smooth or smooth ground, used as a market 550 years since.

Staple Inn was a hall for the merchants of the Staple till 1415.

Wild Beasts were first kept in the **Tower** in 1235, when three leopards were sent by the Emperor to Henry III. Gold was first coined there in 1344; and criminals first executed on Tower-hill in 1466.

Walbrook was a running water which entered the city-wall between Bishopsgate and Moorgate; and is now hid underground.

Westminster-hall; built by Rufus 1097. Courts of Law first fixed there 1224.

Lady. In the Country the Lady of a Manor used with her own hands to distribute bread to the poor, and was called by them in Saxon *Laef-day*, or bread-giver: these two words form the modern word *lady*. Hence *loaf*, from Saxon *laef*, bread.

There is a piece of the Resurrection carved in bas-relief over the gate-way of the work-house in Shoe-lane, much admired by the curious. It has been lately painted to preserve it, which has much injured it. It has been imitated at the gates of St. Giles in the Fields; St. Dunstan East; and St. Stephen, Coleman-street.

St. Paul's Cathedral stands upon the site of a Temple to Diana; and Westminster Abbey upon another dedicated to Apollo. Hence

Immolat Diana Londinum,

Apolini formosa Thornea.

Thorney was the name of the little rural village now called Westminster.

The spire of old St. Paul's Church, London, said to have been constructed in 1221, was 520 feet in height; but it consisted mostly, if not wholly, of timber and lead. The height to the top of the cross of the present dome is 370 feet.

The Monument is 202 feet high; just half the height of the spire of Salisbury Cathedral.

Dr. Hoadly was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in Ely Chapel, on May 18, 1715. This Chapel stands on the Western side of the ancient quadrangle of Ely Palace on Holborn Hill, adjoining to the garden and field in which the writer of these articles saw rabbits running wild, previous to the whole being sold to Messrs. Gorham and Cole, who raised the present buildings called Ely Place; and the stones now forming the pavement next to the kirk of the footway were those of the original front of the ancient Palace and Offices. The entrance to Holborn was by a double arch for carriages and foot, constructed of red brick, of very ancient date.

Sir Christopher Wren's Bills for building St. Paul's Cathedral amount-
ed to - - - £.736,752 2 3
Christ Church - - - 11,778 9 0
St. Andrew, Holborn 9,000 0 0
St. Mary le Bow - - 8,071 18 1
The Monument - - 8,856 8 0

Spic and Span: from Italian *Spiccata de la spanna*, snatched from the hand, and thus quite new; a span is thus from *la spanna*, hand.

Upshot:

Upshot: the conclusion of an affair in archery.

Window: spaces where the wind enters. A. H.

An Account of the Pyramids near Cairo, taken from a Letter to Mr. La TROBE, by the Rev. JOHANNES, D. D. Grand Cairo, April 17, 1770.

I TOOK lately a little journey in order to see the Egyptian Antiquities; the well-known Pyramids. They are about nine English miles from Cairo, on the other side of the Nile. Our company consisted of about 35 persons, partly French and Venetians. We all rode on asses, which would appear to you a very curious cavalcade. We went on the 14th of March in the afternoon from hence to Chiesà, a village opposite to old Cairo, about a league and a half from our house on the other side of the Nile, where the French have a house: here we staid all night. On the 15th, we sat out from thence before day-break, and after we had passed some of the finest fields full of fruit, part of which was already ripe, and some villages and clans of Arabs, we arrived at the Pyramids about half an hour past seven. These monstrous edifices stand on a barren sand-hill; but their foundation is on a white rock, and it seems that the stone of which they are built, was taken from this rock. They are square, and rise gradatim, with steps to the top, but each step is about two feet and a half high. The height of each step, and the amazing height of the Pyramids themselves, and the steps by length of time having been damaged, make it very difficult to ascend to the top. My companion Mr. Dancke ventured up to the top, but I did not. The largest of these Pyramids has but one entrance into it, which is of fine smooth granite, but is only about four feet and a half square. At first the passage runs about 60 paces on a descent, and is pretty steep; when you have advanced about 50 paces on hands and feet, then you are obliged to creep on your belly, and it is with difficulty that you work your way through. I believe, if the sand and the stones were removed, the passage would in general be pretty much of the same dimensions with the entrance. Hav-

ing thus advanced about 60 paces downwards, then you enter a pretty spacious place, which looks like a damaged chamber, near which you find a well. From hence the passage ascends, and is about four feet and a half wide, as at the entrance. Having crawled about 50 or 60 paces up hill, you enter an empty chamber, about 25 feet in length, and 15 feet in breadth; this is of smooth granite and large stones. The whole roof consists only of three stones. From hence you get again into a very high but narrow passage, which ascends, and is very steep; having climbed about 100 paces up this passage, you enter another chamber, something larger than the lowest or first-mentioned chamber. At one end of this you find a chest like a tomb of very smooth granite, which when struck sounds like a bell. (Of the marble pillar mentioned in Hubner's Geography, which is said to have this effect, nothing is to be seen.) The whole chamber is likewise very smooth granite. Several bye-paths are still evident; but as they are above half filled with sand, nobody chooses to venture into them, or else probably more such chambers might be found, and this conjecture is confirmed by the Arabs. In all these passages and chambers the air is much compressed, because it is admitted no where but at the entrance, which is, as mentioned above, very narrow. This, together with the vapour from the torches and the excessive dust, which is raised by creeping in the sand, is the reason why no one likes to stay long in them, for it has frequently happened that people have fainted away in them, and must be drawn out. I measured one side of this pyramid, and found it to be 300 good paces, so that the compass at the bottom will amount to 1200 paces. There are but two so very large; the others would be very large if these were not there. Round about these, there are still a good many ruins of Pyramids and other buildings, in which heavy stones are found from eight to ten feet square, which are so well fitted and cemented together (as are also the Pyramids), that no nail can be driven in between them. Not far from thence there still stands an old large Sphinx, or monster. After we had taken a view

view of all that was to be seen, we returned in the afternoon to Cairo again.

J. ANTES.

Remarks by M. de SAUSSURE on MONT-BLANC, and the surrounding Summits of the ALPS.

(From the General Outline of the SWISS LANDSCAPES.)

THERE is no platform on the summit of Mont-Blanc. Neither is it in the centre of the primitive mountains, but on the Northern extremity of them. The view is grander on the side of Italy; for the secondary mountains on the North, terminated by the blue monotonous line of the Jura, present nothing grand or varied. The plains, and even the lake of Geneva itself, viewed obliquely and through the vapours of the horizon, exhibit only feeble tints, and indistinct objects: whereas, on the South side, the horizon is covered as far as the sight can extend with high cliffs, varied in their forms and groups; a pile of snows and rocks, intersected by verdant valleys, exhibiting a composition equally singular and magnificent.

Of all our organs, that which is most affected by the rarity of the air in these elevated regions, is the respiration. A certain quantity of air being required for the purposes of life to pass through the lungs in a given time, if the air becomes doubly rarefied it must be taken into the lungs exactly twice as often, that its rarity may be compensated by its volume. This forced respiration is the cause of the fatigue and convulsive pain often experienced at these heights; for, as the respiration is accelerated, the circulation of the blood is accelerated also. I made an experiment after we had rested ourselves, and had been even four hours on the summit. The pulses of three of us, which had respectively beat only 49, 60, and 72, in a minute, rose to 98, 112, and 100. We were all therefore in a high fever, which accounts for the great thirst we experienced; as well as for our aversion to wine, to strong liquors, and to all species of solid food. Fresh water alone afforded us any relief or gratification.

Sounds are weaker, not from the organ of hearing being impaired, but

from the rarity of the air, which diminishes its spring and vibrative force. And this on insulated summits from another cause: the absence of all echo, there being no solid body to reverberate. A pistol fired off made no greater report than is caused by a small pop-gun.

The butterflies, in fluttering over the meadows that border on the glaciers, sometimes venture upon the latter: when once they lose sight of land, they still fly onward, and, not knowing where to alight, let the wind sustain them ever so little, they fly up to the most elevated summits, where at last they drop with fatigue, and perish on the snow.

I observed several falling stars on the evening of the 7th of July, all above the horizon, not one below it. This observation, conformable to the others that have been made on mountains, though not at so great an elevation, would seem to prove that this meteor is formed only in the most elevated regions of the atmosphere; and consequently is not the production of oily gross substances set on fire.

The great purity and transparency of the air enable you to see the stars at mid-day. But you must stand in the shade, and have even a mass of shade of a considerable depth overhead.

The stars appear smaller than when viewed from the plains, and not entirely exempt from scintillation. Near the horizon this scintillation is strong; but weaker and weaker towards the zenith; till at last there is little, if any at all.

The sky would appear absolutely black, if the air were perfectly transparent and colourless, as well as purged of all opaque vapours. We should then behold the real black of the immense void, and the naked splendour of the stars. But the air is not perfectly transparent. Its particles always reflect some rays of light, and particularly the blue rays. It is these reflected rays that produce the blue colour of the sky. The purer the air, the more profound its mass, the more intensely deep is that blue. But the vapours that are incorporated with it, those at least that are not in a state of dissolution, reflect different colours. These colours, mixed with the natural blue of the

the air, produce every shade between blue, grey, and white; or any colour that may predominate in the vapours the air is charged with. If the sky appears of a paler blue at the horizon than at the zenith, it is because the vapours are more abundant there.

De Saussure and his attendants passed one night, on their return, just at the brink of a very steep slope, which descends into the valley of snow that is commanded by the "Dôme du goûté." At night, De Saussure came out of his tent, to amuse himself with contemplating the heap of clouds that floated underneath, over the valleys and mountains less elevated. These clouds, instead of presenting to view smooth surfaces or flakes, as when viewed from beneath, exhibited the most curious forms, such as castles, giants, &c.; and they appeared driven upward by subterraneous winds from different points of the country under them.

Above these clouds, the horizon was bordered or lined with two bands. The lowermost was dark-red, like black congealed blood. The uppermost was clearer; and there seemed to arise a saffron flame, very transparent, and of various shades.

He passed some days on the "Col du geant," with his son, four guides, and a domestic, making various experiments; for he had remarked that all preceding travellers had arrived nearly at the same hour, and could make a short stay only. He caused a cabin to be constructed, of dry stones, covered with a tent. The site was elevated 1763 French fathoms above the surface of the sea, and 180 fathoms higher than the summit of the Briet. This cabin was not more than six feet square. The guides were busily employed in going to and fro for fuel and provisions. They had to encounter the most dreadful hurricanes of wind; and, what was singular, these hurricanes were periodically interrupted by intervals of the deepest and most perfect calm. De Saussure sat up always till midnight, but then he rose late. His son rose at four in the morning. Each had his respective task of observation allotted to him. They suffered much from the cold during the mornings of the finest and the longest days. The warmest cloaths and thickest

furs could scarcely fence out the cold. They could not kindle a fire sufficient to keep their cabin warm. The charcoal did not burn freely, the air being so rarefied; but feebly, requiring constantly the bellows; and if they succeeded in warming their extremities, still their bodies were frozen by the winds that traversed the cabin. About ten o'clock the wind usually fell, when De Saussure's son went to bed. De Saussure used then to go into the tent where the compass was; wrap himself up in his furs, and placing a heated stone by way of warming-pan under his feet, write out the journal of the day. Occasionally he would step out, to observe his other instruments, as well as the sky; which was then always in its greatest purity.

The sixth and last evening he passed there was exquisitely fine. There was the most perfect calm: the summits that overtopped them, and the intervening snows, were covered with the finest shades of rose and carmine. The horizon of Italy was bordered with a purple belt; while the full moon rose above it majestically, and red as vermillion. The air around them had that purity, and that perfect limpidity, which Homer attributes to that of Olympus; while the vales, filled with condensed vapours, seemed the region of opaque darkness.

"But what words," he adds, "can paint the night that succeeded that beautiful evening; when, after the twilight, the shining moon having the whole sky to herself, inundated with her waves of silver light the vast enclosure of snows and cliffs around their cabin! And then the magnificent contrast of the granite cliffs of a brown colour, cut out, printed, or stamped, with such nicety and decision of outline, on the ground of these glossy snows: the aspect of which is too brilliant for the eye under the glare of day; but now formed an astonishing and delicious spectacle by the soft ray of the lamp of night. What a moment this for meditation! The soul is raised above itself; its views are enlarged: and in the midst of this majestic silence it thinks it hears the voice of Nature confidentially imparting the most secret operations of Providence." L. S.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Survey-square Academy, April 19.*

I BELIEVE there are but few countries in Europe that your countrymen visit with more pleasure than Switzerland. There are generally some who take up their quarters at Lausanne, the capital of the Vaud Country.

Those who may wish to travel in this country will (I donbt not) read with pleasure an account of the town of Lausanne and its environs. I think it will be found very interesting even by others. The following topographical description is not borrowed from any preceding work, but is quite new, and was written on the spot:

The Pays de Vaud is one of the most delightful countries in Europe, extending from Geneva to Valois, a distance of twenty-four leagues. It is bounded on one side by the lake of Geneva, which is overlooked by the Alps; and on the opposite side by the chain called the Little Jura, which separates this country from the Canton of Bern, and that of Fribourg. The road from Lausanne to Geneva is very pleasant, being so uniform and smooth that you may play at bowls on it; insomuch that the English who reside in the city of Lausanne ride out, from thence to six leagues, on parties of pleasure. This is an exercise which is taken almost every day from breakfast to dinner time; many ladies are always of this party, which makes it so much the more pleasant.

Though the city of Lausanne is not particularly handsome, the inhabitants are amiable and polite; which renders the walks round the town very agreeable. It is built on the sides of different hills, most of which are of an easy ascent, except that where the stairs are, which lead into that part which is called the City. Half a league below Souableng Wood is the finest prospect to be found in any part of the world; the top of this place is called the Signal. Here follows a description of the prospect you enjoy from this delightful spot. From this place you perceive on the right, at the distance of twelve leagues, and at the extremity of the lake, the city of Geneva. On the left, the openings from which the noble river Rhône has its rise, and

the beginning of the lake, the sight of which is agreeably lost in the recesses of the mountains, and the vapours on the horizon. Here the Rhône falls into the lake of Geneva. Before you, you perceive the city of Lausanne, the port of Ouchi, and all the plain extending from the city to the lake; the perspective on the right is extremely variegated. You perceive the Mountains of Jura, which overlook the Pays de Vaud, the city of Aubonne, and all the villages that lie at the foot of the mountains. If you extend your view from the mountains towards the lake, you behold the cities of Coppet, Nyon, Roll, and Morges. Though the prospect on the left is more limited, you can still see five or six leagues off; above all is perceived the beautiful little town of Vevay; a little further than which is Clarence, which J. J. Rousseau rendered famous by his residence in it, and by mentioning it in his Novel of "The New Eloisa."

The lake may be seen throughout the space of 18 leagues, from Geneva to the place where it begins. Its breadth is from two to four leagues. Its water is perhaps the most transparent of any in the world; insomuch that you may distinguish the colour of the pebbles that rest at the bottom, at a depth of from 20 to 50 feet. The perspective which the plain near the lake furnishes is charming, and gently varied. The eye distinctly perceives on the opposite side Tonon and Evian, cities of Savoy. The whole shore up to Geneva is, in a mild season, smiling and fruitful. The chain of the Alpine mountains, which rise one above the other, crown the magnificent picture. Mont-Bianc lifts its gigantic head above all the other mountains, whilst the plains present to our view the image of peace and plenty. The mountains, the tops of which are perpetually covered with snow even in summer, present us with all the severity of Winter.—The lake of Geneva produces optical effects of an extraordinary nature. Being one day at Lausanne, in a house that overlooks the plain which extends to the lake, as well as the lake itself, I was suddenly struck with a surprizing optical effect. It happened in the month of July, at about ten o'clock in the morning; the sky was remarkably clear

and

and serene, and I contemplated with inexpressible delight the riches of Nature on the plains of Savoy, on the opposite side of the lake. At first I only considered the *tout ensemble* of the prospect; but, when I considered it separately, I could easily distinguish the different kinds of verdure; both the green of the woods and that of the meadow lea. I was the more astonished at its optical effect, inasmuch as the room in which I was, must have been at least four leagues and a half from the opposite side of the lake. After a moment's reflection, I attributed this to the extreme limpidity of the water in the lake, which produced the effect of bringing every object I looked at nearer to me by the means of reflected light. Another day, towards evening, I was walking on Mont Benon, at the time of the autumnal equinox. The air was clouded with a thick vapour, and the wind blew with considerable violence; all at once the atmosphere was cleared of this vapour on and near the lake, so that Savoy presented itself suddenly to my view; then I perceived the "Chateau de Ripailles," to which Emanuel retired after his abdication, apparently very near to me. I enjoyed this prospect for several minutes. — The lake of Geneva is also well worth the attention of the curious, especially when the wind is let loose upon it. Its waters are then greatly agitated, and beat the shores like the waves of the sea. Any vessel that would dare to put out during the tempest would infallibly be dashed to pieces. The wind turns round with such impetuosity that the English Channel in its most violent tempest is nothing to be compared with it.

Yours, &c. V. GUILBERT,
Teacher of the French Language, and
Professor of Declamation.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.

THE character of the late Dean of Middleham, as drawn by your able and highly-esteemed Correspondent, Mr. Stockdale Hardy, (pp. 217—221,) was read by me with great pleasure and satisfaction. It is much to be regretted, that Mr. Hardy appears to have failed in collecting sufficient materials for a regular Memoir of the truly respectable Dean, but I hope he will not relinquish the

pursuit; and I cannot help anticipating success in the result, although I am sorry that I am unable to render an helping hand in so useful and praiseworthy an undertaking.

As Mr. Hardy has totally confined his "Tribute" to one point in the many composing the late Dean's character, perhaps you will allow me to call your observation to a document strongly characteristic of him as an excellent and attentive Parish Priest. The following is a copy of a "Notice" which he dispersed throughout his Cure, previous to the Fast-day in February 1807 :

"NOTICE.

"The Rector of this Parish does hereby earnestly exhort and premonish all persons in this his Cure, strictly to observe the King's Proclamation for a General Fast on Wednesday the 25th instant, by resorting to the House of God for the solemnities of devotion, in due season for the commencement of the service, both in the morning and in the afternoon; also by a religious abstinence till the service is over, and by a pious conduct in their families afterwards; and all publicans are premonished not to entertain any guests or travellers during the hours of divine worship. The most serious regard to this admonition is enjoined upon all in this day of public danger, as they desire the favour and blessing of Almighty God upon themselves and their Country.

"Feb. 16, 1807."

The Dean was particularly attentive to the "youth of the flock;" and I cannot avoid expressing an earnest wish, that some of his Reverend Brethren will endeavour to raise a "Tribute" to his clerical character, and snatch it from that oblivion which encircles the gloomy mansions of the dead, and hides their excellencies or their foibles from the observation of posterity.

Yours, &c.

C. R.

*** Vol. LXXXV. Part I. p. 471. The gallant Sir Edward Pakenham is strangely called "the eldest brother of the Earl of Longford, and first cousin of the Duchess of Wellington." Sir Edward was the *next* brother and presumptive heir of the Earl, and *brother* (not cousin) of the Duchess.

CASSANNE.

P. 473. Lady Frances Flood was the widow of Henry Flood, *esq.* not Sir Henry Flood.

Mr.

Gen. Mag. May 1846. P. II. p. 401.



Chapel of St. Giles in the Fields, erected 1804.



Chapel of St. James, Tottenham Court Road, erected 1792.

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 1.*

I BEG you to insert views of two Parochial Chapels erected within these few years in the vicinity of the Metropolis, (*see Plate II.*)

The Chapel of St. James was built in 1792, on the East side of the road from Tottenham-Court to Hampstead. The Chapel and the adjoining cemetery, though locally situated in the parish of Pancras, are made by act of Parliament to belong to the parish of St. James, Westminster;—as are the Chapel and Cemetery of St. Giles, to the parish of St. Giles in the Fields. The Chapel of St. Giles was erected in 1804, and is situate immediately adjoining to the parish church of Pancras.

A Correspondent lately humourously pointed out a dubious reading on the tablet in the front of this Chapel. (*See your vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 23.*)

Yours, &c.

M.

Extracts from the Correspondence of
JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq.
(Continued from p. 304.)
To the Rev. Dr. PRICE.

DO you suppose every event absolutely predetermined by the immutable Laws of Nature, established by the Supreme Being, as that no alteration is ever produced by the prayer of a pious supplicant; that is, that the very same event will come to pass in all its circumstances, as if produced in the mind of the suppliant *only* to his benefit, but none in the event itself? Or what is the use and end of prayer?—and is it a duty or not? and if it be a duty, what are, or should be, the true motives to it? and what is reasonably to be expected from the exercise of it?—In short, what difference do you make between what is called a general and a particular providence; and which do you maintain, and would have to be understood by your Dissertation on that subject? I fear I do not perfectly understand you; but the opinion I have of your argument is such, that there is no use of your real sentiments: I more wish to know on so important points, than to know what you say.

[I do not find any answer.]

Dr. PRICE to Miss A. BURROWS.

Newington, April 4, 1767.

Dear Madam,—Since I saw you, I have thought so much of Mrs. GENT. MAG. May, 1816.

Duncombe's letter that I cannot help begging you would be so good as to convey to her the following explanation of the passage in the Dissertation on Providence to which she has objected. I am indeed very sorry that I have been the means of disturbing a mind so worthy. God forbid that it should be true that, after our best endeavours, we should be in danger of miscarrying, or that any one should be liable to condemnation for any frailties or defects that are consistent with prevailing piety and goodness. Had I meant to intimate any thing like this, I should have been conscious of pronouncing my own damnation, and therefore must have been the unhappy person she supposes me to be. I do indeed heartily wish I could alarm men to a greater sense of danger than they seem in general to entertain, and to a solicitude about acquiring greater degrees of virtue than many seem even to aim at. But at the same time it would grieve me to discourage any person who is honest and faithful. Undoubtedly such a person can have no just reason for discouragement. God remembers we are dust: perfection is above human capacity, and cannot be the condition of our acceptance. All that is necessary is, not *innocence*, but *integrity* of character; not *sinless*, but *true* virtue; and wherein this consists according to my ideas, I have stated briefly in the second section of the Dissertation on Prayer, at the end, but more at large in the 9th chapter of the Review of the principal questions in Morals.

I have reflected very seriously on the passage I have mentioned; but cannot possibly see that it affords any just reason for offence. What is it I there assert? I mention the inexcusable defects of many who are ranked among the better sort of men, as one reason for melancholy apprehension; at the same time adding, without saying any thing more of them, that we ought to think, as favourably as possible on the subject of the numbers of those who are likely to be lost, and that the fact, as it must appear to the largest charity, is most shocking. And what is there exceptionable in this? Is not the fact referred to truly shocking? or does it follow, because the fact is shocking, that it is also shocking to assert

assert it? Can any one deny the fact, or believe mankind to be so good that millions of them are not likely to fail of future happiness, and to be lost for ever? Would to God this could be proved!—I have not said in general of the better sort of men that they will be lost, but only hinted a doubt with respect to many who pass for such: for instance, reputable tradesmen and merchants, who scruple not the false oaths and other wrong practices common in their several occupations; religious men, who bear tolerable characters, but indulge peevishness, uncharitableness, and sourness; irreligious men, who discharge social duties, and are on this account to be honoured, but pass away life in a forgetfulness of the Author of all good, and the neglect of the homage and worship due to him. Such as these are the better sort of men I had in view, and whom I have called inexcusably deficient.

But probably the true reason of the offence given by this passage is, the notion that I argue on the supposition of an eternity of future and absolute misery to all who leave this world without genuine virtue. Were this true, my whole reasoning would indeed be to the last degree foolish and trifling, and Mrs. Duncombe would have abundant reason for being shocked. But no such savage opinion ever entered my head. I have indeed studied to express myself with caution, lest I should do harm by shocking many persons who consider this opinion as sacred, and who cannot distinguish between a punishment that does not include eternal misery, and no punishment at all. I was, however, at the same time in hopes that I had expressed myself so, that every sensible and attentive reader would see my meaning, while others would not be hurt. A failure of happiness, the loss of the being, or what the Scriptures call the *second death*, everlasting destruction, &c. is what I all along have in view, as the main circumstance in the future punishment. I have not even gone so far as to say any thing of the sufferings to precede the period of extinction. God knows what these will be. Should the future punishment of vice be no more than the punishment of loss, it will be dreadful

enough. Had my manner of expressing myself been attended to, the assertion that *it would have been worth while to have created this world for the sake of one being to be fitted in it for everlasting happiness* could not have appeared strange. Nothing is more demonstrable to one whose thoughts do not run upon *eternal misery*. It is like saying that the bringing up of one human-being to the enjoyment of the happiness of a long and prosperous life makes amends for a great number of abortions. In this case, there is considerable good done, and no harm; for there can be no more reason for complaining of the waste by abortions than of the non-existence of the infinity of beings that have not been created. *Everlasting happiness is infinite happiness*, and that will make infinite amends for any quantity of *finite* suffering; and no apparatus, not even the maintenance of this earth for 10,000 years, or, what perhaps is more, the humiliation of Jesus Christ, can be too great to bring one person to it.

I have a sincere regard for Mrs. D. and a high opinion of her good sense. I think myself particularly obliged to her for the civility with which she mentions me. Deliver my compliments to her and Mr. D. and also to Mr. Highmore. I hope to meet you at Mrs. Chapone's next Tuesday. May you, and your sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, enjoy all possible happiness. Mrs. Price sends her kind compliments. I am, with very great regard, dear madam,

RICH. PRICE.

P. S. I find the same objections with those made by Mrs. D. in the Gentleman's Magazine for March just published. I am obliged to the Author of this paper for his civility; but at the same time I think I have reason to complain of his making such substitutions as the following: *The generality of mankind, for what I call a great part. Irrecoverable misery, for irretrievable destruction.* The better sort of men inexcusably deficient, *for many are ranked among the better sort of men* inexcusably deficient. *Millions miserable* for the sake of making one happy, for millions lost for the sake of making one happy *for ever*.

From

*From Rev. Dr. RICHARD PRICE to
JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq.*

Mr. Price presents his respectful compliments to Mr. H. and begs his acceptance of the second edition of the *Dissertations*, which he will receive with this. Mr. Price's compliments and best wishes attend also Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe.

Newington Green, June 7, 1769.

Answer to the above.

Dear Sir,—On the 24th instant, I received your valuable present, and return my most grateful acknowledgments. I immediately read the two notes, and other parts to which your advertisement referred, with particular satisfaction, as they removed all difficulty in respect to your precise meaning, which had been by some persons misapprehended.

Were I to express my real sentiments of the work in general, it must be in terms that might possibly be thought liable to the imputation of flattery, of which, however, my own heart would acquit me, for I most sincerely think it one of the best, and one of the deepest, I ever read.

I am, dear Sir, JOS. HIGHMORE.
Canterbury, June 25, 1769.

*From Mr. HIGHMORE to Rev.
Dr. PRICE.*

Dear Sir,—I am again reading your *Four Dissertations* with my utmost attention, which indeed they demand, and well deserve; and as I read for my instruction, am very desirous to understand your full meaning; to which end I have read some parts many times over, and doubt after all whether that which appears to me the plain and obvious sense of the words in certain passages, be what you intend; particularly at p. 125, 2d edit. is the following paragraph:—"As an Infant," &c.

Now if it be really put into their power to deprive us, &c. they can effectually deprive us, and it is not in our power by any means to prevent it; for if it be notwithstanding in our power by any means to prevent it, then it is not in their power to deprive us, &c. But surely this cannot be your settled opinion, that it is in the power of our fellow-men, or, to use your own stronger expression, "it is put into their power," thus irre-

trievably to effectuate our eternal perdition, and that without our own fault; that a man shall be lost eternally, by being placed in such circumstances as made it utterly impossible for him to escape; if so, how is he to blame? and if not to blame, why he punished? Can this be reconciled to the moral attributes of the Deity, and particularly to his justice, not to say his goodness? Neither can I reconcile it to other passages in this very work, many of which seem absolutely inconsistent with this determination; such as at p. 122. "We have before us the prospect of a blessed immortality, which we cannot lose but through our own fault: it is in your power to secure infinite happiness, all the means necessary for this are given you, nothing but voluntary and inexcusable guilt can hurt you, &c. &c." Again, at p. 131 and 132, "It is right that the happiness of intelligent beings should be made to be the fruit of what they do and deserve."

These, and many more to the same purpose, make me hope that I mistake your meaning in the passage first cited, and which has occasioned you this trouble. If there be any error of the press, or any qualifying expression omitted, or there be any other way of explaining this passage to render it more apparently consistent with the Divine attributes, and even with the general tenor of the book, it will afford great satisfaction to see the difficulty removed, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. I have so high an opinion of the ability, the integrity, and benevolence of the Author, that it grieves me either not to be able to comprehend him, or if indeed I do, not to adopt his sentiments. What I write is from myself only, and to yourself only, without having communicated with any one; you will, I hope, forgive this freedom; and believe me to be, as I truly am, with great esteem, dear Sir,

J. H.

Canterbury, Aug. 17, 1769.

Rev. Dr. PRICE, in reply.

Dear Sir,—I think myself extremely obliged to you for the great candour, civility, and kindness, expressed in the letter which I received from you last week. Your approbation of the *Four Dissertations*, and the attention
which

which you think proper to bestow upon them, give me great pleasure; and I should be sorry to find that there are any passages in them which will not bear your examination. In the passage to which you have objected, I have probably expressed myself too ambiguously and incautiously. My meaning, however, I imagined would be obvious to attentive readers; but, as I find this not to be the case, I conclude that I should have been more plain and explicit. I by no means intended to say that our happiness hereafter is so put into the power of our fellow-creatures as that they can deprive us of it without our own consent. Our future happiness depends on our virtue, and our virtue is always in our own power; nor can any being rob us of it as long as we choose not to part with it. But then at the same time it must, I think, be acknowledged that it is a good deal in the power of our fellow-men to induce us by temptations to consent to part with it. A blessing which I can, if I please, engage another to give up, I may, I think, justly consider myself as able to take from him. Were a set of wicked men, artful and experienced, to form a design to corrupt a young person just coming into the world, and committed absolutely to their management, don't you think that there are methods by which they might be morally sure of succeeding? Don't * * * find continually that it is put into their power to corrupt the most zealous patriots? This is owing, I am sensible, to a fault in our own wills, and to the weakness of human virtue; but still it is a fact: and indeed all instructions and exhortations, and all the endeavours of good men to lead mankind to Virtue, and of bad men to seduce, imply that our virtue is made, within certain limits, to be dependent on what we do to one another. Were not this the case, I should have no motives ever to write a book, or to preach a sermon, in favour of Virtue. I hope these observations will explain to you my meaning; they indeed carry our thoughts to a difficulty in Providence of great importance; but it cannot, I think, be denied that we have that dependence on one another's agency which I have mentioned; and I have endeavoured to account for it by shewing that such a constitution was necessary to afford room

for the practice of virtue and beneficence, and consequently for the greatest happiness. Deliver, if you think proper, my respectful compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe. May you and they enjoy all possible happiness! I am, dear Sir, with sincere regard, your obliged humble servant,

RICH. PRICE.

Newington Green, Aug. 29, 1769.

Mr. HIGHMORE, in answer.

Dear Sir, — Your very kind and obliging letter of the 29th has perfectly satisfied me as to your meaning in the passage referred to: and indeed, as I suggested in my former, I could not persuade myself that you intended to be understood otherwise than as you have now explained; but at the same time confess I do not see that meaning in the words as they lie, and fear that other readers may meet the like difficulty from expressions so seemingly absolute and unconditional. I cannot but wish therefore that they had been in some manner qualified, as I doubt not you could have contrived, without weakening the sense. If it be my particular misapprehension *only*; and if the generality of readers comprehend your intention without hesitation, as I hope, you will, however, pardon me, and accept my unfeigned thanks for the satisfaction you have given me.

I design not to interrupt your studies and better employment by repeating these applications; and especially since you have so clearly asserted your general sentiments, that they will enable me to interpret any passage which might otherwise appear doubtful, for I have always supposed you consistent with yourself.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

J. H.

Canterbury, Sept. 1, 1769.

* * * X. Y. remarks that Mr. DYER, in his History of the University of Cambridge, l. p. 209, speaking of Dr. HARVEY and the Circulation of the Blood, quotes a passage from Harvey's Exercitationes Anatomices — "Id ne fieret, *aliorum* qui in hoc negotio faciem prætulerunt insisto vestigiis; eorumque quoad licuit utor verbis: præ ceteris autem Aristotelem ex antiquis; ex recentioribus vero Fabricium ab Aquapendente sequor: illum tanquam ducem; hunc et premonstratorem." He asks, what precisely was Dr. Harvey's discovery, distinct from what was known to others before him?

Report

*Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Earl of
ELGIN's Collection of SCULPTURED MARBLES, &c.; continued from p. 328.*

*General Observations upon what is to be found in various Authors
relating to these Marbles.*

IT may not be deemed foreign to this subject, if your Committee venture to extend their observations somewhat beyond the strict limit of their immediate inquiry, and lay before the House what occurs to them as not unimportant with regard to the age and authenticity of these Sculptures. The great works with which Pericles adorned, and strengthened Athens, were all carried on under the direction and superintendence of Phidias; for this, there is the authority of various ancient writers, and particularly of Plutarch; but he distinctly asserts in the same passage, that Calliocrates and Ictinus executed the work of the Parthenon; which is confirmed also by Pausanias, so far as relates to Ictinus, who likewise ornamented or constructed the temple of Apollo at Phigalia*; from whence, by a singular coincidence, the Sculptures in high relief lately purchased for the British Museum, and frequently referred to in the evidence, were transported.

The style of this work, in the opinion of the Artists, indicates, that it belongs to the same period, though the execution is rated as inferior to that of the *Elgin Marbles*. In the fabulous stories which are represented upon both, there is a very striking similarity; and it may be remarked in passing, that the subjects of the Metopes, and of the smaller Frize, which is sculptured with the battle of the Amazons, correspond with two out of the four subjects mentioned by Pliny, as adorning the shield and dress of the Minerva; so that there was a general uniformity of design in the stories, which were selected for the internal, and external decoration of the Parthenon. The taste of the same artist, Ictinus, probably led him to repeat the same ideas, which abound in graceful forms, and variety of composition, when he was employed upon the temple of another divinity, at a distance from Athens.

The statue of Minerva within the temple, was the work of Phidias himself, and, with the exception of the Jupiter which he made at Elis, the most celebrated of his productions. It was composed of ivory, and gold; with regard to

which, some very curious anecdotes relating to the political history of that time, are to be found in the same writers: the earliest of which, from a passage in a contemporary poet, Aristophanes, proves that the value of these materials involved both Pericles and the director of his works in great trouble, and jeopardy; upon which account the latter is said to have withdrawn to Elis, and to have ended his days there, leaving it doubtful whether his death was natural, or in consequence of a judicial sentence: but Plutarch places his death at Athens, and in prison, either by disease, or by poison.

It has been doubted whether Phidias himself ever wrought in Marble; but, although, when he did not use ivory, his chief material was unquestionably bronze; there are authorities sufficient to establish, beyond all controversy, that he sometimes applied his hand to Marble. Pliny for instance, asserts that he did so, and mentions a Venus ascribed to him, existing in his own time in the collection (or in the portico) of Octavia. Phidias is called by Aristotle a skilful worker in Stone; and Pausanias enumerates a Celestial Venus of Parian Marble, undoubtedly of his hand; and the Rhamnusian Nemesis, also of the same material. Some of his statues in bronze, were brought to Rome by Paulus Æmilius, and by Catulus.

His great reputation, however, was founded upon his representations of the Gods, in which he was supposed more excellent than in human forms, and especially upon his works in ivory, in which he stood unrivalled †.

Elidas the Argive is mentioned as the master of Phidias; which honour is also shared by Hippias. His two most celebrated scholars were Alcamenes an Athenian of noble birth, and Agoracritus of Paros; the latter of whom was his favourite; and it was reported, that out of affection to him, Phidias put his scholar's name upon several of his own works: among which the statue called Rhamnusian Nemesis is particularized by Pliny, and Suidas.

In another passage of Pliny, Alcamenes is classed with Critias, Nestorides, and Hegias, who are called the rivals of Phidias. The name of Colotes is preserved as another of his scholars.

The other great Sculptors, who were

* The penultimate syllable should be pronounced long: Phigalia closes two hexameter verses, one of which is quoted by Pausanias, and the other by Stephanus Byzantinus, from Rhianus a poet of Crete.

† Quintilian 12, c. 10.

living at the same time with Phidias, and flourished very soon after him, were Agelades, Callon, Polyclethus, Phragmon, Gorgias, Lacon, Myron, Pythagoras, Scopas, and Perelius.

The passage in which Pausanias mentions the Sculptures on the pediments is extremely short, and to this effect: "As you enter the temple, which they call Parthenon, all that is contained in what is termed the (*Eagles*) Pediments, relates in every particular to the birth of Minerva; but on the opposite or back front is the Contest of Minerva and Neptune for the land;—but the statue itself is formed of ivory and gold." The state of dilapidation into which this temple was fallen, when Stuart visited it in 1751, and made most correct drawings for his valuable work, left little opportunity of examining and comparing what remained upon that part of the temple with the passage referred to: but an account is preserved by travellers, who about 80 years earlier found one of these pediments in tolerable preservation, before the war between the Turks and Venetians, in 1687, had done so much damage to this admirable structure. The observations of one of these (Dr. Spon, a French physician) may be literally translated thus:

"The highest part of the front which the Greeks called 'the Eagle,' and our architects 'the Fronton,' is enriched with a groupe of beautiful figures in marble, which appear from below as large as life. They are of entire relief, and wonderfully well worked. Pausanias says nothing more, than that this Sculpture related to the birth of Minerva. The general design is this:

"Jupiter, who is under the highest angle of the pediment (fronton) has the right arm broken, in which, probably, he held his thunderbolt; his legs are thrown wide from each other, without doubt to make room for his eagle. Although these two characteristics are wanting, one cannot avoid recognizing him by his beard, and by the majesty with which the sculptor has invested him. He is naked, as they usually represented him, and particularly the Greeks, who for the most part made their figures naked; on his right is a statue which has its head and arms mutilated, draped to about half the leg, which one may judge to be a Victory, which precedes the car of Minerva, whose horses she leads. They are the work of some hand as bold as it was delicate, which would not perhaps have yielded to Phidias, or Praxiteles, so renowned for (representing) horses. Minerva is sitting upon the car, rather in

the habit of goddess of the sciences, than of war; for she is not dressed as a warrior, having neither helmet, nor shield, nor head of Medusa upon her breast: she has the air of youth, and her head-dress is not different from that of Venus. Another female figure without a head is sitting behind her with a child, which she holds upon her knees, I cannot say who she is; but I had no trouble in making out or recognising the two next, which are the last on that side; it is the Emperor Hadrian sitting, and half naked, and, next to him, his wife Sabina. It seems that they are both looking on with pleasure at the triumph of the goddess. I do not believe that, before me, any person observed this particularity, which deserves to be remarked. On the left of Jupiter are five or six figures, of which some have lost the heads; it is probably the circle of the gods, where Jupiter is about to introduce Minerva, and to make her be acknowledged for his daughter. The pediment behind represented, according to the same Author, the dispute which Minerva and Neptune had for naming the city, but all the figures are fallen from them, except one head of a sea-horse, which was the usual accompaniment of this god; these figures of the two pediments were not so ancient as the body of the temple built by Pericles, for which there wants no other argument than that of the statue of Hadrian, which is to be seen there, and the Marble which is whiter than the rest. All the rest has not been touched. The Marquis de Nontel had designs made of the whole, when he went to Athens; his painter worked there for two months, and almost lost his eyes, because he was obliged to draw every thing from below, without a scaffold."—(*Voyage par Jacob Spon; Lyons, 1678; 2 tom. p. 144.*)

Wheler, who travelled with Spon, and published his work at London (four years later) in 1682, says, "But my companion made me observe the next two figures sitting in the corner to be of the Emperor Hadrian and his Empress Sabina, whom I easily knew to be so, by the many medals and statues I have seen of them." And again, "But the Emperor Hadrian most probably repaired it, and adorned it with those figures at each front. For the whiteness of the Marble, and his own statue joined with them, apparently shew them to be of a later age than the first, and done by that Emperor's command. Within the portico on high, and on the outside of the cella of the temple itself, is another border of basso relievo round about

about it, or at least on the North and South sides, which, without doubt, is as antient as the temple, and of admirable work, but not so high a relieve as the other. Thereon are represented sacrifices, processions, and other ceremonies of the heathen's worship; most of them were designed by the M. de Nointel, who employed a painter to do it two months together, and showed them to us when we waited on him at Constantinople."

Another French author, who published three years earlier than Spon, a work called "*Athenes Ancienne et Nouvelle, par le Sr de la Guilletiere, à Paris,*" 1675, says, "Pericles employed upon the Parthenon the celebrated architects Calliocrates and Ictinus. The last, who had more reputation than the former, wrote a description of it in a book *, which he composed on purpose, and which has been lost; and we should probably not now have the opportunity of admiring the building itself, if the Emperor Hadrian had not preserved it to us, by the repairs which he caused to be done. It is to his care that we owe the few remains of antiquity which are still entire at Athens."

In the *Antiquities of Athens* by Stuart, vol. II. p. 4, it is said, "Pausanias gives but a transient account of this Temple, nor does he say whether Hadrian repaired it, though his statue, and that of his Empress Sabina in the Western pediment, have occasioned a doubt whether the sculptures, in both, were not put up by him. Wheler and Spon were of this opinion, and say they were whiter than the rest of the building. The statue of Antinous, now remaining at Rome, may be thought a proof that there were artists in his time capable of executing them; but this whiteness is no proof that they were more moderna than the Temple, for they might be made of a whiter marble; and the heads of Hadrian and Sabina might be put on two of the antient figures, which was no uncommon practice among the Romans; and if we may give credit to Plutarch, the buildings of Pericles were not in the least impaired by age in his time; therefore, this temple could not want any material repairs in the reign of Hadrian."

With regard to the works of Hadrian at Athens, Spartian says, "that he did much for the Athenians †," and a little

after on his second visit to Athens, "going to the East he made his journey through Athens, and dedicated the works which he had begun there: and particularly a temple to Olympian Jupiter, and an altar to himself."

The account given by Dion Cassius, is nearly to the same effect, adding, that he placed his own statue within the temple of Olympian Jupiter, which he erected ‡.

He called some other cities after his own name, and directed a part of Athens to be styled Hadrianopolis §: but no mention is made by any antient Author, of his teaching, or repairing the Parthenon. Pausanias, who wrote in his reign, says, that "the temples which Hadrian either erected from the foundation, or adorned with dedicated gifts and decorations, or whatever donations he made to the cities of the Greeks, and of the Barbarians also, who made application to him, were all recorded at Athens in the temple common to all the gods ||."

It is not unlikely, that a confused recollection of the statue which Hadrian actually placed at Athens, may have led one of the earliest travellers into a mistake, which has been repeated, and countenanced by subsequent writers: but Mr. Fauvel, who will be quoted presently, speaks as from his own examination and observation, when he mentions the two statues in question; which, it is to be observed, still remain (without their heads) upon the pediment of the entrance, and have not been removed by Lord Elgin.*

An exact copy of these drawings, by the Marquis de Nointel's painter, is given in M. Barry's works; which are rendered more valuable on account of the destruction of a considerable part of the Temple in the Turkish war by the falling of a Venetian bomb, within a short time after the year in which they were made; which, however, must have been prior to the date of 1683, affixed to the plate in Barry's works (2 vol. p. 163. London, 1809.) •

Some notes of Mr. Fauvel, a painter and antiquarian, who moulded and took casts from the greatest part of the Sculptures, and remained fifteen years at Athens, are given with the tracings of these drawings; in which it is said, with regard to these pediments, "These figures were adorned with bronze, at least if we may judge by the head of Sabina, which is one of the two that remain; and which, having fallen, and

* Ictinus and Carpius were jointly concerned in this work, for which we have the authority of Vitruvius, lib. 7. præfat.

† Folio edit. Paris 1620; p. 6.

‡ b. 69. c. 16. § Spartian, p. 10.

|| Paus. Att. p. 5. Ed. Xyl.

being much mutilated, was brought to Mr. Fauvel. The traces are visible of the little cramps which probably fixed the crown to the head. The head of the Emperor Hadrian still exists. Probably this group has been inserted to do honour to that Emperor, for it is of a workmanship different from the rest of this Sculpture."

Your Committee cannot dismiss this interesting subject, without submitting to the attentive reflection of the House, how highly the cultivation of the Fine Arts has contributed to the reputation, character, and dignity of every Government by which they have been encouraged, and how intimately they are connected with the advancement of every thing valuable in science, literature, and philosophy. In contemplating the importance and splendour to which so small a republic as Athens rose, by the genius and energy of her citizens, exerted in the path of such studies, it is impossible to overlook how transient the memory and fame of extended empires and of mighty conquerors are, in comparison of those who have rendered inconsiderable states eminent, and immortalized their own names by these pursuits. But if it be true, as we learn from history and experience, that free governments afford a soil most suitable to the production of native talent, to the maturing of the powers of the human mind, and to the growth of every species of excellence, by opening to merit the prospect of reward and distinction, no country can be better adapted than our own to afford an honourable asylum to these monuments of the school of *Phidias*, and of the administration of *Pericles*; where secure from further injury and degradation, they may receive that admiration and homage to which they are entitled, and serve in return as models and examples to those, who by knowing how to revere and appreciate them, may learn first to imitate, and ultimately to rival them.

MR. URBAN, May 8.

I HAVE been informed by a Correspondent, that throughout my work on the Origin of Pagan Idolatry, whenever I have occasion to speak of the mystic Lotos of Hindostan, I use the botanical terms *Calix* and *Petal* improperly. As I am entirely ignorant of Botany, never having had leisure during the course of a very fully occupied life to study even the first principles of that science, I

conclude, that the criticism of my Correspondent is just; and I beg permission, through the medium of your widely circulating publication, to point out and acknowledge my error.

All that I know or say respecting the Lotos, as used symbolically by the Hindoos, is taken, with proper references, from what Mr. Wilford has written on the subject in the *Asiatic Researches*: and, as he gives an engraving of the artificial mundane Lotos, however improperly I may have been led to use the technical terms of a science which I do not understand, I have certainly not mistaken his meaning.

What I wished to say on the subject, and what Mr. Wilford evidently intended, is in plain English as follows:

The Hindoos represent their mundane Lotos as having four large leaves, and four small leaves placed alternately, while from the centre of the flower rises a protuberance. Now the circular cup formed by the eight leaves they deem a symbol of the earth, floating on the surface of the ocean, and consisting of four large continents and four intermediate smaller islands: while the central protuberance is viewed by them as representing their sacred Mount Meru.

In expressing this, I have termed the circular cup the *Calix*, and the rising protuberance the *Petal*: whereas, if I understand my unknown Correspondent aright, I ought to have said nothing about a *Petal*, but should have termed the rising protuberance the *Pericarp*. Being absent from home on a visit of some length, I have it not in my power to turn to the *Asiatic Researches*: but, to the best of my recollection, I used the botanical terms as I found them used by Mr. Wilford. At least, if that be not the case, I know not how I came to use them at all.

My error is, I trust, a venial one: for I find this life far too short to acquire a knowledge of every thing. I must, therefore, request those who have purchased my volumes, to substitute the word *Pericarp* for the word *Petal*, wherever the latter term occurs in connexion with the Lotos. For my own part, I can only confess my ignorance, and regret my error.

Yours, &c. G. S. FABER.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

LET me address a few words to your candid attention on the subject of the present *increase of Public Institutions for Charity*, and the decrease of the means of their general support: two incompatibles which unfortunately meet in this Metropolis at the present day.

The obvious state of public affairs, and of private prosperity; the shock which commerce and domestic trade have suffered; the National reductions in all the establishments of State; and the return from full pay and employment of a numerous class of our fellow-subjects; all combine to guide the hand of Prudence in drawing very tightly the purse of every, even of the most wealthy and benevolent citizen of the United Empire. * It is not that they are tired of their good work, nor backward in answering the calls upon their benevolence: the same generous spirit will ever glow in the heart of Britons, and all their united brethren; but their demands are now become more numerous, more imperious, more domestic.

At such a conjuncture, then, it must be lamented that so many add to the burthen of those who remain at home, by themselves withdrawing to a foreign land because they can live there at a cheaper rate; the injuries they inflict upon their Country are incalculable, but in the case before us, are peculiarly affecting. This, superadded to the causes above enumerated, renders the support of useful and necessary Charities very difficult, and causes a heavier pressure upon their old patrons: so that if these Institutions did not increase, there are enough already in number and extent to grow very hungry for continual maintenance; many of which have been founded in times of more general opulence, which disdained any narrow limitations from prudential motives.

But whether it be from pure benevolence, from schisms in Courts and Committees, from vanity, or from the desire of starting a young professional man into office and notice; certain it is that, within a few years last past, several new Institutions have been raised from the same soil which had given birth to what may be deemed their parent stock, without any pretensions of great difference, or im-

provement, or distance of situation, to recommend them. I need not enumerate them — this is obvious in all parts of the town and its suburbs. The evil is, that the projectors first make it their business to learn the abode of the most charitable and opulent; and by the various persuasions of benefit to the poor, of some additional privilege to subscribers, the influence of a great name or two, and the promise of association with men of note and friends of respect, the former supporters of the Established Charities are drawn off from the objects of their patronage, and almost *made* to give their aid and sanction to the new one. Thus in a short time the old one languishes, its casual though customary sources of support fall away, and they are compelled to have an annual recourse to their funded capital for the payment of their necessary demands; till at length this capital diminishing every year, it becomes necessary to close the door by raising restrictions upon the usual relief; and in this rapid decline, which is hence inevitable, the old Institution yields to irretrievable ruin: and when we turn to the efforts of its rival, we find that the acclivity is so steep and difficult, and the patrons of both having by age or affairs gradually dropped off the list, and the impracticability of supplying their places so convincing, that time brings it down to the level of that which it had first ruined! In this state the poor objects have lost the benefit of them both!

To obviate a dilemma so severe for the Poor of the Metropolis, I earnestly desire the benevolent to consider of and organize a plan for uniting and concentrating, before it be too late, all or some of those Institutions which are designed for the same objects, unless their distance is such as renders that unnecessary or impossible. The advantage of this suggestion is proved in the case of Free Schools, both of the National and British construction; and if Parish and Ward Schools could be united either with them, or with each other, much more good might be done for each of them. Dispensaries of all kinds are so numerous, and are in some cases so contiguous in their districts, and are attended on a similar plan,

plan, that it could be of very little difficulty to unite them and their funds into one chief, which should reserve their present respective shops for the resort of the poor of their neighbourhood. If the list of Subscribers to them all were united, and many of them should decline their usual contribution, the number which would remain would afford ample supplies for carrying on the whole, when thus compacted, and many officers and other annual charges would be spared. This union of their several governments would be felt as a strong tower of defence to them all, and give a far greater importance to their affairs, and to the Directors, than they can ever now acquire. The efforts now through necessity adopted by those whose interest or inclination it is to perpetuate the utility of old and useful establishments, are incessant, and partake of a systematized method of solicitation most painful and oppressive. Annual subscriptions and contributions are insufficient: Dinners must be organized, and Stewards must be found ready to produce their quota of expences, and their list of new Patrons. The generous pleasure which these forces of Charity produce, it would be unthrifty indeed to discourage; but I would endeavour to reduce their number, to render that more pleasant which is done seldom, than to lose its zest by frequent repetition, and to enlarge and expand their sphere of action from small districts into a wider circle, and a more National service. Every anniversary then would be attended by large bodies of Contributors, and Stewardships would become less expensive by being more numerous. Instead of the assembly of objects by twentys and fifties, hundreds would be ready to offer their public tribute of gratitude; and thus every individual Patron, while he contributed one gift instead of many, would feel himself proud in the administration of a larger Institution, relieving a more numerous body of supplicants.

Many of your numerous Readers who make "Charity business their care," will, I hope, confer together on this subject, and take a leaf out of your useful and friendly book; and many will be found ready to lend a helping hand to their cogitations, and get more to their efforts. A. M.

Mr. URRAN, *Bonby, near Brigg,*
April 3.

MR. SCOTT speaks of Bp. Horsley as having styled Calvin one of the most valuable of Commentators: I will venture to say that it was not for his explication of the phrase "born of water and the Spirit;" never was there a more unwarrantable liberty taken with the rules of the Greek language, than the interpreting $\epsilon\kappa\ \upsilon\delta\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ "*as of water*;" the preposition $\epsilon\kappa$, though it admits of above thirty-four different senses, yet, in every one of these, retains its native force, either significative of instrumentality, or denoting a real and essential connexion between itself and the case it governs. To assign it, therefore, a figurative, instead of a literal meaning, is an innovation as daring, as it is contrary to the idiom of the original: it matters not whether you translate the words $\epsilon\kappa\ \upsilon\delta\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ "*as of water*," or construe the whole passage thus: $\epsilon\alpha\nu\ \mu\eta\ \tau\iota\varsigma\ \gamma\epsilon\nu\eta\theta\eta$, except one be born, $\epsilon\kappa\ \upsilon\delta\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, of water, $\kappa\alpha\iota$, that is, $\pi\nu\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, the Holy Spirit, &c.: in either case, the same error is committed, *viz.* the vacating the true force of the preposition $\epsilon\kappa$. Let Mr. Scott, or any other person who favours the interpretation I am combating, produce a parallel instance of construction; let them bring forward any passage, where $\epsilon\kappa$, used in the manner it here is, bears a sense similar to that which they contend for; it will then be time enough to build on such construction a doctrine which, to say the least of it, appears to be unnaturally deduced from the words in question. The name of Calvin, however great, can never sanction a departure from the established laws of a language; and, even admitting the figurative sense of the particle $\epsilon\kappa$ (which I cannot for a moment do), yet surely some attention ought to be paid to the most natural and obvious mode of interpretation: so, at least, thought the judicious Hooker, as may be seen from a passage which I shall presently produce. And whether, when Bp. Latimer declares that we "*wash out our sins by baptism*," he holds Calvin's as the most natural sense of the Evangelist's expression, let his words*, in the context, deter-

* Latimer's Sermons, vol. II, p. 779.
mine,

mine; whether, in fixing St. John's meaning, we are justified in taking "water" metaphorically, let the learned, who are acquainted with the original, and the unprejudiced, who have no hypothesis to serve, coolly and impartially decide. To support his position, that the water, mentioned in our Lord's discourse, is no more than an emblem, Mr. Scott draws an analogy between the declaration of our Saviour and that of John the Baptist, where the latter, alluding to Christ, says; "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire."

"Might we not," contends Mr. S. "from this passage argue the joint operation of the Holy Ghost, and of fire, much in the same way, and with pretty much the same degree of force, as Mr. Mant has argued that of the Holy Ghost and of water, from our Lord's words? Yet no one would hesitate to pronounce such argument misapplied; no one imagines that the fire is more than an emblem in St. John's address; what proof, then, is there, that the water is more than an emblem in our Lord's discourse?" (*Enquiry*, p. 31.)

Now, in answer to this objection, I would first observe, that there is much stronger evidence for the instrumentality of water in Baptism, than for that of fire in the Baptism by the Holy Ghost; not to mention that the original words ἐν ὕδατι, have a somewhat inferior degree of force, when compared with ἐν ἁγίῳ πνεύματι. — Where, I would ask; is the baptism of the Holy Ghost by fire expressly mentioned in the Scriptures, except in the place above alluded to, and its parallel, Luke iii. 16? It is spoken of in four other passages, viz. Acts i. 5; Mark i. 8; John i. 33, and xi. 16; but in none of these is there any mention made of fire. It appears then, that out of six texts relating to the Baptism of the Holy Ghost by fire, only two of them have the outward sign specified: from its omission in the other four, a presumptive inference may be safely drawn that it is not necessarily connected with the thing signified. For though I am fully aware that omissions are not always negations, yet, in this instance, I will concede Mr. Scott so much, as to allow that "the fire is no more than an emblem in St. John's address;" a supposition which is strengthened by the language of St. Luke, in the

2d chapter of the Acts of the Apostles; v. 3. "And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire." (ὡς πυρρός.) No doubt can, therefore, I think, be reasonably entertained, but that the expression, recorded by St. Matthew, is to be taken in a figurative sense. But now let Mr. S. or any one else, examine those texts where Baptism, as implying an initiation into the Christian Church, is spoken of, and he will find that in them the outward sign is repeatedly expressed; that, where baptism is mentioned, water is mentioned also: in some instances it occurs *totidem verbis*; in others, the terms used are of so strong allusion, as cannot be mistaken. This, however, is not the case with the passages relating to baptism by the Holy Ghost and fire; here, in four instances out of six, the external sign is omitted, and not the smallest allusion to it appears; in whatever degree, therefore, it is probable that the frequent omission of the sign in one case destroys its inseparable connexion with the thing signified, in the same degree precisely, is it probable that the more general enunciation of it in the other, serves to confirm and ratify the existence of such a connexion. Again, I would wish to observe that the language of several texts, in which baptism by water is mentioned, strongly indicates the instrumentality of the outward sign. What can be more plain or forcible than the following expressions? "Repent and be baptized for the remission of sins;" "And now, why tarriest thou? Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins." "Christ loved the Church, and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify it, and cleanse it with the washing of water, by the word." I am aware that Mr. Scott has given a different sense of these last words from that which I wish to assign them; he attributes the sole efficacy of the "cleansing" spoken of, to the word, without allowing any to the water; I hope, however, to shew, when I come to consider the text, that his opinion has no solid foundation to rest on. Nor are the Scriptures the only writings where the baptismal union of water with the Holy Ghost is recognized in strong terms: if Mr. Scott will take the trouble to consult

Albertinus de Eucharistiâ, in those places referred to in his Index under Baptismus, he will find that the Christian Fathers asserted the necessity of water in the sacrament of Baptism, strongly implying its instrumental power by the names with which they dignified baptism as inclusive of both sign and thing. (See Waterland on Regeneration, Churchman's Remembrancer, No. I. p. 37, Note.) On the whole, it is, I think, very evident that, although our Lord, in his discourse with Nicodemus concerning baptism, having once mentioned water, drops any subsequent allusion to it, yet the great number of other texts, in which the elementary part of this Sacrament appears studiously kept in sight, and the energizing * power ascribed to it, in the passages above quoted, are fully sufficient to invalidate any proof which might be drawn from a partial analogy between it and the emblematic baptism of the Holy Ghost by fire. But since Mr. Scott cites Hooker as the "highest authority among modern Divines," (Enquiry, p. 191.) I will here produce an extract from that most judicious author, directly bearing on the point in dispute. The passage is pretty long, but your Readers, Mr. Urban, will not object to its being brought forward, when they see how exactly it applies to our present argument; it shews, indeed, that the errors now opposed were as common in his days, as they are in ours; as confidently proposed in the 16th, as they are in the 19th century. Thus speaks the great man alluded to:

"They which deny that any such case of necessity can fall, in regard whereof the Church should tolerate Baptism without the decent rites and solemnities thereunto belonging, pretend that such tolerations have risen from a false interpretation which certain men have made of the Scripture, grounding a necessity of external baptism upon the words of our Saviour Christ, 'Unless a man be born again of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of Heaven.' For by water and the Spirit we are, in that place, to understand, as they imagine, no more than if the Spirit

alone had been mentioned, and water not spoken of; which they think is plain, because elsewhere it is not improbable that the Holy Ghost and Fire do but signify the Holy Ghost, in operation resembling fire. Whereupon they conclude that, seeing fire, in one place, may be, therefore water, in another place, is, but a metaphor, Spirit the interpretation thereof; and so the words only mean, that unless a man be born again of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of Heaven. I hold it for a most infallible rule in expositions of Sacred Scripture, that, where a literal construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst. There is nothing more dangerous than this licentious and deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words as Alchymie doth, or would do, the substance of metals; maketh of any thing what it listeth; and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. Or howsoever such voluntary exercise of wit might be borne with otherwise, yet in places which usually serve, as this doth, concerning regeneration by water and the Holy Ghost, to be alledged for grounds and principles, less is permitted. To hide the general consent of antiquity, agreeing in the literal interpretation, they cunningly affirm that certain have taken those words as meant of material water, when they know that, of all the antients, there is not one to be named, that ever did otherwise either expound or alledge the place than as implying external baptism. Shall that which hath always received this and no other construction, be now disguised with a toy of novelty? Must we needs, at the only shew of a critical conceit, without any more deliberation, utterly condemn them of error, which will not admit that fire, in the words of John, is quenched with the name of the Holy Ghost, or with the name of the Spirit water dried up, in the words of Christ."

After another sentence or two, he goes on:

"Finally, if at the time when that baptism which was meant by John, came to be really and truly performed by Christ himself, we find the Apostles that had been, as we are, before baptized, new baptized with the Holy Ghost; and in this, their later baptism, as well a visible descent of fire, as a secret miraculous infusion of the Spirit; if on us he

* "*Energizing.*" Let not this expression be misunderstood; I attribute no physical power to water, but imply the Spirit's operation through the medium of water. We speak of the eye as energizing, meaning that the soul acts through the medium of the eye.

accomplish

accomplish likewise the heavenly work of our new birth, not with the Spirit alone, but with water thereunto adjoined; sith the faithfulest expounders of his words are his own deeds, let that which his hand hath manifestly wrought declare what his speech did doubtfully utter." (Ecclesiastic. Pol. p. 212 & 213. fol. ed. Dublin.)

On this quotation from Hooker, a man eminently qualified to judge of the matter in dispute, I will not dwell: nothing, I think, can be plainer than his meaning; I shall have occasion to refer to him again, when I produce passages from a series of writers in corroboration of the doctrine I am defending. It will then be seen that he asserts, in other parts of his work, and in language still more explicit than the above, the truth and necessity of baptismal regeneration.

Before I quit the consideration of this text, I must observe, that Mr. Scott appears to have fallen into the common error of interpreting John iii. 6. as having a reference to the corruption of our nature (Enquiry, p. 38); whereas, as Whitby has well remarked from Cardinal Tolet, it is the *manner* of fleshly generation that is spoken of, and not the effects of it. Tolet's interpretation applies far more pertinently to the objection of Nicodemus than the usual one, which Mr. S. has adopted. "*Nihil hic de peccato agatur, et quamvis nullum esset peccatum, reum esset, quod natum est ex carne caro est.*" (See Whitby on the text.)

My notice of the other Scriptural authorities adduced will be shorter, though, I trust, not less satisfactory. From Mark xvi. 15 & 16, Dr. Mant had justly argued in substance thus:

"Our Lord, in giving his commission to his disciples, said, Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel unto every creature. 'He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be damned.' Hence it must clearly be understood that the communication of the Holy Ghost, and spiritual regeneration, were to attend Baptism, which is here expressly represented as the means of salvation." (Tract I. pp. 29 & 30.)

Mr. Scott implies that Dr. Mant, in commenting on our Saviour's words, has acted unfairly, inasmuch as he has omitted to mention faith, "the weighty and essential qualification,

which whose hath shall be saved, and whose hath not, shall be damned."

"He totally drops," continues Mr. S. "the latter clause of the sentence, which is distinguished by the studied omission of Baptism, and in the former clause, 'he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved,' he finds nothing to remark but being baptized. He takes no more notice of the faith, without which (in subjects capable of faith) baptism itself, as appears from this passage, shall avail nothing to salvation, than if it had never been mentioned! His deduction, his only deduction from the text is, 'Baptism is here expressly represented as the means of salvation!'" (Enq. pp. 40 & 41.)

I will tell Mr. Scott why (as I suppose) Dr. Mant, in noticing this text, alludes to baptism alone; why he expressly represents that sacrament as the means of salvation. He is combating those who deny absolutely and unconditionally that ordinance to be necessary unto salvation; those who hold that baptism does *not* regenerate us; that we are not made the children of God at the time of being baptized; in short, that spiritual regeneration may be, and often is, conveyed without the legitimate administration of baptism. Mr. S. may declare that he is not of this number; he may say, "*Quorsum hæc et præcedentia?*" referring me to that paragraph in the 47th page of his work, where he asserts the real question between Dr. Mant and himself to be this: "Does baptism necessarily, or always, convey spiritual blessings independently of the state of mind, the repentance and faith of the receiver?" But, not to urge that this language is a little inconsistent with some other parts of his work, though I dare say Mr. Scott would, on recollection, be glad to moot this point alone, he must pardon me if I observe that the positions he has laid down, give rise to other questions, and involve other consequences besides the one mentioned above: what these questions and consequences are, will appear when I come to speak of his sentiments concerning the baptism of infants. At present he will do well to remember that the generality of those persons, in answer to whom Dr. Mant wrote his Hampton Lectures (from which the Tracts in question have been compiled), are not in the habit of conceding even so much as he him-
self

self has done with regard to the efficacy of Baptism. Besides, Dr. Mant does not deny faith to be essential unto salvation: he does not say, nor imply, that it is inferior in importance to baptism; the point he wishes to prove is, that the elementary part of baptism conveys the privilege of regeneration, *viz.* salvation *for the time being*; and he apprehends this to be satisfactorily established by our Lord's words, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." I am the more inclined to be of his opinion, from observing that there is no comma between the words *πιστεύοντας βαπτισθεις*, which seems to demand a necessary connexion very probable. This remark applies also to the passage in St. John's Gospel already considered; there is no comma between *υδατος* and *πνευματος*. I cannot but think that in both these instances the instrumental connexion is strongly apparent. I shall conclude this letter with a quotation from Rp. Beveridge, highly deserving of Mr. Scott's serious attention; he may learn from it, that, if Dr. Mant has erred, abler Divines than he have fallen into the same error, and that, in the opinion of a very learned and pious writer, baptism, as well as faith, is indispensably requisite to our being saved.

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be damned; where we see that He, by whom alone it is possible for any man to be saved, makes baptism necessary to salvation as well as faith: he saith, indeed, 'he that believeth not shall be damned:' but he doth not say, 'he that believeth shall be saved,' whether he be baptized or no; but 'he that believeth and is baptized:' as all, to be sure, are, or desire to be, who truly believe in Him. For all, who truly believe in Christ for their salvation, must believe what he hath said to be true, and accordingly do whatsoever he requires, in order to it. But he requires all that would be saved by him to be first baptized into him; and as plainly asserts in my text, that 'except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God;' and, therefore, it is in vain to expect it." *

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HILDYARD.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

May 7.

THERE are few things that create so much dispute between the higher and the lower classes as the Game Laws. It is singular to observe with what anxiety the keen Sportsman exerts himself to preserve the game of his manor—his preserve, as it is called—from the common people; whilst he and a favoured few, on a sabbath day, have the Grand Battu, and destroy without mercy the unfortunate objects of his care. On what grounds can the destruction of 1000 head of game in a week, on a manor where one species was suffering by disease, as lately happened, be supported? Was it diversion? I should think not. Would it be diversion for a man possessed of 1000 head of poultry, to butcher them with a club? The destruction of so much life must soon cease to be sport. Can it be justified on the ground that Game is wanted for the table? It is well known, few Noblemen have more than three brace at table at once: so that 1000 must spoil before they are used, either as presents, or at home. If it is justified on the right, I deny it: the Law, indeed, gives a right to kill Game, but it is impliedly subject to the laws of Humanity,

The keen Sportsman has, however, proceeded further: in protecting his rights, he has made use of the most unjustifiable means: I look upon Spring-guns as wholly unjustifiable in grounds. To those who have violated the laws of Humanity by the merciless destruction of Game, no argument from that source can be used with effect; not even that which is derived from the consideration that we have no right to send a man to his Almighty Judge, who interferes with our diversions. A little *self-interest* should stimulate the sportsman: suppose a man legally justified in entering the ground, would not his death by a spring-gun constitute the dreadful crime of murder? The State is to be deprived of a valuable life, for what?—merely that the right of A. to shoot at his Game (for that is his right as a Sportsman) may be supported and vindicated. If the Grand Jury in Counties where these spring-guns abound, would present them as nuisances, they would do only their duty. I am by no means a friend to poachers,

poachers, and therefore I think the present system of poaching is a serious evil: the one evil has generated the other. I am inclined to think the justice of the Country should stand aloof from both the Sportsman and the Poacher, and punish both. I hardly know which is most guilty, perhaps the Poacher; but the Gentleman Sportsman, from his situation in life, should know his rights and duty better.

NO SPORTSMAN.

MR. URBAN,

May 8.

THE several degrees of kindred within which matrimony is adjudged to be unlawful in this Country, being well known to be the same with those within which it is forbidden in the Levitical code; and the reason there assigned for a man's not being permitted to marry his wife's sister* being with us completely vacated by the acknowledged sinfulness, and consequent prohibition of polygamy; the moral and political propriety of our conforming literally with this particular enactment of the Mosaic law has appeared to many minds extremely questionable. To our own, we must needs confess, it seems by no means difficult to form a correct and decisive judgment on the subject. Before, however, we enter fully into the merits of this interesting question, we think it proper to return a direct answer to the objection above suggested; and our answer to it will be the following: It is altogether unwarrantable to infer, merely from the present obsoliteness or inapplicability of the particular reason assigned by Moses for the restriction above mentioned, that such restriction is not still universally demanded by other considerations of an equally, or yet more cogent nature.

We are, on the contrary, for our own part, thoroughly persuaded, that this precept of the Levitical law is alike obligatory on mankind in all places and all times; and we rest the truth and reasonableness of such persuasion on this ground: that the only final cause for which positive restrictions, of the nature here alluded to, were originally imposed upon the human race by the Supreme Lawgiver, was the following—to obviate

unduly frequent and unduly powerful temptation to sexual impurity.

If, therefore, it can be clearly shewn, that the legal sufferance of the particular connexion above described has a strong and direct tendency to frustrate this wise and benignant purpose of Divine Providence, the moral duty of extending the application of the Levitical injunction above cited to every portion of mankind, throughout all ages, will be sufficiently demonstrated.

Now to do this (unless our judgment totally deceive us) is by no means difficult; and with that design we shall take occasion in the first place to remark, that every enlightened Legislator who shall seriously propose to himself the weighty (but no less grateful) task of duly influencing and regulating the moral conduct of mankind, will at all times direct his thoughts, in an especial manner, to the natural consequences of the following universal truth, *viz.* that whereas every other inhabitant of earth is then providing most successfully for his general well-being, when he obeys implicitly the dictates of his instinctive passions, there is no individual of the human race but must necessarily forfeit all reasonable hope and prospect both of present and of future happiness, whenever he shall cease exercising over such passions the most vigilant and effectual control.

The grand moral question, therefore, which such a Legislator has to solve, is simply this: By what means are men's natural passions the most certainly and uniformly kept in a state of due subjection to the conscientious principle?

Now, however wide the field of argument into which the full discussion of this question would necessarily lead us, yet must it needs be obvious to the reflecting mind, that the whole system of moral discipline, adopted with this view, will readily resolve itself into one or other of these two methods; either into that which will the best enable us to diminish and retard the natural current of human appetite and passion; or into that which will the most effectually serve to fortify the conscience.

To some minds, indeed, it will probably appear a far more liberal and magnanimous method of proceeding,

* Levit. xviii. 18. "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister, to vex her."

to build our hopes of men's eventual goodness, in an exclusive manner, on the latter of these two foundations. But, after men's sensual desires shall have been long accustomed to intemperate indulgence; and when they are now inflamed by the immediate presence of the exciting object; how utterly insufficient to resist the violent assaults and the seductive influence of licentious passion, are the united helps of genius, learning, and religious knowledge (even when severally possessed in a superlative degree), we have a practical illustration but too decisive in the murderous adultery of David, and the idolatrous conduct of his son. Warned by these examples, the truly enlightened Legislator must needs be sensible, that for the purpose of ensuring the completion of his grand design in this respect, it is altogether insufficient that the human mind be seasonably furnished, and properly impressed, with the sound principles and maxims of moral and religious wisdom. He will consider also, as a thing, at least, equally important and equally necessary, the duty of effectually guarding, by every possible precaution, against the unduly frequent and unduly powerful excitement of men's sexual passions.

But of all the numerous preventives and sedatives of criminal and inordinate desire in the human breast, nothing that can be named deserves to be compared, in point of real efficacy, with the influence of a full conviction on men's minds, that the *object of such desire is wholly unattainable*. But for the tranquillizing effect of which consideration, that mortal (we have reason to believe) does not exist, whose mental peace would not be perpetually preyed upon by an infinite variety of intemperate wishes.

For the purpose of exemplifying the truth of this remark, we have only to advert to the practical consequences immediately resulting from that extreme facility of divorce which obtained among the Jews, at the time of our Saviour's ministry, and in a neighbouring country, at a period removed but little (if indeed at all) from the present.

* To the former people (no Christian needs be informed) the lips of Divine Wisdom repeatedly applied the epithet of "an adulterous generation:"

and to how large a portion of those classes of society among the latter, to which the above-mentioned facility extended, the same epithet is equally applicable, the notoriety of their general licentiousness in this respect renders it quite unnecessary for us to say.

Now the intended inference from this is obvious; and the only ground on which it is possible for any dispassionate inquirer after truth to question the correctness of such inference, seems to us to be the following: The criminal facility (it may be urged) with which the respective Legislatures of the French and Jewish Nations admitted of divorcements, is far more justly to be regarded as the *consequence* than as the *cause* of their national licentiousness. This objection we think it fit thus explicitly to state, because we certainly esteem it in no small degree, well-founded; it being, without doubt, altogether inconceivable, that the Government of any people "possessing the oracles of God," could ever have deliberately yielded its formal sanction to a practice so iniquitous, had not the general tone of national morality and piety previously been in a most criminal and unusual degree relaxed.

But, notwithstanding this acknowledgment, we may still with equal confidence affirm, that the facility of divorce above alluded to, however truly it may be allowed to indicate in the French and Jewish people an extraordinary degree of previous licentiousness, must yet of necessity be considered, by every reflecting mind, as affording one of the most powerful of all possible temptations and incentives both to the continuance and to the increase of similar depravity in succeeding ages. No person (we are assured) in any moderate degree conversant with the actual state of civil society, and with the natural constitution and ordinary feelings of the human heart, will be in the least inclined seriously to question the soundness of this opinion: since by such an one it will readily be confessed, that amidst the numerous occasions of mental dissatisfaction and estrangement which must needs at times occur to every husband and every wife; and amidst the frequent and various temptations to which they are, each of them, in danger of being exposed, through

through the superior attractions of other unmarried persons; nothing scarcely that can be imagined is so likely to prove fatal to human virtue (by dissolving the moral bonds of conjugal attachment), as would the consciousness, in either party, of being legally empowered to separate, whenever present fancy might prompt them to desire such separation.

Now, it is in deference to moral considerations entirely similar in their nature to the preceding, that we deem it utterly inconsistent with the sound principles and maxims of Christian Legislation, to permit, in any case whatever, a matrimonial union between a widower and his sister-in-law; or a widow and her brother-in-law. Because, during the continuance of the connexion which gives birth to these relations, the intercourse of the husband and of the wife with the brothers and the sister of their respective consorts must naturally be, in a multitude of instances, scarcely (if at all) less intimate, than that which ordinarily takes place between brothers and sisters by consanguinity. And therefore, considerations the very same in kind with those which have properly induced the whole human race to regard as in the highest degree criminal, and even monstrous, the intermarrying of brothers and sisters by blood, must necessarily be allowed both to warrant and to demand the universal prohibition of a similar connexion between persons so related by affinity.

From those who are disposed to undervalue, in the latter case, the moral considerations above suggested, we would fain learn; on what other grounds are brothers and sisters by blood every-where restrained from intermarrying? Shall we be told, that such an union between persons so related is universally interdicted, solely on account of their *consanguinity*? This answer is, doubtless, in perfect unison with the involuntary feelings of mankind in every quarter of the Globe. But for these it is far from being difficult to account, without ascribing them, in any degree whatever, to the influence of an innate principle, or to a natural perception of moral fitness. The real origin of these feelings (we are, for our own part, thoroughly persuaded) is to be derived, in an exclusive man-

ner, from the adventitious force of early association; or, in other words, from that implicit deference which the human mind is invariably disposed to pay to those, rules and maxims which it finds universally and immemorably established.

That such is in truth the exclusive source of men's sentiments and legislative enactments, with respect to the intermarriage of real brothers and sisters, dispassionate reflection upon the subject has removed from our own mind all manner of doubt.

Because, had there been in a connexion of this kind any thing physically and essentially wrong, any thing (we mean) which the self-existent Author of all purity, natural and moral, must needs invariably condemn on account of its inherent turpitude; whence comes it, that the first sexual intercourse which takes place between a large (perhaps the larger) portion of the animal creation, is precisely of this description?

Or how—(a question still more difficult for a professor of the Christian faith to answer) how came the second generation of mankind to be necessarily thus propagated?

Could not many human pairs have been at first simultaneously formed by Divine Power and Wisdom, as easily as one?

The only rational answer that can be given to these questions appears to us perfectly decisive of the point at issue.

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, April 3.
DR. Richmond, Rector of Newnham, with Mapledurwell, in Hants, p. 185, was usher of Rugby School, under Dr. Knail, when I left it in 1751. Soon after that time, the school began to increase, from 60 or 70 boys, and went on till it obtained the celebrity it now enjoys. (370 boys in 1816.)

P. 274. "Henry Tower, esq. of Weald-hall, Essex, to Isabella, only daughter of George Baker, esq. of Elemore-hall, Durham;" is just below repeated, as "Capt. Towers, Queen's bays, to only dau. of G. Baker, esq." The fact is, that Capt. Henry Tower, of the Queen's bays, 5th son of the late, and brother of the present Christ. Tower, esq. of Weald-hall, married the dau. of Mr. Baker.

P. Q.
Mr.

MR. URBAN, F—P—, Jan. 8.

THE following remarks, originally intended for your pages, have lain by me for a long period, certainly exceeding the Horatian: *Nonnum prematur in annum!* And they might have continued to sleep on in my study till the hand that drew them up, had mouldered into dust; had it not been for the severe but friendly oburgation of a literary acquaintance. At his request and solemn injunction, they at length make their appearance; and I fervently hope that they may produce their desired effect upon all gentlemen of liberal and academic education; especially those who are of any of the learned professions. On the loungers at Tat's, and of Bond-street, I am not vain enough to expect working a miracle, any more than their brethren the *capaille* at Jew's-place and East Smithfield. *For who'll wage war with Bedlam and the Mint?* When I see the Captain of a merchant-man advertise his vessel to sail in all February next, I do not sit down to correct Irishisms, and to teach grammatical propriety to a sailor. A man that can box his compass and manage his ship in all the horrible bluster of a storm, where you and I, Mr. Urban, should not cut a very useful and respectable figure, may well be excused for the want of all that neatness, precision, and roundness of expression, which we expect from the Historiographer of Leicestershire, and from every accomplished scholar. When I find one extreme of the Illiterati express themselves thus: *A fearful fine day, and a devilish pretty woman*; and the other extremity of this sapient order, who are equally guilty of breaking poor Priscian's head, talk of *all the go, all the rage*, and to *quiz* the fellow for his *truisms*, which are all *twaddle*, I turn aside; *O profanum vulgus!* alike from the low and the high vulgar: being as unwilling to be a disciple of the stable, the kennel, and the sty, as of the other precious slang, the dialect of Newgate. What I have to do with, then, are men of the liberal, learned professions, who have at our valuable Universities, at the great Northern Schools, or elsewhere, received a classical education. And to these I would say, it will be no disgrace to write and spell

with propriety, *inter alia*, your vernacular tongue, the English language. For want of attention to this neglected attainment, we find many ridiculous and contemptible words anglicised, for which we in vain consult Dr. Johnson, or any English Dictionary. In the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. for fear of being suspected of pedantry, every courtier, male as well as female, in writing a common letter, made an invariable rule of spelling a considerable part of it falsely. The tutor of the present Earl of Chatham once jocosely told me, there was a great privilege in writing a bad, unintelligible hand: for, if you happen to spell wrong, there is as great a chance of your being read rightly as otherwise. And it must be confessed, some of our young dogs at the Universities are as great proficient in Pseudography as any of the French courtiers, or as the writing of a gentlemanlike hand can make them. As to the word here adopted, I shall readily be forgiven for it, when I observe that to speak of false orthography, is just as good an Irishism, as a wrong way of doing right. To shew that I do not mean to cavil at slight errors, or merely casual imperfections, but to exercise the rod only upon serious occasions of radical errors and fundamental blunders, I shall quote the words of a favourite author and able critic:

"Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine,
non ego paucis
Offendar maculis; quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid
ergo est?" Hor. Ar. Po. 351.

What then, Master Horace? Why, what will you say to such barbarous words frequently recurring, often repeated, by men of classical education, as the following: Synonymy, biassed, bigotted, unrivalled, geniusses, scettusses, modusses, and chorusses?

Dr. Lowth's inestimable Rule for the duplication of consonants in the doubling of syllables will at all times be gratefully remembered by every admirer of the chaste and elegant purity of the English language. It will here be evident, the difficulty lies in this, when, in forming the preterit or participle of a verb, we are to double the consonant, and when merely to retain it in its single form? An old friend of mine, of an antient family, of academic education, who retained

retained his Classics better than any other man of his rank, within my acquaintance at least, and who was ambitious of writing and spelling with propriety, knowing my attachment to correct English, used to exclaim, Pray, Birch, how do you spell so; and so? Do save me the trouble of going to the dictionary." I gave him the Bishop's rule; and, though a Sexagenary, he got it off by heart; and never afterwards troubled me, but with grateful exultation at its correctness and utility. Bishop Lowth's rule: "Words of one syllable, or at most two, and then having the accent upon the latter syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, in forming an additional syllable, double the consonant." This admirable rule may be thus both ways exemplified: put, putting; bed, bedded; impel, impelling; court, courted; import, importing; fit, fitting; benefit, benefiting; canvass, canvassed; harass, harassed; bias, biased; begot, begotten; bigot, bigoted. But there is one word in our language, which, by being spelled diversely, happily, by its various orthography, exemplifies the rule both ways: controul, controuled; control, controlled." To this rule, the good Bishop makes only four objections in the whole language, namely: *marvel*, *travel*, *counsel*, and *worship*: which in the preterit double the consonant, contrary to the rule. Perhaps he might have added *revel*, *revelling*; as in our Vulgate Bible. High as I venerate our excellent translators, we have nothing to do with their orthography; otherwise, instead of a moderate flagellation, we should have sometimes very *bloude* work. To these might be added *cancel*, and perhaps some others. But it will be recollected, like harass and canvass above, they have, originally, a double consonant to begin with: as canceller, Fr. *cancellare*, L. and the Fr. *reveiller* and *veille*. And I call upon all the admirers of the learning and piety of the great Bishop to clear decks, and cast these four barbarous lubbers overboard! One scabbed sheep will infect the whole flock. Let us now therefore try the word *BIAS*, according to the Lowthean system. In adding a syllable, the too frequent way is, even amongst some classical scholars,

who have taken their degrees with celebrity, some of whom, in more senses than one, profess to teach others, by a shameful ignorance of forgetfulness of both the Greek and the English languages, to double the *S*, *BIASSED*: as if the accent were upon the latter syllable, or the original orthography, like Cancellor, had the consonant doubled. And surely, when I am to tell men of liberal education, that the French word *bigot*, and the Greek *βίαις*, both terminate in a single consonant, and have the accent not upon the latter syllable, I ought, in virtue of mine office, to tell it them with a rod in mine hand. Or, if they prefer doing private penance, it shall be commuted into cutting a notch in their finger, or, if not too impenetrable, upon their forehead. The words *bias*, *propensity*, and synonymy, having the same name with another, are both Greek. — But the cant terms, the slang, or strange nick-names, *biased* and *synonymy* have nothing to do with that language. It indignantly disclaims them both. As then they are very uncouth and inelegant words in our own tongue, neither natives nor yet naturalized, let us endeavour to seek their etymon; and, if possible, educe their meaning, by finding out their derivation. *Bi* is a contraction of *bis*: *bis*, antiently, *dui*, means *double*, or *twice*. The syllable *ed* is a verbal termination, indicative of the passive participle; and implying that a person is made, done, or become what the noun annexed to it signifies. Now *Ass* is a well-known quadruped, with remarkably long ears, much celebrated for something respecting wisdom and docility; a term well adapted and frequently applied to biped animals, congenial in understanding and habits, with the Tetrapus: an epithet, like many that Hebraists are well acquainted with, that can only be exceeded by reduplication. And henceforth, "*Thou two-fold Jackass*," shall be the characteristic of every one, who forms the past tense of *bias*, *Bi-üss-ed*.

Agreeably to the same plan, the following is the derivation of *Synonymy*: *Sin* is often put for *thame*; and indeed they ought to be inseparable companions. *O* is a contraction of *on*: as *out o' hunting*. And *Nimny* is a false spelling for *Ninny*, a being of congenial intellects and propensities with

with the above. And let "*Shame light on the Nimny*," who, after this etymology, shall dare to write Synonymy. Now for *bi-got-ted*. I have already shewn that *Bigot* is a word borrowed from the modern Gauls. But the double T is totally disclaimed by them, both in the original word and its derivatives. This word therefore being neither French nor English, we must comprehend its meaning by its derivation; which is *bi*, as before, and *got*, engendered or produced. Hence, whatever may be thought of a twofold Jackass, these form an epithet still more deteriorated. A Jackass may be properly and lineally descended from Balaam's jument; that is to say, according to the principles of Assism and Taltersalism, honourably and legally descended. But, with a Hybrid, a mongrel, a monster, this can never be the case; whose sire is of one race of beings, and its dam of another. Whoever, therefore, after this is *bi-got-ted*, let him for ever after be denominated a Hybrid animal, a mule, baseborn, spurius, nothus, or, as the lawyers say, *filius nullius*. These or any other mongrel monster epithets expressive of a Hybrid will well attach to such barbarians, as make confusion worse confused, and impress Babel on every thing they take in hand.

I earnestly, therefore, recommend the use of Dr. Lowth's English Grammar to both our Universities, and to every classical school throughout the kingdom. Were I a Bishop, a knowledge of the Lowthæan system should form a part of the examination of candidates; for, whatever else they know, it is a shame and a disgrace to be ignorant of the idiom of that language, in which they are to instruct the people. Many elegant scholars, who are admirers of Dr. Lowth, and particularly Bishop Newton, have adopted his system so fully as to exclude his exception of the four words, which, by general usage, double the consonant; though the accent is on the first syllable. In these, as in all other words comprehended in the rule, they form the terminating syllable, without a reduplication of the consonant. And, in my estimation, no scholar need be ashamed, except he be a sturdy Warburtonian, of the illustrious Lowth for a precedent. For want of these discriminations, many writers

outlowth Lowth's four exceptions: for want of attending to the consistency of Bp. Newton and his literary associates in discarding the aliens, from vagabonds are daily brought in, and foisted upon us. For, as it does not necessarily follow, that every gentleman who writes upon Bacchanalianism, amatory subjects, human understanding, chirurgery, jurisprudence, or musick, should be either a conjurer or a classic, much less both; though it may be thought by some no disgrace to writers upon any of these subjects to be a little imbued with the latter science; we need not wonder at finding, in addition to what we have already considered, such Hybrid expressions, as *revell'd*, *rivall'd*, *geniusses*, *factisses*, *modusses*, and *chorusses*!

Apologizing for the unavoidable length of this epistle, I shall conclude with observing as follows: I am not fond of bringing strange sights to view. Odious and detestable objects I would wish out to exhibit, but to exclude. But if, after this admonition, I am compelled, as a Pædagogus, to contemplate unseemly sights, the parties shall smart for it. If I am henceforth to be offended with unnatural combinations, hybridæ, mongrels, monsters, suppositious outcasts from all the languages upon earth, I will adopt Dr. Busby's system of flagellation, which, as Dr. Parr allows, as well as Dr. Johnson, has made so many sound scholars and fine gentlemen; and, without regard to academic honours or classical celebrity, cry out aloud, in the true Busbæan style, to the astonishment of beholders: *Horse Dr. Broudbottom: callit Mr. Wrangler: up with Mr. Prizepoem! Horse'em, Gentlemen, horse'em!*

Such are to be the subjects of my future attacks. All literary old women, therefore, of whatever sex, who may incidentally view these remarks, may be perfectly at ease. And all Academics and others, so finely described by the satire of that celebrated wit Jonathan Swift, may sleep on and take their rest.

"Tom and Dick had equal fame,
And boasted equal knowledge:
For Tom could write and spell his name,
But Dick had seen a College."

However indignant upon this subject, I am always, Mr. Urban, your warm admirer and old Correspondent,

BARTLEMY BIRCH.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May 13.*
THE great musical festival in memory of Handel, which took place in Westminster Abbey Church, however it might have been intended to do honour to his name, and be the means of keeping alive a continued interest in the unceasing performance of his Oratorios during the sacred time of Lent, has had an effect quite the reverse; such regular compositions being now set aside, and a profane selection * (as M. R. p. 320, too justly observes,) brought forward in their place. The mischief to true and sublime melody does not rest here; modern music of every kind is also conjointly performed with that of the sublime harmonist; nay, even his Messiah has sunk under the lowest contamination, by Mozart's "additional accompaniments," and other *improvements*. From such and similar unwise and degrading acts, to the ruin of musical recreation, a miserable falling off in the late Lent concerts at Drury and Covent-garden was the result: for, notwithstanding both houses at the commencement of the season started together; in the latter part of it, one house only was opened alternately, for want of a sufficient audience to pay expences; disgust and hatred of the din of gongs, trombones, and double drums, (dragged in to fill the orchestra, as chief aids to new airs, choruses, &c.) keeping back all the real votaries of the Handelian school.

Since the folly of selections became the rage, I well recollect the hunting song "*Tally ho*" being sung after "*Pious Orgies*." Other attacks on the purity of Handel's notes are in vogue: I shall instance one on this occasion. For these two or three years past, at the annual musicals in St. Paul's for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy†, the grand and inspiring introductory symphony to the Coronation Anthem, was not played out boldly, and in an animated manner, as left us by Handel's own hand; but *whispered*, as it were, by a few instruments only, as if it were imagined the strains thereof raised ridiculous and improper sensations; in fact, as if the band were all, or a cer-

tain few of them, ashamed to be heard on the occasion, or obstinately bent to disappoint the congregation, or setting themselves up as greater musicians than Handel himself.

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, May 13.*
BEING a subscriber to Mr. Carter's *Antient Architecture*, I confess that my regret at the very slow progress of that work has been attended with a feeling approaching to resentment, at the supposed cause, which I, unjustly it seems, imputed to the negligence of the Author. Mr. Carter is, like myself, declining into the vale of years, and I deemed it no unreasonable apprehension, that his life, or at least his health, might terminate, ere the work was brought to a close; unless conducted with far more alacrity than has hitherto marked its publication. Much therefore, as I respect Mr. Carter's talents, I could not but acquiesce in some of the sentiments expressed by his anonymous Correspondent in the letter inserted in your last, p. 323. Mr. Carter's subjoined answer to that letter has disarmed my suspicions; and his candid avowal of the real cause which has retarded his work, fills me with surprise mingled with sorrow, at the indifference of the publick towards the labours of an Artist who, above all that this Country possesses, or has produced, is the most able to do justice to the subject which he has undertaken.

The present age has shewn its attachment to the Arts, by the patronage of many a costly publication. The science of Architecture has received its due share of estimation: and our monuments of antient art have not only experienced the liberal hand of public and private munificence; but they have been delineated and illustrated in publications of almost every shape, to an extent far beyond what any former period has witnessed. So interesting have these venerable structures become in the public opinion, that attempts have been made to imitate them in every variation of style and form; and we see palaces, and castles, and abbeys, rising around us, often with a degree of expensive splendour, that may indicate an ambition of emulating even antient magnificence.

* Selections from Handel's Works, first introduced at the above festival.

† I do not allude to the present season, not having attended as usual.

One very important desideratum remained; a work which should exhibit the origin, the gradual progress, and the wonderful perfection of our antient Architecture; which should treat the subject scientifically, and lay open all the minute springs that combined to produce those effects, which charm the eye of taste, excite the awe of the devout, and are the glory of our country; a work, in short, which should develop, not its beauties merely, but its history, and the principles on which it was formed.

If no higher motive existed to call forth such a work, surely it may be found in the palpable dearth of real knowledge in this interesting department, or the very superficial portion of it possessed by the far greater number of our artists, though I do not deny the existence of some exceptions to this general observation.

The experienced eye can hardly glance through a single county, without being offended continually at the deformed and fantastic masses of stone, or (fortunately in many instances) of a less durable material, that have of late been erected in what is called the *Gothic style*; nor is it less hurt at the incongruous deformities and barbarous mutilations which, under the well-intended, but very mistaken notions of embellishment and improvement, have been inflicted on many of our most eminent ecclesiastical structures. To correct this depravity of taste, which must fix a stigma on the present race of architects in the minds of future generations, nothing would so effectually conduce, as a work of the above description; which, by giving accurate working drawings and measurements of the relative proportions of the different members and ornamental decorations, in the various styles as they succeeded each other, selected from the best existing models, would enable the modern architect faithfully and successfully to design after these admirable buildings, instead, as is at present too much the case, of bunglesquing them. But where is the architect who is really competent to such an undertaking? where is the zeal, the knowledge, the experience, and the skill adequate to the production of such a work? I conceive that I speak the general sentiments of the well-informed, when I

assert that one person only is equal to the task, an artist who has devoted a long life and very superior talents to the study of the antient National Architecture; who has been unwearied in examining, measuring, and delineating, the principal ecclesiastical, military, and domestic structures of former ages, in almost every part of the kingdom; the result of which has been a fund of scientific knowledge, and a collection of working drawings on these subjects, that no where else exist.

With such qualifications, Mr. Carter has undertaken the History of the Antient Architecture of England, elucidated by a series of etchings of unquestionable excellence, executed by himself. The work commenced in 1795, and proceeded very slowly till at length it has reached the reign of Edward III. a very era of ecclesiastical architecture. Here it seems that Mr. Carter's labours, as far as the work in question is concerned, may but too probably terminate; not from weariness in the cause, not from diminished zeal in the pursuit, nor even from the repose which declining years might perhaps be allowed to claim, but solely from want of patronage, from cold neglect, from denial of means to carry on the publication! While works (certainly of great beauty and merit as far as they go) exhibiting our cathedral, castelated, and monastic structures, in picturesque forms, merely for the purpose of captivating the eye, are fostered by liberal encouragement, the last Number of Mr. Carter's elaborate and invaluable performance has obtained only forty purchasers! 'Thus,' says he, 'I am constrained to declare, that from the commencement of the work, I have been playing what is called a losing game, or riding my hobby-horse, from a strong desire of leaving behind me faint gleams of light towards illustrating the antient architecture of my country. In fact, I am the only person left in the lurch, and I feel bitterly my fruitless waste of time and money to so little purpose.' I think it was Mr. Windham who used to say, that the death of every man deprived the world of some information which could no where else be procured. If ever this might be said with truth, with what infallible certainty may it be

be affirmed of Mr. Carter! It is not too much to predict, that with him will perish all hopes of a full completion of his subject; for no artist now living, or likely to arise, will be able to add the abundant matter still wanting to perfect his intentions. I rejoice that the publick are, with a just and noble liberality, purchasing, though at a great price, the precious remains of Athenian art; yet that publick are, perhaps, depriving the world of a fund of curious and scientific information, concerning a no less extraordinary effort of genius and skill, exhibited by their own ancestors, and in their own country, the existing monuments of which, now hastening to decay, are not exceeded, if they are equalled in their kind, by any in Christendom!

It might be conceived, that the encouragement of Mr. Carter's efforts would not be confined to the mere amateur; but that no public library, especially those of cathedral and collegiate bodies, nay, hardly any considerable private collection, would be without the work; its infinite usefulness, one would imagine, must stimulate every architect to possess such a treasure-house of science in its peculiar and imperfectly known department. Sad experience, however, contradicts these expectations. Still it is not too late; Mr. Carter himself does not abandon all hopes, that "a time may yet arrive, when patrons may come forward, to encourage him to conclude his second volume." Let it not be left to unavailing regret, that the British publick has suffered the knowledge of an important branch of Art to languish, if not to perish, for want of patronage, and has permitted an opportunity to be lost of obtaining a complete history of the antient architecture of their country, with a scientific display of its principles, from the rude masses of rock, which marked the mystic circle of the Druids, to the elaborate splendour amid which our ecclesiastical architecture expired in the Sixteenth Century.

To Mr. Carter I am an entire stranger. I have been actuated solely by my love for the venerable remains of the genius, munificence, and piety of our ancestors, united with grateful respect for an artist who, notwithstanding the warmth that may have

hurried him on, sometimes too indirectly, in the arduous controversy, deserves the high regard of all men of taste, for his bold, and not always unsuccessful appeals, against the rash and ignorant hand of mutilation or destruction. These, and these only, have been my motives, for thus throwing my hasty thoughts upon paper, and requesting you to indulge me, by inserting this letter in your next Number, in hopes of its becoming the humble instrument to excite a spirit of patronage, and rescue from oblivion a body of information, which will otherwise be lost to the world for ever.

Yours, &c. HUGH OWEN.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CCVIII.

IT is to little purpose that one Architectural Innovator has "bid the World good night," when there are *four* more (or generally speaking four hundred) of the same school, ready and *properly qualified* to carry on the task of tearing out, root and branch, every vestige of our antient lore. How great the obligation to that worthy and honourable Member, who has been the means of arresting the progress of masking from view, by covering with brick-work, the last portion left of the Palace of Whitehall, of late called the Treasury, now the office of the home secretary, &c. which appeared to him a "stable building," "that preserved a respectable appearance." This said masking, or change, was set about in consequence of the building said to be "crumbling down," "evident danger of falling down," "falling of large old loose stones on the pavement,"

After a careful survey of the front (April 20), it is demonstrable that, excepting the parapet (modern work temp. Charles II. which, like all such parts of buildings, so exposed to the weather, must be ever in an uncertain state of repair), the whole is firm, and, by the nature of its construction, a rock-like body, in a commixture of hard stone and flints. It has every conformation for lasting an age or more, safe from becoming a sudden ruin, or any likelihood of particular decorations (the aforesaid parapet needing but a slight repair) falling on the heads of passers-by.

But

But what of this? The feelings of professionalists are hurt at the sight of a piece of English antiquity; they wish to blot out this page from our Architectural History. Had it been the semblance of Egyptian, Roman, Grecian, nay, even Chinese styles, their anti-national eyes would have dwelt with rapture on the charming objects, counting it a kind of barbarism to disfigure or hide, by any extraneous or perishable material, (such as modern bricks,) the smallest particle. Talk of stones, large or small, bound into the very heart of the wall, flying out of their everlasting beds to crush to atoms the heedless perambulator!—what shall be said, when, after a short space of time, a three or four inch article in thickness, stuck over the face of the upright (if such business is suffered to proceed), without any visible or probable security, shall begin to unveil its deceptive permanence? Why the whole clay-formed disguise will descend in shower-like and sure destruction on those who are so unfortunate as to be within the architectural vortex. Inigo Jones, how stands your chef-d'œuvre on the other side the way? what note of preparatory ruin does it present? are we now, since Wolsey's work is become "dilapidated," professionally condemned, to crouch and tremble as we move under the huge overhanging capitals and entablature, &c. or, is all safe? may we fearless brave the impending projections? How say those "who best can tell"? The stride from the West side of the thoroughfare to that on the East is but short!—Hold, let one job be finished, and then inquiry shall be satisfied.

In Wilkinson's "*Londina Illustrata*" are given three views of the design, now the subject of public concern, as it appeared in the seventeenth century, from which is found that it remains, in general appearance, in much the same state as it did at that period; with the privation, however, of the spires to the end turrets, battlements, both in front and to the gable ends, North and South.

From sketches made at the time of our survey, the erection was originally of a very magnificent cast, as its mass in length is in five divisions, made so by an octangular turret at each extremity, and by four intervening buttresses: in height, a basement, on which one lofty principal

story, with large finely pointed windows occupying nearly the space between buttress and buttress. These windows, though now filled in, still present their outlines, a general cornice; small cornices to turrets and spires. These spires demolished, as are the battlements. In the reign of Charles II. (from the mode of doorway, with the initials C. R. and a crown in its tablet, windows, parapet, &c. then stuck in the upright,) we conceive the first innovation took place. In this way it continued until some 30 or 40 years back, when we noticed the taking down of the spires, and common masoned conic caps set up in their places; and it is not long since, that in the Southern division of the basement, a Gothic (as they term it) entrance was introduced. It certainly has pretensions to be a tolerable imitation of the Tudor style: still the cloven-foot of imbibed hatred to our old works would not let them go through with the study, they having mixed inclined buttresses with frightful irrelevant bustos of an Assassin and a Queen, of no ancient authority of any kind. In truth, what has this entrance, with the other ditto, and three tiers of square-headed windows occupying each division, to do with the first masonry? Why, positively nothing, but to spoil and disfigure its pure and regular elevation—a propensity as fervent with the architects in Charles's time as with those so named at this day. The fourth attempt to trifle with this "respectable building," is now, under execution; and the basement of the turrets and buttresses, with a few feet of principal story, have undergone their portion of the sentence, in being overlaid with bricks. The entire perfecting of the task is suspended until another day; or perhaps a decree from Antiquarian predilection may scrape off all the new patch-work, which, Truth knows, is as easy to be done, as we to hope it may be so.

It is proposed to bring forward in this Miscellany, the lines of the building in its present garb, and in an attempt to restore its primæval features.

AN ARCHITECT.

P. 274. "Marquis of Sligo, to Lady Esther Cath. de Bourg." She is daughter of the late Earl of Clanrickard. They were married in Ireland.

P. Q.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

75. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford: compiled from the best Printed Authorities and Original Records, preserved in Public Repositories and Private Collections: embellished with Views of the most curious Monuments of Antiquity, and illustrated with a Map of the County.* By Robert Clutterbuck, of Watford, Esq. F. S. A. Volume the First; folio, pp. 680. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

THIS is by far the most uniformly splendid publication of a County History that either our own or any other Kingdom has ever produced. The typography, the paper, the drawings, and the engravings, are, without exception, excellent of their kind. These, however, though pleasing, are subordinate considerations. The task of the Author is performed with a corresponding skill and diligence; and HERTFORDSHIRE, which has long had to boast of one of the ablest of our early Topographers, has fortunately found that the mantle of Sir Henry Chauncy has happily descended to Mr. Clutterbuck.

To review a Volume of such magnitude, would be a task nearly equal to its compilation. But what the Reader may expect to find in it (and he will not be disappointed), the Author shall himself declare:

"The earliest description of the County which forms the subject of the present work, appeared in the year 1593, in the '*Historical and Chorographical Survey of Middlesex and Hertfordshire*, by John Norden.' But, if we except his conjectures concerning the etymology of the names of places, the work of this Author is to be considered rather as the survey of a Geographer, than the description of an Historian; and no regular History of this County appears to have been attempted until the beginning of the last century, when Sir Henry Chauncy published '*The Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, &c. illustrated with Sculptures of the principal Edifices and Monuments*,' &c.; afterwards abridged and continued to the year 1728, by Nathaniel Salmon, LL. D.—Of this work, it was my first intention to have published,

a corrected Edition, with a continuation of the descent of Manors, &c. to the present time: but, the frequent digressions of its Author into matter foreign from the subject of a Provincial History; his total omission of many important particulars relating to the Church History of the County; the defectiveness of his genealogical sketches; and his numerous errors, in tracing the descent of property; have induced me to apply immediately to the more authentic and original sources of historical and genealogical information; and to refer to this Author, by quotation, for such facts as are either exclusively his own, or are derived from private documents, to me, at this period of time, inaccessible.

'Juvat integros accedere fontes
Atque haurire: juvatque novos decerpere flores.'

Lucræt. de Rer. Nat. lib. 4. l. 8.

—In describing the Church History of the County, I have followed the plan adopted by the laborious and accurate Newcourt, to whose Repository I am indebted for an account of the endowment and appropriation of the Benefices in the Diocese of London, together with the names and the dates of the institution of their several Incumbents, down to the beginning of the last century; which I have continued to the present time from the Registry of the Bishop of London. In the Diocese of Lincoln, my information has been derived from the archives of that Church, of which the Registers are preserved in a regular and well-connected series from the year 1209 to the beginning of the 17th century; and also from the Episcopal Palace at Buckden, in Huntingdonshire, where they are continued with the same care and regularity to the present time, with the exception of a chasm of about twenty years in the middle of the 17th century, caused by the depredations of the Parliamentary Army when they visited this repository, during the time of the Rebellion*.—The account of the Charitable Benefactions of the several Parishes has been collected, for the most part, from original parochial evidences, from which a more accurate description of the quantity and situation of the estates devised, and a more particular identification of their respective donors, has

* "The Register Books containing the Institutions during this period have been destroyed, but some of the original Presentations remain, from which many of the names of the Incumbents have been recovered."

been procured, than is afforded by the returns made to Parliament, under the Acts either of the 26th or 52d of George the Third, which, although perhaps sufficient for the purposes of their enactment, have not been deemed by me explicit enough for a Work, in which such descriptions are drawn up for the particular inspection and information of those persons who are immediately interested in the proper distribution and appropriation of such donations. — It may be proper to remark, that since Manors and Parishes are seldom co-extensive, the one being a Civil, the other an Ecclesiastical division of territory, made at different periods of time; the former will generally be described, in the following pages, under those Parishes in which the greatest part of their demesnes lie. — In speaking of the pretensions of the County itself to public notice, it is my design merely to notice, in a cursory manner, those events by which it is connected with the general history of the Kingdom, without endeavouring to assign to it a higher place in the scale of Provincial History than it deserves. The three roads by which it was formerly intersected, namely, the Icknield, the Ermen, and the Watling Street, which, together with the Fosse, were distinguished by the Romans under the title of '*Chemini Majores*;' the remaining vestiges of barrows and earth works; and the situation of the ancient municipal City of Verulam, seem to indicate that it has been the scene of many important transactions, which, lying buried in the obscurity of a barbarous age, are now only to be faintly traced in their imperfect annals of our early history. In the succeeding age, out of the ruins of the Roman City arose a Monastery, founded by one of the most powerful of the Saxon Princes, upon the spot where the first British Martyr is supposed to have suffered in the cause of Christianity; a Monastery which over every other religious establishment in

this Kingdom enjoyed a precedence*, conferred upon it by a Pope† to whom this County gave birth, and recorded by an Historian‡ bred up within its walls. The History of this Monastery is not, like that of many smaller religious establishments, confined to the discipline of the cloister, or the ceremonies of the choir; but enlivened by a constant series of political events, arising out of the close connexion which, in those times, existed between the higher Civil and Ecclesiastical Powers, from the support which they mutually derived from each other. I cannot also forbear remarking here, that the cause both of Religion and Literature was materially promoted in this Monastery, by the early translation of part of the Bible, in the tenth century, into the Anglo-Saxon language, by Alfric the seventh Abbot; and the establishment of a printing-press, about the year 1480; at which time several books were printed, which now form some of the most curious and scarce articles of English Typography. I shall conclude these observations with remarking, that, for nearly the two last centuries, the Metropolis of this Empire has derived a considerable part of its support in the two most necessary articles of life, 'Bread and Water,' from this County; since, before the introduction of Inland Navigation, the river conducted by Sir Hugh Middleton§ from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell, principally supplied the North-west parts of the Cities of London and Westminster with water; as the mills erected upon the numerous streams which flow through the Southern part of this County, furnished it with flour known by the name of '*Hertfordshire White*,' which last circumstance probably gave rise to the '*designe of bringing a navigable ryver from Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, to St. Gyles in the Fields, in the year 1641.*' — Before I proceed to acknowledge the information and assistance which I have received from different persons, during the

* "*Incipiamus à monasterio S. Albani, quod propter gloriosi Britannie Protomartyris reliquias, caput reliquorum Angliæ Monasteriorum, et inter illa primatum habere, nostri reges sanxerunt.* — Clement Rayner, de antiquitate ordinis Sancti Benedicti in Anglia, fo. 97."

† "*Nicholas de Camera, surnamed of Breakspears, in the parish of Abbots Langley, in this County, the place of his nativity, was called to the Papal Chair by the title of Adrian the Fourth.*"

‡ "*Matthew Paris, a monk of the Monastery of St. Alban, who wrote the Lives of the 23 first Abbots, from the time of the founder of this establishment, Offa, king of the Mercians, to the latter part of the reign of King Henry the Third.*"

§ "*Sir Hugh Middleton died poor, and since his death, no public memorial has been erected to commemorate his adventures, which have proved so highly beneficial to his Country. Surely, in the present age, when so many statues are erected to the memory of modern Worthies, this ancient Benefactor of his Country deserves some public mark of remembrance.*"

progress of my Work, it is incumbent upon me to mention, that the MS Collections of Thomas Blore, esq; the modern Historian of Rutlandshire, made during a residence of some years in this County, containing very copious information respecting the early descent of property, and the genealogies of most of the principal families, are incorporated in my Work *.—To the resident landed Proprietors, for the confidence which they have reposed in me, by communicating information concerning their manorial possessions, and affording me opportunities of inspecting their Evidences, I return my grateful thanks. These communications will be acknowledged in the description of the several Parishes to which they respectively belong: to particularize individuals, where the communications which I have received have been so general and unreserved, would be both invidious and unjust. I beg leave, also, to offer my respectful acknowledgments to the Bishop of Lincoln, by whose permission I have been enabled to examine the Archives of the Church over which he presides; to the Mayor and Aldermen of Hertford and St. Alban's, for the opportunity which they have afforded me of inspecting the Charters, and other Records, belonging to their antient Boroughs; to James Brown, esq. of the latter place, for many valuable communications relating to its History and Antiquities; and to the Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath, for a learned and ingenious Memoir concerning the primeval inhabitants of this County, and the roads and earth-works which formerly existed in it, whether of British or Roman origin."

This Volume is appropriately inscribed to the Nobility and Gentry of the County; of whom a large por-

portion of the most respectable names will be found in the List of Subscribers which adorns the Work.

The other Preliminary Articles are, a Geographical Description of the County; its Natural History and Climate: And an excellent Dissertation then follows, on the early Inhabitants of Britain, the Celts, and the Belgæ; their Knowledge, Military and Religious; the British Inhabitants in Kent; on the British Roads, parts of which are still visible in this County; the Invasion of the early Inhabitants by the Belgæ: the first and second Invasion of the Romans; the Rebellion of the Celtic Tribes against the Romans; of the Roads and Stations in Britain under the Roman Government, particularly those in Hertfordshire†. For this Memoir the Author repeats the acknowledgments made in his Preface to the Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath.

We are next presented with a general View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of the County; and a curious Rate and Assessment of the Wages of Artificers, Labourers, &c. within the Liberty of St. Alban's in the County of Hertford, made the 4th day of May, anno 7 Car. 1, A.D. 1631.

The Knights of the Shire, and the High Sheriffs, are then given; with "The Names of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, of the County of Hertford, who contributed to the Defence of this County at the time of the Spanish Invasion, in 1588."

Mr. Clutterbuck begins the Topographical part of his labours with the Hundred of Cashio; and proceeds with that of Dacorum; the Parishes

* "Vide Gent. Mag. for 1811, vol. LXXXI. p. 207."

† Having perused this learned Memoir with great pleasure, and much attention, we trust the learned Author of it will pardon our pointing out a few errors, either of the Transcriber or the Printer: though most of them are of no essential consequence, such an Essay should, if possible, be immaculate:

P. vi. line 22, for *Bebroci*, read *Bibroci*.

line 23, for *Hædeci*, read *Hædui*.

P. vii. In note, 3 lines from the bottom, instead of "to the South, and its bank towards the North," read "to the North, and its bank towards the South."

P. ix. line 24, "our Cassii" ought to be in *Italicks*.

Note, 2 lines from the bottom, for *Aquæ Solis*, read *Aquæ Salis*.

P. xii. line 6, for *Durnomag-on-the-Nen*, read *Durnomag on the Nen*.

line 11, for *Icknield foot way*, read *Icknield way*.

line 18, for their progress, read in their progress,

line 25 and 39, for *Hædeci*, read *Hædui*.

Note, 2 lines from the bottom, for *Vendomis*, read *Vindemis*.

P. xiii. line 12, insert after "bears his name"—on Hounslow Heath.

2 lines from the bottom, for intersection of Salt ways, insert of the Saltways.

P. xv. line 28, for *Woodgates*, read *Woodyate*.

in each being placed alphabetically. And the First Volume concludes with an Appendix of original Deeds, and a very ample Index.

St. Alban's, as will readily be supposed, claims, and receives, a prominent share of the Author's attention: the description of it occupying not less than 125 pages. We could easily fill our columns with entertaining extracts from this portion of the Volume, did not our limits compel us to abstain.

Every Parish is minutely and satisfactorily described. By way of specimen, we select a few extracts from *Watford*, not as being superior to any other, but as it is the place of Mr. Clutterbuck's residence:

"The town is situated at the distance of fourteen miles from London, upon the high road leading from thence to Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire; and consists of one long street, rising with gentle slope from the river Colne. King Henry the Second granted to it a weekly market, to be held on a Tuesday; and King Edward the Fourth two fairs, one to be kept on Trinity Monday and the two succeeding days, the other on the feast of St. John Baptist and the succeeding day. The name of this place is not mentioned in Domesday Survey, being at the time of the Conquest comprehended under Caisou, a district situated within the Hundred formerly called by the name of Albaneston, but since altered to Cashio.

"The manor of Cashio is supposed to have been so called, from having been the residence of Cassivelaunus, the chief of the Cassii, from whence the Hundred in which this domain is situated takes its name.—It is thus recorded in Domesday Survey: The Abbot of St. Alban's holds Caisou. It answers for twenty hides; of these the Abbot holds nineteen. There is land to twenty-two ploughs. Six hides are in the demesne, and there are there five ploughs, and a sixth may yet be made. Three foreigners and thirty-six villanes, with eight bordars, have there fifteen ploughs, and one may yet be made. There are, moreover, three bordars, and two bondmen, and four mills of 26s. 8d. Meadow for twenty-two ploughs. Pasture for the cattle. Pannage for 1000 hogs. Its whole value is 28l.; when received, 24l.;

and in King Edward's time, 30l. St. Alban held and holds this Manor in demesne. The whole of the land in the Parish of Watford seems to have been comprehended under the Manor of Cashio; and, by an inquisition taken in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward the First, it was found that the Manor of Cashio, together with those of 'Rykesmeresworth and Saundridge,' were antient demesne, and were held before the Conquest of the Kings of England. The Abbot also acknowledged that he held the Manors of 'Sandrigg, Kayshoe, Langley, Childwick, Oxeney, Crekeshoe, and Tyderyng,' of the King in capite, by the service of four knights' fees and an half.—The Abbot and Convent continued to enjoy this Manor until their dissolution, when it came to the Crown. Afterwards, King Henry the Eighth, by his letters patent, dated the 20th of August, in the 37th year of his reign, conveyed it to Richard Morrison, esq.—We have no certain accounts from whence this learned and accomplished person derived his birth. Wood assigns that honour to Oxfordshire, while Fuller places him among the worthies of Essex, upon the authority of Bale, though at the same time he acknowledges that this account is involved in great uncertainty. After spending several years in the University of Oxford, during which time he made a considerable proficiency in philosophical studies, and in the Greek and Latin languages, he travelled into foreign parts; and, having acquired the character both of a learned and accomplished gentleman, attracted the notice of Henry the Eighth, who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and employed him in several embassies to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and other Princes of Germany, in which he was attended by Roger Ascham. He was employed in the same capacity in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and having manifested an ardent zeal for the Protestant religion, was appointed by that Prince one of the Reformers of the University of Oxford.—After residing many years abroad, he returned to his native Country, and began the present house at Cashiobury. Upon the accession of Queen Mary to the throne, he left his native Country, and sought a voluntary exile in foreign parts, on account of his zealous adherence to the Protestant religion, and died at Strasbourg on the 17th of March, 1556*. He married Bridget,

* "He was author of the following works: *Apomaxis calumniarum convitiatorumque*, quibus Johannes Cocleus homo Theologus, exiguus artium professor, &c. Henrici VIII. nomen obscurare, rerum gestarum gloriam fœdare, nuper edita, nuper tam ad regem, quam in regis invidiam, epistola studuit, London, 1537, 4to. Dedicated to Thomas Cromwell, secretary of state. An Exhortation to stir all Englishmen

daughter of John Lord Hussey, of Sleaford, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he had issue Charles and two daughters, Jana Sibilla and Elizabeth. Upon his death, the Manor and Estate devolved to his widow Bridget, who, A. D. 1591, married Henry Earl of Rutland, who was made Lord President of the Council for the Northern parts of this Kingdom, and installed in the same year Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. He died without issue by her, on the 17th of September, 1563, after whose decease she married a third husband, Francis Earl of Bedford, who died without issue by her on the 28th of July, A. D. 1585, in the 58th year of his age. She died on the 12th of January, 1600, in the 75th year of her age.—Sir Charles Morrison, her son, served the office of Sheriff for this County A. D. 1579, and married Dorothy, the daughter of Nicholas Clerk, esq. by whom he had a son Charles, and a daughter Bridget, married to Robert Earl of Sussex. He completed the house which his father had left unfinished, and died on the 31st of March, 1599. Upon his death, this manor and estate became vested in his relict Dorothy Morrison, who held courts here from the 2d year of James the First to the 4th year of the same King, in her own name; upon her death, they descended to her son Sir Chas. Morrison, who was made Baronet by letters patent dated the 22d of May, 1611, anno 9 Jac. I. and installed a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles the First, A. D. 1625, in the first year of the reign of that Prince. He served for the Borough of St. Alban in the Parliament held at Westminster on the 17th of May, 1 Car. I.; for the Borough of Hertford in that held 4 Car. I., A. D. 1628; and for the County of Hertford in the Parliament held 21 Jac. I. He married Mary, the second daughter of Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Camden, and died on the 20th of August, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth his heir, who soon after became the wife of Arthur Lord Capel, Baron of Hadham, upon which marriage this Manor and estate passed into that family."

Pedigrees are given, under this parish, of the families of Morrison, and Capel; and an interesting account of the Capels, concluding with the present noble owner of Cashio,

"George, fifth Earl of Essex, who took the name of Coningsby in right of his grandmother. He was chosen, whilst a Commoner, a Representative in Parliament for the City of Westminster, and is Recorder and High Steward of the Borough of Leominster, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hereford. His Lordship married, on the 6th of June, 1786, Mrs. Stephenson, widow of Edward Stephenson, esq."

The history of the manor of Watford, formerly possessed by the Abbey of St. Alban's, is in like manner traced to the same noble owner, the present Earl of Essex.

That of Wiggenghall, otherwise Oxey, was conveyed in 1371 by Adam Breredene, rector of St. Mary atte Hull, London, and others, to John Devereux, knight. In 1415, lands in the manor were held under the Abbot of St. Alban's by Hugh Holes, knight; and the manor continued the property of that Abbey till the Dissolution. Pedigrees of Devereux and Holes are here given.

This manor was given by Hen. VIII. to James Joskyn, of London, gent. and Joan his wife; and passed from them through several successive owners to Sir William Bucknall; on the death of whose great grandson, in 1706,

"The estate came into the possession of his nephew the Hon. William Grimston, second son of James second Viscount Grimston, who, in compliance with his uncle's will, assumed the name of Bucknall. He married on the 3d of February, 1783, Sophia, daughter and coheirress of Richard Hoare, of Barham, in the County of Essex, esq. He was elected to serve in Parliament for the Borough of St. Alban, anno 24 Geo. III. and dying on the 25th of April, 1814, without issue male, was succeeded in the possession of this Manor and Estate by his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. Harbottle Grimston, who also, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle John Askell Bucknall, assumed the name of Bucknall A. D. 1814, and is the present possessor of this Manor."

Oxey Place, of which nothing remains but the Chapel, was possessed

fishmen to the Defence of their Country, London, 1539, 8vo. Inveictive against the great and detestable vice Treason, &c. London, 1539, 8vo. Comfortable Consolation for the Birth of Prince Edward, rather than Sorrow for the Death of Queen Jane. He also translated into English the Epistle of Joh. Sturmius to the Cardinals and Bishops that were chosen by the Bishop of Rome to search out the Abuses of the Church. London, 1538, 8vo. The Symboles of Ludovic Vives much about the same time, with other matters.—Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. I. col. 99."

in the time of Queen Elizabeth by Francis Heydon, esq. who sold it in 1601 to Henry Fleetwood, of Gray's Inn. It was in 1603 conveyed to James Altham, serjeant-at-law; and in 1639, to John Heydon; who sold it in 1663, to

"Sir William Bucknall, who pulled down the antient seat, and erected 'a fair house' on the same site, which, from this time, became the residence of the Lords of the Manor of Qxey, and descended together with it until it came into the possession of the late owner, the Honourable William Bucknall, who pulled it down in the year 1799, but left the Chapel standing.

"This Chapel, which stood to the East of the mansion-house, was built by Sir James Altham in the year 1612, and contains the following memorials of the families of Altham and Bucknall.—On the South wall is a monument in a recess, between two pillars supporting a pediment, of Sir James Altham kneeling in the attitude of prayer, in his Judge's robes, and behind him his lady in the dress of the time; above the monument are the family arms; and underneath, on a tablet, this inscription:

"The monument of Sir James Altham, knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, founder of this Chapel, and of Dame Hellen his last wife, former wife to John Hyde, late citizen and grocer of London. He was third son of James Altham, esq. who lieth entombed in the Chancel of Latton Church in Essex. He had two former wives that were buried at London, where they lived with him and dyed. By the first wife he had one son; by the second, one son and three daughters; by his last, no child.—This lady was the daughter of John Saunderson, late of London, marchant, and did bear to John Hyde, her former husband, seven sons and ten daughters. This knight dyed the 21st day of February, anno D'ni 1616, and this lady dyed the 21st day of April, anno D'ni 1638.

Vita caduca vale, vita perennis ave.

"A tablet with arms thus inscribed:

"This Chapel was built for a house of prayer A. D. 1612, by Sir James Altham, knt. then one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—'Take heed to thy foote when thou enterest into the house of God, and be more ready to hear then to give the sacrifice of fools.' Eccles. 4.

"A white marble monument, representing a female resting upon an urn in a sorrowful posture, with this inscription:

"Near this monument are deposited the remains of John Askell Bucknall, whose conduct, through a long arse of years, evinced the sincerity of

his religion, the mildness of his manners, his true patriotism, and unfeigned virtues. Having lived an ornament to his friends, and the protector of his neighbours, he died on the 25th of August, anno Dom. 1796, ætatis 78. In memory of a much-loved uncle, and as a mark of their gratitude and esteem, his relations, sincerely lamenting his loss, have erected this marble, A. D. 1797."

The small manor of *Carotand* was also parcel of the revenue of the Monastery of St. Alban's. The present owners are the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford.

The Grove, a domain within this manor, the antient seat of the Heydons, was sold in 1753 to the Honourable Thos. Villiers, second and youngest son of William 2d Earl of Jersey.

"Thomas Villiers was appointed, by George the Second, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, and Poland; appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty in December 1748; created Baron Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts, by letters patent, dated the 3d of June, 29 George II. 1756; appointed a Privy Counsellor and joint Post-Master General on the 9th of September 1763; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster the 14th of June 1771, which he resigned April 1782, and again accepted 31st December 1783; and created Earl of Clarendon by patent 8th June 1776. On the 16th of July 1782, he received his Majesty's permission to accept an honour conferred on him by Frederick the Third, King of Prussia, that he, and his issue male and female, should bear the Eagle of Prussia as a mantle to their arms, and also the crest of his Majesty, as a mark of his Majesty's remembrance and esteem; namely, the Prussian Eagle Sable, crowned Or, the beak and talons of the last, the tongue Gules, the wings spread, on each a trefoil Argent, on the breast the Royal cypher F. B. R. crowned with an imperial crown, in the dexter claw a scepter Or, in the sinister a mound Or, on the escutcheon a helmet Or, covered with an open coronet, thereon the royal eagle; the mantle Sable, double Argent. His Lordship married Charlotte, eldest surviving daughter of William Capel, third Earl of Essex, by Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester. By her he had issue three sons and one daughter, Thomas Villiers Hyde, John Charles Villiers, George Villiers, and Charlotta Barbara. His Lordship died December 11, 1786, and was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son Thomas Villiers Hyde, present Earl."

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The Domain of *Meriden*, otherwise *Munden*, "formed part of the revenue conferred by Offa, the Mercian King, upon the Monastery of St. Alban, upon the dissolution of which it came to the Crown, and was afterwards granted by King Henry the Eighth, on the 16th of June 1546, by letters patent, to Edward Waldegrave, of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, esq. In 1715, this estate was sold to John Rogers, of London, mercer; who dying in 1750, devised this Manor and estate to his next brother Humphrey and his heirs; but, in case of his death without issue, to his niece Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of his brother Francis Rogers. She married Armstead Parker, of Peterborough, in the county of Northampton, esq. and dying intestate in the year 1787, was succeeded by her only son, Rogers Parker, esq. the present possessor."

"The estate of *Garston* was purchased by John Bostok, surnamed of Wheat-hamsted, the 33d Abbot of the Monastery of St. Alban, about the latter end of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, for the use of that Monastery; by which it was enjoyed until the time of the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown. The Manor was granted in 1545 to Richard Carter and Thomas Palmer; and was purchased in 1729 by Richard Capper, esq. from whom it passed to his great grandson Robert Capper, esq. the present possessor."

"The Vicarage of Watford lies within the Diocese of London and Archdeaconry of St. Alban. The Commissioners appointed by the Parliament to inquire into the state of Ecclesiastical Benefices in 1650, found that this Vicarage was worth 50*l. per annum*, tenths included; that Mr. Philip Goodwin was then Minister; that there was a donation of 50*l. per annum*, the gift of Lady Alford, and then paid by Sir Edward Alford, arising out of lands in the County of Gloucester; and that Lady Capel was the patroness. This Church was appropriated to the Abbey of St. Alban, and a Vicarage ordained and endowed, of which that Abbot and Convent continued proprietors and patrons till their suppression. After which, though the Manor remained in the Crown till the reign of King James the First, yet the inappropriate Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage were granted by King Henry the Eighth, by his letters patent, dated the 28th of September, in the 28th year of his reign, to John Lord Russel; from whom they descended to Francis second Earl of Bedford, who, by deed dated the 5th of June, anno 5 Elizabeth, sold them to Sir Charles Morrison, of Cashibury; from

whom they have descended, together with the Manor of Cashio, and are at present vested in George Capel Contingby, fifth Earl of Essex."

A list of the Vicars is given, with brief biographical notices; the Church and its monuments (amongst which are many well deserving attention) are accurately described; and the Parish concludes with an account of the Benefactions and Church Estates.

The Pedigrees throughout the Volume are very numerous, and appear to be drawn up with the most scrupulous attention to accuracy.

We cannot dismiss this article without again expressing our gratification at the beautiful manner in which the several Artists have seconded the spirited exertions of the Author. The Plates, twenty in number, are truly admirable. The Frontispiece is an excellent View of the High Altar-screen of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, beautifully engraved by H. Le Keux, from a drawing by F. Nash. The monument of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, drawn by the accurate pencil of Mr. Alexander, and engraved by G. Cooke, is a jewel of the first water; as are those to the memory of the Torrington Family at Berkhamsted, engraved by J. Le Keux, and a brass monument of an Abbot at St. Alban's, engraved by E. Turrell, both from drawings by Mr. Blore. Other plates deserving of commendation are, a General View of St. Alban's; Views of Aldenham, Abbot's Langley, Sarret, and Bushey Churches; Flaunden Chapel; a very handsome coloured plate of a Painted Window at Rickmersworth;—Portions of St. Alban's Abbey, most delicately drawn and engraved by Mr. Blore, &c.

Two interesting Letters of King Charles I. to Captain Titus, are given in *fac simile*.

The other Two Volumes are ready for the press; and we heartily wish Mr. Clutterbuck health and spirits to complete his arduous undertaking, and all the success to the Work that it so richly deserves.

76. *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Great Britain. Illustrated with a Series of highly-finished Engravings, exhibiting general and particular Views, Ground-plans, and all the Architectural Features and Ornamentations in the various Styles of Building*

ing used in our Ecclesiastical Edifices.
By James Storer. Vol. II. 8vo.—
Rivingtons, Murray, &c.

WITH pleasure and astonishment we observe the progress made by Mr. Storer, since we noticed his First Volume (LXXXV. i. 58), which comprehended Six Cathedrals. Seven more are now presented to the public, in the same style of elegance and accuracy—Chester, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester.

Lichfield is described by IX Plates; each of the other Cathedrals by VIII.

The letter-press descriptions accompanying all these Plates has also considerable merit; and contains, in each Diocese, much that is new, and well worthy the Reader's attention.

77. *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century: comprizing Biographical Memoirs of William Bowyer, Printer, F. S. A. and many of his learned Friends; an incidental View of the Progress and Advancement of Literature in this Kingdom during the last Century; and Biographical Anecdotes of a considerable Number of eminent Writers and ingenious Artists.* By John Nichols, F. S. A. Volume IX. 8vo. pp. 832. Nichols, Son, & Bentley.

THE delicate predicament in which we are placed with respect to this Work, forbids us to expatiate so much as we should otherwise do, and as indeed it intrinsically merits, on its great value and general usefulness.

It might not, perhaps, be sufficient to affirm, which is really the case, that the Writer of this article is no otherwise connected with the Editor and Proprietor, than by the ties of confirmed esteem and disinterested friendship; nor otherwise accessory to the great and extensive circulation the former Volumes have attained, than by bearing candid testimony to the benefits which he has himself experienced from consulting them.

Thus much being premised, we proceed, in our usual way, to inform the Reader what the concluding Volume communicates of Literary Anecdotes and Information, and to place some occasional specimens before him.

The method pursued in this is the same as in the preceding Volumes. A chronological account is continued of the different Works printed at the press of Bowyer and Nichols, and

Notes subjoined, illustrative of the Works themselves, their Authors and Contributors, with a prodigious deal of collateral Literary Information.

Among so extensive, copious, and interesting a mass, it becomes no easy matter to point out what can be more particularly recommended as deserving of attention. Many of the articles are drawn up with singular felicity; and there are others which have the additional attraction of novelty, as they communicate pleasing sketches of individuals still living, esteemed for their talents and beloved for their virtues. See, for example, the neat sketch of the amiable Archdeacon Pott, p. 73; of the learned Archdeacon Nares, p. 510; of Archdeacon Churton, p. 736; of the venerable Bishop of Winchester, p. 668; of the very learned Dean of Winchester, pp. 152, 729; and of a great many other real and distinguished ornaments of society.

If the classical account of the Alexandrine Manuscript had not, on a previous occasion, been inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, we should have had great pleasure in extracting it on this occasion, as well out of respect to Dr. Woide, as to the learned Antiquarian Brother who drew it up.

The Correspondence between Professor Porson and Archdeacon Travis excited much interest and attention in the Literary World; but, whilst every circumstance relating to the Professor has been universally notorious, there are but few at all acquainted with any particulars concerning his learned Adversary; for leaped he unquestionably was, though not competent to cope with so powerful an opponent.

The opportunity of diffusing this intelligence pleasingly presents itself from this Volume:

"The Rev. George Travis, a native of Royton in Lancashire, was educated at Manchester school, under Mr. Purnell, and admitted a sizar in St. John's College, Cambridge, 1761, under Mr. Abbot. He took his degree of B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768; and was Archdeacon and Prebendary of Chester; and Rector of Handley, and Vicar of East Ham, in that County. Though a Pluralist, and a man of respectable talents, Mr. Travis was remarkably affable, facetious, and pleasant. The universality of his genius was evinced by the various transactions in which he was concerned, and in all of which

which he excelled. In his manners, the gentleman and the scholar were gracefully and happily blended. Among other branches of knowledge, he appears to have been familiarly acquainted with the Law of Titles; but, turning his mind too eagerly to sacred criticism, he undertook to vindicate the controverted text, 1 John. v. 7; and met with powerful antagonists in Griesbach, Porson, Marsh, and Pappelbaum. His labours, however, have proved not a little useful to the world, having excited a closer attention of learned men to the MSS. of Stephens, to the Valesian Readings, and the MS. at Berlin, &c. relative to the authenticity of the present text of the Greek Testament. After a very short illness, he died at Hampstead, whither he had removed for the benefit of the air, Feb. 24, 1797."

Many very curious and very important Biographical Communications precede this specimen; indeed every page is amply stored with anecdote and interest: but we have been so agreeably detained with the following very well written account, that it in a manner forces itself upon us for insertion:

"The Rev. William Tooke, after having received a liberal classical education, obtained, in 1771, letters of ordination, both as Deacon and Priest, from Dr. Terrick, then Bishop of London; and in the same year, when on the point of settling on the living of West Thurrock in Essex, at the solicitation of the Rev. John Duncombe, then Rector, he heard of the vacancy of the place of Minister of the English Church at Cronstadt, an island in the Gulph of Finland, subject to Russia, and serving as the great support to that part of the Empire. This opened too flattering a prospect to his curious and inquisitive turn of mind, to be rejected. Accordingly, on application to the Russia Company, the Governor, George Nettleton, esq. observing qualities in him that attracted his regard, took him amicably by the hand, and his election followed. Arriving at Cronstadt about the commencement of the shipping season, his Church, which had been shut up three years, since the decease of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, was now thronged with masters of vessels and their crews. Here he remained three years, during which time, by his frequent visits to St. Petersburg, he so conciliated the favour and friendship of the Merchants of whom the Factory there consisted, that they, upon the sudden and unexpected resignation of Dr. John

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Glen King in 1774, unanimously signed a letter of recommendation in his behalf to the Russia Company in London, in consequence of which, Mr. Tooke was appointed Chaplain to the Factory at St. Petersburg. — In that Imperial Residence, besides his intimacy, arising no less from sentiments of affection than from the obligations of his pastoral office, with the families of his proper province, he enjoyed the favourable regards of many persons of distinction at the Court of the Empress. The Orlofs, the Galitzins, the Narishkins, Prince Potemkin, the Princess Dashkof, Count Boutourlin, and several others, communicated with him on a friendly footing. But what he considered of no inferior consequence, was the opportunity afforded him of forming and cultivating an acquaintance with persons eminent for their talents and science, Natives as well as Foreign Ambassadors and Travellers from all parts; for Petersburg was at that time what the Hague had formerly been, the principal resort of diplomatic characters. Among the Academicians he was particularly intimate with those Luminaries in Science, the Professors Euler, father and son, and Pallas, with Galdenstedt, Kraft, Lepechin; in converse with whom, he was able to reap and to communicate much information, and to which his fluency in speaking the French language afforded him great facilities. With many of the Hierarchy of the orthodox Greek church he kept up a constant intercourse. Gabriel, the Metropolitan, had him frequently at his Palace, the Nefski Monastery; where he was often in company with Plato, Archbishop of Moscow; Eugenius, Archbishop of Kherson, who gave him his translation into Greek of the Poet Virgil; and Pamphilief, the Empress's Confessor, who presented him with his picture. On the invitation of Procopius, Bishop of Kargapol and Olonez, he made a visit to that Prelate at his Palace on the banks of the Onega, at the Monastery of St. Alexander Svirskoi. At Berlin, in 1783, in consequence of letters of recommendation from Professor Euler, he was introduced to the celebrated M. Formey, Secrétaire perpétuel, and by him to the Members of the Royal Academy in that capital; where he likewise found Professor Burja, with whom he renewed the intimacy he had formerly enjoyed with that elegant scholar at Petersburg. At Königsberg he had frequent conversations with that profound and eccentric philosopher M. Kant. — In his situation at Petersburg, my Friend continued eighteen years; and during

that period how he employed the hours of leisure allowed him from the duties of his Church, his 'History of the Reign of Catherine II.' his 'View of the Russian Empire,' and his 'History of Russia,' render it entirely needless to mention. In 1777, his friend Stephen Falconet, then employed in his grand work, the famous Colossal Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great*, wishing to give some idea of his talents and genius as a Statuary to the English publick; Mr. Tooke was induced to favour his laudable ambition, by giving his Treatise on the Statue of Marcus Aurelius, and some other of his Essays and Letters that passed between him and M. Diderot, an English dress. This done, he transmitted to me the MS. which I printed and published accordingly. In 1782, Mr. Tooke was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; a few years afterwards, a Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and the following year, a Member of the Free Economical Society at Petersburg. Thus agreeably situated, surrounded by a society of friends and acquaintance, many of them now of a long standing, and enjoying the accommodations of elegant life, while as yet not meditating a return to his native Country, in 1792 he received the unwelcome intelligence of the demise of a valued and honoured Relative; by which event, however, such an addition to his patrimony devolved to him, as enabled him to settle with suitable dignity in the Country alone preferable, in his estimation, to that to which he now resolved to bid adieu. — Since his return to England, with that restless and untired activity of mind that always marked his character, he has published, anonymously and otherwise, a number of volumes. But of them all, if he were emulous of posthumous fame, his Translation of 'Zollikofer's Sermons,' a work which has been justly styled 'a stupendous fabrick of true piety and genius,' will alone insure honourable mention of his name among all that are not indifferent to the improvement and happiness of mankind to the latest posterity, as long as Christianity shall subsist under any form, and the human mind remain constituted as it is. As to the merits of a Translator, if they do not rank a man high in the records of literary renown, yet, when we consider how little it is in the power of individuals in general, at least unless they have devoted a whole life to scientific attainments, to make important contributions to the great bank and fund of human

knowledge, they are not to be scorned who bestow their pains to render the discoveries and productions of other men more generally useful. And indeed I have heard it said, by the subject of this brief memoir (among his other good sayings), that, 'even those who employ themselves in what is called the art of book-making, are by no means universally undeserving of grateful acknowledgment and respect, as they greatly enlarge the boundaries of knowledge by conveying intelligence often in an easy and agreeable form into the minds of those who have neither leisure nor inclination to dig for wisdom as for hid treasure.'"

We bear willing testimony, which we are well able to do from personal knowledge and experience, to all which is here related of this amiable and accomplished man. But we do not mean to part with this valuable Publication with any thing like abruptness, and shall have much satisfaction in bringing it before our Readers again and again. We cannot, however, conclude this first brief notice, without pointing out to commendation, which indeed seems hardly necessary, the excellent Portrait of Basire, the celebrated Engraver, prefixed to the Volume. It was presented to the Editor by Mr. James Basire, the son, and is the first time that the animated features of this ingenious man have been presented to the publick.

78. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, at the Primary Visitation in the Year 1815. With an Appendix and Notes. By the Rev. James Hook, LL.D. F. R. S. S. A. Archdeacon of Huntingdon, &c. 4to. pp. 28; and an Appendix, pp. 71. Rivingtons.*

THIS is indeed a masterly production, the dictate of no ordinary mind, as the Reader may judge from the exordium:

"Reverend Brethren; — In meeting you for the first time in this place, the difficulty and importance of the duties, to the discharge of which I am called, may well induce a diffidence in my ability to exercise them with effect; and in the present instance, this apprehension is considerably increased, by the conviction that there are many among you, who are far better qualified to give, than to receive, instruction from me. — These considerations, however, detract nothing from the responsibility inseparable from the

* The Statue of Peter the Great is engraved in vol. LIII. p. 128.

the duties of my office; nor can they be permitted, in any degree, to operate as a plea for withholding those opinions, or abating those exertions, which appear to me to be essential to the existence and prosperity of our Holy Church. We have lived in times, distinguished from all others by the confusions and calamities,—by the wars, bloodshed, and revolutions, which Almighty God hath permitted to be inflicted upon an apostate world. These, in magnitude, extent, and duration, are, I believe, unparalleled! Reverse, as you well know, the most stupendous; downfalls, the most precipitate, have baffled all human foresight, all political sagacity; and, in the unfathomable designs of the Almighty, have levelled folly and wisdom! Wild passions, and perverted opinions, and sensual indulgence, have been the precursors and concomitants of these mighty movements. The minds of men have become self-willed, and fierce, and zealous, to trample upon those sanctions, which in better times were the cement of all that is dear and valuable in life. In opinions both moral and religious, 'the foundations of the great deep' seem to have been 'broken up;' and the true representation, perhaps, of these events, is to be found in the record which proclaims, 'that the earth is corrupt before God, that the earth is filled with violence.'—Never were the true servants of Christ more imperiously called upon than at present, for great, incessant, and zealous exertions in the defence of a pure faith, whose claims are thus disputed, or whose purpose is frustrated, by the impetuous warfare of the passions, which are let loose upon every question of moral duty and religious obligation. Religion at all times requires sacrifices; in the present moment these must be of a great and powerful kind; indifference is only less criminal, than the abandonment of its claim upon our exertions. It is no longer a matter of choice, but an imperative obligation upon every member of the Established Church, to contribute his opinions, as well as his efforts, in aid of a cause which has been deserted by many of its legitimate supporters, and opposed by a combination as varied and heterogeneous in its parts, as it is active in its principle and operations.—The valuable exertions of my predecessor in this office*, his meritorious surrender of the advantages and prospects connected with his

native Country, and his disregard of perils arising from an untried and ungenial climate, in order to take upon him the Apostolical duties of a remote and arduous charge, where his enlarged mind and powerful talents may avail much, prove that he considered no sacrifice too great, and that he 'counted not his life dear unto himself, so that he might finish his course with joy, and the ministry which he had received from the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God.' Nor should his example be without its effect upon us, in our respective stations and allotments of duty, that 'we take heed unto ourselves, and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers, to feed the Church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood;' 'for I know this,' adds St. Paul, 'after my departure shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock; also of your own selves, shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them.'"

After manfully, but not reproachfully, combating the various opponents of the Established Church, the Archdeacon thus proceeds:

"Contrary to the whole tenor of experience, it is asserted by the Liberalists (if I may be allowed the expression) of the present day, that all these varieties are equally consistent with the practice of Christian virtues, with the integrity of the Christian character, with all the social and political relations in life, and with that, which is of unspeakably higher importance, the eternal salvation of the souls of men. I say contrary to the tenor of all experience, which unquestionably leads to a very different conclusion; and that all religious opinions are not of quite so indifferent a nature as such men would represent, in a moral and social point of view, the history of our own Country, during the 17th century, sufficiently evinces. Let any one consider only the various Creeds, which the prolific nature of INDEPENDENCY engendered in those unhappy times; how various, how monstrous, how mischievous, how 'almost incredible, were the ebullitions of frenzy, crime, and hypocrisy! These stand attested by the most undeniable documents, and are, in their tragical effects, a warning against a revival of such endless divisions, to future generations†. — 'Nothing is

* Dr. Middleton, Bp. of Calcutta.

† "I would recommend to your perusal, in support of these assertions, 'Edward's Gangrene,' where the disappointed Presbyterians, who quietly expected the spoils of the Church they had overthrown, lament the disorders which followed the destruction they had brought upon it.

clearer,' says one of the most eminent of our Divines (the late learned Archdeacon Balguy †), 'than that the *uniform appearance* of Religion is the cause of its general and easy reception. Destroy this *uniformity*, and you cannot but introduce doubt and perplexity into the minds of the people. When they hear in the same town, and perhaps in the same Church, the most irreconcilable contradiction of doctrine; when they are told, suppose, in the morning, that Christ came down from Heaven, that he died for the sins of the world, that he has sent his Holy Spirit to comfort us; and are told in the afternoon, that he did *not* come down from Heaven, that he did *not* die for our sins, that he did *not* send his Holy Spirit to assist us, what must they, what can they think? Would you have them hear, and decide the controversies of the learned? Would you have them enter into the depths of criticism, of logic, of scholastic divinity?'—He observes also ‡, 'And what, you will say, is the harm of supporting opposite Religion? I answer in one word, *universal Irr religion!* Contradictory Religions equally favoured by the Magistrate (if it were possible for so absurd a Constitution to remain for any considerable time in a Country), must of necessity destroy *all* religious principle, and end in the ruin of the State itself!' 'An Establishment without a Toleration is unjust; a Toleration without an Establishment is unintelligible!'

"The opinion of Calvin is as little favourable to this neglect of uniformity, as that entertained by the most zealous supporters of our Establishment. — Fuller, in his Church History, informs us, that 'Some complained to Lord Burleigh against the Liturgy, of whom he demanded, whether they desired the taking away thereof? They answered No; but only the amendment of what was offensive therein. He required them to make a better, such as they would have settled in the stead thereof.—Whereupon the *first classis* framed a new one, somewhat according to the form of Geneva. The *second* disliking it, altered it in *six hundred* particulars. The *third* quarrelled at these alterations, and resolved on a new model. The *fourth* classis dissented from the former. —Thus because they could not agree among themselves, that wise Statesman put them off for the present, until they should present him with a pattern with a perfect consent."

Adverting to the censures which have been unparingly cast on those

of the Established Church who have kept aloof from the Bible Society, Mr. Hook says,

"According to the best conclusion I have been able to arrive at, therefore, I am convinced (without, however, impeaching the motives of those of our brethren who have been induced to enrol themselves in it) that a co-operation with this Society must, in many very important instances, be inconsistent with our duties and obligations as Ministers of the Established Church; and that our communion with, and subscriptions towards the support of such a scheme, must tend to exhibit our Holy Religion under much of the debasement, alloy, and disfigurement, which inevitably arise out of any contact with designing or intemperate fanatics; and who can deny that a *very large* proportion of these, particularly the professors of the Calvinistic Creed, enter into the composition of this Association.—It is surely then a matter of *Prudence* to consider whether these effects *may* not ensue, and of *Conscience*, to be careful that we do not, for want of due examination of the plausible pleas of liberality and moderation, rashly partake in the propagation of principles, which may tend to enervate Christian morality; to shake, through the confusions which are consequent upon such endless divisions and subdivisions of opinion, to its very foundation, all that is valuable in social order, and through the grossest Antinomianism, all the substance of those hopes, which we are positively assured by the Holy Scripture belong only 'to the pure in heart.' Union is unquestionably the fulfilling of the Apostolic injunction, upon the basis of Christianity; but we must duly understand the import of words and terms, before we subscribe to the principles which they are intended to cover or confound; much of the moral woes of Europe have arisen from a perversion of these, and what *Philosophy* hath left unachieved, *Liberality* is in rapid progress to fulfil. — Let us seriously ask ourselves, is the amalgamation of all sects and opinions, however inconsistent or opposed, as in the instance of the Society in question, correspondent with the clear definition of *Christian Union* given by St. Paul? Do the advocates of these opposing tenets and opinions unite for the purpose of making mutual sacrifices, or of approximating to that unity of spirit, and bond of peace, so earnestly recommended by the Apostle? Are the periodical meetings of this Society occupied in the sober discussion

of Christian truths, or in conferences for the purpose of healing those strifes, and dissensions, and heart-burnings, which the difference of opinion and interpretation has engendered? Or rather may not the sober Churchman be scandalized by finding himself challenged to the field of discussion, not for the purpose of propounding the great points of Christian doctrine, or striving, as the soldier of Christ, for Truth and Light, but of becoming a party to the exchange of that chaste and decorous deportment, which has ever characterized the Church of England; for an exhibition of meretricious declamation, and the blandishments of popular eloquence, more suited to the schools of the antient Rhetoricians, than of him who made Felix tremble as he reasoned? Are these modes, these incentives to public curiosity, and invitations to public applause; these oratorical exercises for the amusement of ladies; consistent, I ask, with the preaching of the Apostle: or are they not rather conclusive, with those who adopt them, 'that gain is godliness,' from which St. Paul warns us to 'withdraw.' As contrary as light to darkness is the design of the Bible Society, and that of the Church of England: the aim of the one is unity, peace, and subordination, by keeping together the one flock in the one fold, under the authority of a National Establishment; of the other, to encourage disunion and schism, under every form in which it may present itself, and separation from the Established Church. The zeal of the one is naturally directed towards the support and maintenance of its venerable Liturgy; of the other, *avowedly* and upon principle towards the *depression* and *contempt* of it! The object of the Church, to preserve an adherence to that sober interpretation of Scripture contained in our Articles and Liturgy, and through these to secure, as far as human imperfection will admit, concord and charity; the object, I believe, of great numbers at least of this Society, to level these doctrines, the legacy of our primitive Reformers, with the extravagancies of the lowest and most uneducated fanatics, who presume to take upon them the office of Ministers of the Gospel.—I repeat, then, the question between the Bible Society and those Members of the Established Church who decline co-operation with it, is not, as has been most invidiously asserted, concerning the duty of distributing the Scriptures, a duty which the Church has constantly acted upon, but *the mode of performing it*; and I trust we shall not be thought slack or negligent on this head, if we

perform it with a due regard to the principles, the doctrines, and discipline of our own Church, even though we adopt and abide by the alternative which so naturally presents itself to us, of doing it in conjunction with a Society which embraces all those principles and distinguishing doctrines, which ought to unite and endear its Members and Ministers to each other, in preference to submitting ourselves, in this work, to the directions and mandates of an heterogeneous body of men, great part of whom must, from every passion and prejudice embarked in their own objects, desire the overthrow and destruction of all that we are bound to support and uphold, and respecting which, we are told from higher authority, neither life, nor death, nor things present, nor things to come, must weigh with us, to forego as the duties of our calling. If it be said, as indeed it has been said, that the object of such an association is to afford occasion and means for a more extended circulation of the Scriptures, it is reduced to a mere question of figures; and I need not trespass upon your time to prove, that a transfer of subscriptions now paid to the new Society to the funds of the old one, would equally establish the means of distribution, and in the same proportion. The only difference would be, that the Prayer Book *might* accompany the Bible, an objection perfectly intelligible on the part of the Dissenters, but which, we may fairly presume, cannot be insisted upon as an *objection* on the part of the Clergy of the Established Church!—It is far from my intention, as it is foreign from my disposition, to assign sinister motives to those who view the subject in a light different from that in which it presents itself to me; I still know no consideration which ought, for a moment, to weigh with me in this place, to withhold what I conscientiously and sincerely believe to be a sacred duty to the Church, in whose service we are all alike engaged by the most solemn ties."

"The Book of Common Prayer has been uniformly, from the very cradle of Dissent, the object against which its bitterest shafts have been aimed; nor is there any thing surprising in this, as it is the test, the bond, and the pledge of a Churchman.—The first meetings of the Puritans possessed the simple character of *A Bible Society discarding the Book of Common Prayer*. This Ritual constituted the only line of demarcation, because it embraced, at at this moment, the whole subject of controversy between the parties. In the spoliation of the Church in the beginning of the Great Rebellion,

Rebellion, the Prayer Book was the especial object of the Puritan contempt and vengeance; and when the mob was deterred by local considerations from destroying other ornaments of the Church, the Prayer Book was *never* suffered to escape; and among the earliest ordinances of the Rebel Parliament, was that for calling in all Prayer Books, accompanied by the severest penalties for non-compliance. — Mr. Wesley, indeed, did not at first directly proscribe the use of the Church Liturgy among his followers; but in the year 1785, not only was the Service despoiled and disfigured by him, but *thirty-four of the Psalms* utterly discarded from use, sixty *one* much mutilated, and of the remaining fifty-five, there are very few which have not in many places been altered from the common received version. (See Dr. Nott's Bampton Lecture, p. 153.)"

"It is still represented that the Prayer Book is *necessarily* distributed with the Bible from Bartlett's Buildings; it may therefore be proper to repeat, that no such condition is imposed; and the only difference on this ground between the two Societies is, that in the one, the Prayer Book, by the constitution of the Society, *may* be distributed with the Bible, in the other *it cannot*. Is this, I again ask, a ground upon which a Churchman can be called upon to attach himself to the new Society? Or is it possible for any man, who dispassionately views this true statement of the case, not to perceive that the motive for supporting the one in preference to the other, must be sought either in a spirit of hostility to the Church, or of indifference altogether upon the subject; in an undue thirst of popularity, or from some approximation of principle with Dissenters?"

Speaking of the Fanaticks of the 17th Century, Mr. Hook informs us, that

"In order to give due publicity to their Pamphlets and Libels upon the Church, they had a *travelling press*, which was removed as occasion required, from Moulsey in Surrey to Fawsley in Northamptonshire, to Nortoft, to Coventry, to Manchester, &c."

As Printers approximate very nearly to Preachers, the *itinerant Press* has, with equal facility, been converted into an *itinerant Pulpit*.

The worthy Archdeacon's remarks on Mr. Gisborne's Letter to the Bishop of Gloucester shall be noticed on a future occasion.

79. *An Inquiry into the Literary and Political Character of James the First.* By the Author of *Curiosities of Literature, &c. &c.* 8vo. pp. 227. Murray.

MR. D'ISRAELI has selected a very interesting subject of discussion.

"The inquiry," he candidly tells us, "originates in an affair of literary conscience. Many years ago I set off in the world with the popular notions of the character of James I.; but in the course of study, and with a more enlarged comprehension of the age, I was frequently struck by the contrast of his real with his apparent character; and I thought I had developed those hidden and involved causes which have so long influenced modern writers in ridiculing and vilifying this Monarch. — This historical trifle is therefore neither a hasty decision, nor a designed inquiry; the results gradually arose through successive periods of time, and were it worth the while, the history of my thoughts in my own publications might be arranged in a sort of chronological conviction. — I will not suffer a cowardly silence to warn me from encountering all that popular prejudice and party-feeling may oppose; and this were incompatible with that constant search after Truth, and the independence of its character, which we may at least expect from the retired student."

Early in the investigation, we are told that

"The character of James I. lies buried under a heap of ridicule and obloquy; yet James I. was a literary monarch at one of the great æras of English literature, and his contemporaries were far from suspecting that his talents were inconsiderable, even among those who had their reasons not to like him. The degradation which his literary character has suffered, has been inflicted by more recent hands; and it may startle the last echoer of Pope's 'Pedant reign,' to hear that more wit and wisdom have been recorded of James I. than of any one of our Sovereigns. — When the Stuarts became the objects of popular indignation, a peculiar race of libels was eagerly dragged into light, assuming the imposing form of history; many of these state-libels did not even pass through the press, and may occasionally be discovered in their MS state. Yet these publications cast no shade on the talents of James I. His literary attainments were yet undisputed; they were echoing in the ear of the writers, and many proofs of his sagacity were still lively in their recollections. — Bur-

net,

net, the ardent champion of a party so deeply concerned to oppose as well the persons as the principles of the Stuarts, levelled the father of the race; we read with delight pages which warm and hurry us on, mingling truths with rumours, and known with suggested events, with all the spirit of secret history. But the character of James I. was to pass through the lengthened inquisitorial tortures of the sullen sectarian of Harris. It was branded by the fierce, remorseless republican Catharine Macaulay, and floated by the light sparkling whig Horace Walpole. A senseless cry of pedantry had been raised against him by the eloquent invective of Bolingbroke, from whom doubtless Pope echoed it in verse, which has outlived his Lordship's prose.

'Oh, cried the Goddess, for some pedant reign!

Some gentle James to bless the land
To sit the doctor's chair into the
throre,

Give law to words, or war with words
Senates and Courts with Greek and Latin
rule,

And turn the Council to a Grammar
Dunciad, B. IV. v. 175.

—Few of my readers, I suspect, but have long been persuaded that James I. was a mere college pedant, and that all his works, whatever they may be, are monstrous pedantic labours. Yet this Monarch, of all things, detested pedantry, either as it shews itself in the mere form of Greek and Latin; or in ostentatious book-learning; or in the affectation of words of remote signification: these are the only points of view in which I have been taught to consider the meaning of the term pedantry, which is very indefinite, and always a relative one."

The following observations are original, and they are amusing:

"The minute picture of the domestic manners of this age exhibits the result of those extremes of prodigality and avarice in the two classes of society. The King's prodigal dispensations of honours and titles seem at first to have been political, for James was a foreigner, and designed to create a nobility, with an inferior order, who might feel a personal attachment for the new Monarch; but the facility by which titles were acquired, was one cause which occasioned so many to crowd to the metropolis to enjoy their airy honour by a substantial ruin; knighthood had become so common, that some of the most infamous and criminal characters of this age we find in that rank. The young females, driven to necessity by the fashionable

ostentation of their parents, repaired to the metropolis as their market; 'where,' says a contemporary, 'they obtained pensions, or sometimes marriages, their beauty.' When Gondomar, Spanish ambassador, passed to his watch, to make themselves known to him, and it appears that every one of those ladies had sold their favours at a dear rate. Among these are some, 'who pretending to be *Wits*, as they called them,' says Arthur Wilson *, 'or had handsome nieces or daughters, drew a great resort to their houses.' And it appears that Gondomar, to prevent these *conversaciones* from too freely touching on Spanish politicks, sweetened their silence by his presents." — "The trades of foppery, in Spanish fashions, suddenly sprung up in this reign, and exhibited new names and new things. Now silk and gold-lace shops first adorned Cheap-side, which the continuator of Stowe calls 'the beauty of London;' the extraordinary rise in price of these fashionable articles forms a curious contrast with those of the preceding reign. Scarfs, in Elizabeth's time, thirty shillings value, were now wrought up to as many pounds; and embroidered waistcoats, which in the Queen's reign no workman knew how to make worth five pounds, were now so rich and curious, as to be cheapened at forty. Stowe has recorded a revolution in shoe-buckles, portentously closing in shoe-roses, which were puffed knots of silk, or of precious embroidery, worn even by men of mean rank, at the cost of more than five pounds, who formerly had worn gilt copper shoe-buckles. — In the new and ruinous excess of the use of tobacco, many consumed three or four hundred pounds a year. James, who perceived the inconveniences of this sudden luxury in the Nation, tried to discountenance it, although the purpose went to diminish his own scanty revenue. Nor was this attack on the abuse of tobacco peculiar to his Majesty, although he has been so ridiculed for it; a contemporary publication has well described the mania and its consequences, 'The smock of fashion hath quite blown away the smock of hospitality, and turned the chimnies of their forefathers into the noses of their children.' The King also reprobated the finical embarrassments of the new fashions, and seldom wore new clothes. When they brought him

* "One may conjecture, by this expression, that the term of '*Wits*' was then introduced in the sense we now use it."

a Spanish hat, he ~~was~~ it away with scorn, swearing he never loved them nor their fashions; and when they put roses on his shoes, he swore too, 'that they should not make him a gill-footed dove; a yard of peany ribbon would serve that turn.' — The sudden wealth which seems to have rushed into the Nation in this reign of peace, appeared in many plate and jewels, and dotal marriage portions, which were grown in fashion among the nobility and gentry, as if the skies had rained plenty.' Such are the words of Hackett, in his Memorial of the Lord-Keeper Williams. Enormous wealth was often accumulated. An Usurer died worth 400,000*l.*; Sir Thomas Compton, a citizen, left, it is said, 800,000*l.*; and his heir was so overcome with this sudden irruption of wealth, that he lost his senses. And Cranfield, a citizen, became the Earl of Middlesex."

"The King's occasional retirements to Royston and Newmarket have even been surmised to have borne some analogy to the horrid Caprea of Tiberius; but a witness has accidentally detailed the King's uniform life in these occasional excursions. James I. withdrew at times from public life, but not from public affairs; and hunting, to which he then gave alternate days, was the cheap amusement and requisite exercise of his sedentary habits: but the chase only occupied a few hours. A part of the day was spent by the King in his private studies; another, at his dinners, where he had a reader; and was perpetually sending to Cambridge for books of reference; state-affairs were transacted at night; for it was observed, at the time,

that his secretaries sat up later at night in those occasional retirements, than when they were at London." I have noticed, that the state-papers were composed by himself, that he wrote letters on important occasions without consulting any one, and that he derived little aid from his secretaries. James was probably never indolent; but the uniform life and sedentary habits of literary men usually incur this reproach from those real idlers, who bustle in a life of nothingness. While no one loved more the still-life of peace than this studious Monarch, whose habits formed an agreeable combination of the contemplative and the active life, study and business—no King more zealously tried to keep down the growing abuses of his Government, by personally concerning himself in the protection of the subject*."

Mr. D'Israeli has, on the whole, very fully established the points he professes to investigate; and, in particular, has "detected, among the modern decriers of the character of James I. those contradictory opinions which start out in the same page;" amongst whom, "even Hume is at variance with himself."

"What were the painful feelings of Catherine Macaulay, in summing up the character of James I! The King has even extorted from her a confession, that 'his conduct in Scotland was unexceptionable,' but 'despicable in his Britannic government.' For a man who, from his first to his last day was always the same, the change appears to the sober Historian as sudden as the pen of the writer could form the idea. She

* "As evidences of this zeal for reform, I throw into this note some extracts from the MS letters of contemporaries. Of the King's interference between the Judges of two Courts about prohibitions, Sir Dudley Carleton gives this account: 'The King played the best part in collecting arguments on both sides, and concluded that he saw much endeavour to draw water to their several mills; and advised them to take moderate courses, whereby the good of the subject might be more respected than their particular jurisdictions. The King sat also at the Admiralty, to look himself into certain disorders of Government there: he told the Lawyers, "he would leave hunting of hares, and hunt them in their quirks and subtilties, with which the subject had been too long abused."' MS Letter of Sir Dudley Carleton. — In Winwood's Memorials of State there is a letter from Lord Northampton, who was present at one of these strict examinations of the King; and his language is warm with admiration: the letter, being a private one, can hardly be suspected of Court flattery. 'His Majesty hath in person, with the greatest dexterity of wit, and strength of argument, that mine ears ever heard, compounded between the parties of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts; who begin to comply, by the King's sweet temper, on points that were held to be incompatible.' Winwood's Mem. III. 54. — In his Progresses through the Country, if any complained of having received injury from any of the Court, the King punished, or had satisfaction made to the wronged, immediately." — Several of these Royal Visits are amply detailed in the Third Volume of the Elizabethan Progresses; where may also be seen an unique specimen of James's Poetry and Punning.

tells

tells us he affected 'a sententious wit;' but she adds, that it consisted 'only of quaint and stale conceits.'"

"While Daines Barrington degrades, by unmerited ridicule, the honourable employment of the 'British Solomon,' he becomes himself perplexed at the truth that flashes on his eyes. He expresses the most perfect admiration of James I. whose statutes he declares 'deserve much to be enforced; nor do I find any one which hath the least tendency to extend the prerogative, or abridge the liberties and rights of his subjects.'"

The Volume concludes with a contemporary Epitaph on the death of James the First, which has great poetical merit.

80. *Prospectus of a Polyglott Bible, in One Volume Quarto, or in Four Volumes of a Pocket Size, comprising the Hebrew Text, the Samaritan Pentateuch, the New Testament in Syriac; the Septuagint, and Greek Testament; the Latin Vulgate; and English Version.* Bagster.

[This Prospectus presents an Explanation of the General Plan of the Work, Specimens in each Language, and the Whole of the Prefaces; with an Appendix, describing a Supplementary Volume, entitled 'Scripture Harmony,' being a Concordance of nearly 500,000 References, by the Editors of the French, Latin (Vulgate), and German Bibles; and from Blayney, Camm, Scott, Brown, and others: printed so as to interpage or bind with either Part of the above Polyglott Bible, or be used, as a distinct Work, with any Edition of the Holy Scriptures.]

THE Title of this Prospectus is sufficiently ample to give our Readers a general idea of its contents, and to shew the importance of the undertaking, which is intended to be introduced by it to the notice of the public. That a Polyglott Bible, of convenient size and moderate expence, has long been a desideratum among Biblical Students and the learned world in general, is too manifest to require to be proved. We think, therefore, that the Editor of the present Prospectus has undertaken a highly meritorious task in attempting to supply this literary deficit, by comprising in a portable form, and for a very reasonable sum, the principal Versions of the Sacred Writings, in combination with the original text.

GENT. MAG. May, 1816.

The following extract from the General Preface to the Prospectus will explain the plan of the intended publication:

"The Old Testament will contain the Hebrew Text, the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Greek Version of the Septuagint, the Latin Vulgate, and the English Version.—The New Testament will contain the 'Textus Receptus' of the Original Greek, the Pesheeto Syriac Version, the Latin Vulgate, and the English Version.

"The Hebrew Text will be faithfully printed from the celebrated and correct Edition of Everard Van der Hooght, printed in 1705.

"The Samaritan Pentateuch will be accurately copied from Kennicott's Bible, and will be added by way of Appendix. This part of the Sacred Volume will be printed in Hebrew letters (as Dr. Kennicott has done), embracing such parts only as are found to differ from the Hebrew Text, with such references as may be sufficient to direct the Student to the places where those differences occur.

"The edition of the Septuagint professes to exhibit an accurate collation of the Roman Edition of 1587 (which Bos follows), and of Grabe's Edition, Oxon. 1707. The Roman Text will be given in the body of the page. The Text of Grabe will be exhibited in a general list, at the end of the volume, of every passage where any difference occurs; to which reference will be made by Italic letters inserted in the page.

"The antiquity and authority of the Latin Vulgate have justly been considered, by the Learned, as entitling that Version to the particular regard of the Theologian and the Cleric.—It appears from the writings of both St. Jerome and Augustine, that several Latin Versions were in use in their days. Augustine mentions one, however, preferable, in his opinion, to all the rest; and this he calls the Itala. Jerome, however, made a new Latin Version of the Hebrew Scriptures: though it does not appear that he made a new Translation of the Greek Testament. These two versions continued in use after the death of Jerome about two hundred years: and in the time of Gregory the Great, as Cardinal Baronius affirms, a new edition appeared, made up of both the preceding ones. This, then, is the edition which composes the present Vulgate.—It is unnecessary to notice the various editions of the Latin Vulgate prior to the sixth session of the Council of Trent, in which this Version was pronounced authentic.

It may be sufficient to state, that the first Edition that was ratified by Papal authority was that which was printed by Sixtus the Fifth, and which was corrected, as he himself asserts, by his own hand. Notwithstanding the authority and accuracy of this edition, in 1592, about two years afterwards, his successor, Clement VIII. published a new edition of the Latin Vulgate; differing, indeed, in innumerable places from that published by Sixtus V. but which, in the more modest preface of Clement, was said to fall short of perfection. This edition, therefore, being the best that has hitherto appeared, and being of established authority in the Roman Catholic Church, will be presented to the publick in the present Work.

"The Prefaces to the respective Languages are ably drawn up; that which is prefixed to the English Version is of some length, and being intended to shew on what principles the references have been selected with which this edition of it is enriched, contains a general summary of the contents and design of the Holy Scriptures, which will be highly interesting to many Readers. The Marginal Readings and References are all contained in a Middle Column, between two of text; and the number introduced is sufficient, except in a few pages only, completely to fill that column.

"The *textus receptus* of the Greek Testament has various Readings from Griesbach's Edition. To have given the

whole of those various Readings would have been quite incompatible with the limits of the present Work. To have made a selection from them would have been an invidious task. Griesbach has himself obviated the difficulty. He has published at Leipsic, in 1805, a smaller Edition, in 2 volumes; in which, in addition to his amended text, he has given the more important of those Readings.— This Edition forms the basis of the critical part of the present work; but the plan, in some slight respects, is altered, and in others simplified."

But our Readers are referred to the Prospectus for further information.

"The Text of the *Syriac Pesheeto*, which is undoubtedly the most valuable, and perhaps the most antient Version of the New Testament, will be accurately printed from an Edition now in the Press, which will be carefully corrected from the most antient MSS. and with the assistance of those Versions that have been made from antient copies of the Syriac Text. The Edition to be presented in this Work will be printed in the Hebrew character, with the vowel points. The Apocalypse will be printed from the original Edition of Ludovicus de Dieu. This part of the New Testament will, it is hoped, present to the Student a genuine copy of the Syriac Text; it being a well-known fact, that the editions hitherto printed are defective or erroneous in an extraordinary degree."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Das wort Musik ist griechischer abkunft, und bezeichnet die wissenschaft oder die kunst der töne. Sie ist eine wissenschaft, in so fern ihre regeln aus gewissen gründen erwiesen werden können; eine kunst, in so fern die erwiesenen regeln zur wirklichkeit gebracht werden können." MARPURG *.

17. *A new Preceptor for the Harp*, by N. B. Challoner, Professor of the Harp at the King's Theatre. Opera 16. pp. 33. 10s. 6d. Skillern and Co.

THE harp and the pianoforte are among the most pleasing instruments to learn; because their tones, produced by a beginner, are from the first agreeable, provided the instruments are in proper order. Many other instruments must be practised considerably, before the learner can command a tone that is not disagreeable. The harps in use at present are strung with catgut; and the number of strings is different on different harps: those with the latest improve-

ments have forty-three, and a compass of six octaves. They are tuned to the diatonic major scale of E flat. All the C strings are stained red; all the F strings blue; and the largest seven or eight strings are made of silk, and covered with fine silvered wire like the fourth of the violin. For playing compositions in the key of A flat, all the D's must be tuned a semitone lower, making them fifths to A flat: for the other keys, the pitch of the strings is altered, as required; by depressing a number of pedals placed at the bottom of the instrument. These pedals, invented about the year 1720, by a German at

* *Anfangsgrunde der Theoretischen Musik*. 4to. Leipzig, 1757.

Donauwerth (named Hochbrucker), are seven in number: reckoning from the back of the harp, the first pedal on the right makes the E's natural; the second, the F's sharp; the third, the G's sharp; the fourth, the A's natural: the first towards the left makes the B's natural; the second, the C's sharp; and the third, the D's sharp. Between the E and B pedals is sometimes placed another, called the swell or *pedale de la soupape*, which produces its effect by opening the back of the instrument. The forte and piano pedal was invented at Paris, in 1782, by a harp-player named Cousineau. A double pedal for varying the force of the tone was contrived by Krumpholtz. The Welch harp has a triple row of strings, and no pedals. The common Welch harp, used at balls, has but one row of strings, with a few additional strings in the treble for the leading notes of the adjunct keys, the instrument being always tuned to the key in which the tune is set. The Welch play the treble with the left hand—contrary to the modern way, which so far agrees with the manner of playing the pianoforte. In point of fingering, the harp is by far the more easy instrument; for all scales are fingered alike, and alike with both hands. In the book before us, the Author supposes the Learner to be already acquainted with musical notation and time. It begins with directions for tuning.

Position: "Place the harp against your right shoulder, with the lower end of the comb two or three inches above it; rest your right wrist on the edge of the instrument, keeping the elbow level with it, and place the extremities of your three fingers, with your thumb (which must be held as upright as possible), firmly against the four strings E, G, B, E. The fourth finger is altogether rejected on this instrument. At all times avoid touching the strings with your nails (which must be kept very short; put your fingers as little as possible between the strings, and be most particular in keeping the thumb exactly in a perpendicular position, extending your third finger as far as you can from it, in order that the hand may at all times be opened as widely as possible. The fingers and thumb of the left hand are to be placed similarly to those of the right (an octave lower) on E, G, B, E, taking care to hold the hand and the

elbow level with it, near to the centre (middle) of the strings; and as you are generally required to produce only the top and bottom notes in the bass, and not the whole chord, a little difficulty may be found at first practising such notes. With the right hand you have the capability of resting your wrist upon the edge of the harp, which convenience you cannot have with the left; it is therefore necessary to support your left hand by fixing your fingers in a just position for the chord as above, at the same time pulling only the strings which are pressed by the thumb and third finger, letting the first and second retain their situations. A pleasing effect is produced in passages marked *pianissimo*, by bringing both hands very near to the sounding-board of the harp, and touching the strings as lightly as possible. The vibration is sometimes designedly stopped by replacing the fingers on the strings. *Fingering*: At the instant you quit any string with your thumb or finger, affix (if the notes lie within reach) the thumb or finger to the next string proper to produce the next note; and, if the passage admits of it, prepare the first two, three, or four notes, before you perform them. The strings are pressed towards you by the fingers, and from you by the thumbs."

The work contains thirty progressive lessons fingered, with eight preludes, and some useful annotations.

12. *The Triumph of Temper*; written by William Hayley, Esq. Composed and respectfully dedicated to Miss Witherston, by James Henry Leffler. 1s. 6d. Clementi and Co.

THE Composer has acquitted himself with considerable skill in setting these simple lines. As they do not require any very determinate expression of melody, the Author has judged right in choosing a slow movement and varied harmony. Perhaps he has been a little too prodigal of his harmonical knowledge. We are rather surprized to find the hackneyed semitonic passage preceding the last pause, after much better matter, in the second verse. It is in the major key of E flat, and the compass of the voice-part is a thirteenth.

19. *The Fairy Dance*, arranged as a Rondo for the Pianoforte, by J. H. Leffler. 2s. Platts.

A USEFUL lesson for learners, in which the leading fingers are properly

perly marked. The rondo is introduced by a good slow movement in the minor key of D, terminating on the dominant, A.

*** Mr. MARSHALL's letter, in defence of his perfect system of musick, is not inserted, because it is, in our opinion, deficient in sound argument: he rejects

the established mode of measuring musical intervals, without substituting any other than the uncertain estimate of the unassisted ear. We would recommend to him to reconsider the meaning which he associates with the word *perfect*, and also the facts and arguments which he can oppose to the received theory of harmonicks. Z.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, May 2. The subject selected this year by the Margaret Professor for his Discourses before the University, is *The Interpretation of Prophecy*.

Mr. WOOLNOTH's Graphical Illustration of the Metropolitan Cathedral Church of Canterbury is now completed, by the publication of his Fourth and concluding Number; and forms a very elegant quarto Volume. The Views, which are engraved in the most finished style of art, exhibit in succession all the parts of that interesting, and venerable structure. The accompanying "History and Description" contain, in a compressed form, the result of the researches of many learned Antiquaries, joined to the critical observations which fall more particularly within the scope of the Artist's observation.

"Des. ERASMI Rot. Concio de Puero Jesu, olim pronunciata à Puero in Schola IOANNIS COLETI, Londini instituta, in qua praeidebat Imago Pueri Jesu docentis specie. Editio nova."—One hundred copies only are printed for sale.

Part I. of the *Pomona Britannica*, being a Collection of Specimens of the most esteemed Fruits at present cultivated in this Country. By G. BROOKSHAW, Esq.—The object of the *Pomona Britannica* is, by a series of correct delineations, to exhibit the most choice and valuable varieties of Fruit, some of which are at present but little known; and it will contain a table of the comparative value of Fruits, shewing at one view the most desirable sorts requisite to stock a Garden, in proportion to its size, and to the extent of walling it may contain. Each plate will be accompanied with a letter-press description of the peculiar character and habits of each Fruit.

Nearly ready for Publication:

The Elgin Marbles of the Temple of Minerva at Athens: selected from the Second and Fourth Volumes of Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities of Athens*. To which will be prefixed, the interesting Report of the Select Committee to the House of Commons respecting the Earl of Elgin's Collection of Sculptured Marbles; also, an Historical Account of the

Temple. The Marbles are engraved on sixty double plates, imperial 4to.

Reliquiae Hearnianae: the Genuine Remains of THOMAS HEARNE. Selected from his own MS pocket-books, containing what may very justly be termed a *Diary of his Pursuits*, comprising his Opinions on Books and Persons, a considerable portion of his Correspondence, and Anecdotes of most of the literary Characters of his day. In two octavo volumes, large and small papers, to correspond with the works published in his life-time.

The Third Volume of *The Pulpit*; being a Biographical and Literary Account of eminent Popular Preachers. By ONE-SIMUS. It embraces, with upwards of thirty-six others, the following Reverend Divines: The Bishops of London, Carlisle, and Gloucester; the Rev. John Bond, D. D.; T. F. Bowerbank, M. A.; R. Crosby, A. M.; J. W. Cunningham, M. A.; W. Dealtry, B. D. F. R. S.; T. F. Dibdin, M. A. F. S. A.; E. Elmes, M. A.; W. E. Faulkner, A. B.; D. W. Garrow, M. A.; James Gibson, M. A.; John Leggett, M. A.; and James Moore, LL. B.

"Genealogical Mythology and Classical Tables." By Mr. BERRY, late of the College of Arms, Author of the Introduction to Heraldry, and of the History of the Island of Guernsey. Dedicated by permission to Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and patronized by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; the Chancellors of the Universities of Cambridge, Dublin, and Glasgow; the Heads of several Colleges, Public Schools, and Private Seminaries of the first respectability, to whom the Author has had the honour of submitting the Manuscript.

Geographical Exercises on the New Testament; narrating the principal occurrences recorded, and describing all the places mentioned, in that Sacred Book: with Maps, and a brief account of the Religious Sects among Mankind: designed for the use of Young Ladies. Second Edition, enlarged. By WILLIAM BUTLER, Teacher of Writing, Arithmetick, and Geography.

The

The Oriental Navigator; or, Directions for sailing to, from, and upon the Coasts of the East Indies, China, Australia, &c. Third Edition, with Additions. By JOHN STEVENS, of the Honourable Company's Service. To the Work are prefixed, Original and copious Tables of the determined Positions of all the principal Points and Places from the British Seas to Cape Horn, the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to the Islands of Japan, &c.: with the Authorities and descriptive Notes. By JOHN PURDY. Also, two Charts of new Discoveries.

"The Talents run mad; or, Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen," a new satirical Poem. By the well-known Author of "All the Talents."

A Novel entitled *Strathallen*, by Miss LEFANU.

A Novel entitled *Adolphé*. By M. BENJAMIN DE CONSTANT.

The Florist's Manual; or, Hints for the Construction of a gay Flower Garden: with Directions for the Preservation of Flowers from Insects, &c. By the Author of Botanical Dialogues, and Sketches of Philosophy of Vegetable Life.

Preparing for Publication:

Mr. DALLAWAY is about to publish a series of Dissertations on Statuary and Sculpture among the Antients, with some account of the Specimens now preserved in England. The Notes are historical and critical, with extracts from numerous Authors on the subject. An Abstract from the Report of the Elgin Committee is given much at length.

Dr. HUGHSON is engaged on a Work relative to the Privileges of London and

Southwark, as specified and confirmed by Charters, Statutes, Customs, &c.

Philosophic Etymology; or, Rational Grammar: containing the Nature and Origin of Alphabetic Signs; a Canon of Etymology; the common System of English Grammar examined; and a Standard of Orthography established. By Mr. GILCHRIST.

Dr. JOHN CLARKE, of Cambridge, is about to publish (by subscription) Two Sets of Songs, Duets, or Glees, with Original Poetry, written expressly for the Work, by Mrs. Joanna Baillie, Walter Scott, William Smyth, James Hogg, John Stewart, Esqrs. and Lord Byron.

Mr. JOHN BROWN, Author of the Genealogical Tree of the Royal House of Stuart, has now nearly completed his long-expected Tree of the Macdonells, or Macdonalds, formerly Lords of the Isles. In this Work Mr. B. intends to exhibit the connexion of many noble and respectable families with their descendants; and by means of information collected from the most authentic sources, he has endeavoured to adjust the long-contested claims of precedence brought forward by the different branches of this illustrious Family.

The Library of the late Field-Marshal JUNOR, duke of Abrantes, containing a splendid assemblage of Books, chiefly printed upon vellum, will shortly pass under the hammer of Mr. EVANS; as will the very extensive Collection of Books in every department of Literature, forming the Stock of Messrs. WHITE, COCHRANE, and Co. under the hammer of Mr. SAUNDERS.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We should be glad to oblige C. L.; and doubt not the truth of his statement respecting the dilapidated state of a certain Church; but this is a case in which the truer the assertion is, the greater the libel.—The Bishop of London is the proper person to be applied to.

The question proposed by GENEALOGICUS respecting the living Claimants to the Crown of these Kingdoms, we consider to be improper for publication.

Our worthy Friend SEPTUAGINARIUS is referred to our Magazine for January last, p. 37.

The interesting communication of our valuable Correspondent T. MOT, F. S. M. is received.

We are sorry that we are not able to give place, in the present Number, to the Communications of B. on the Bill to revive the use of Funeral Certificates; BIBLIANDER'S Fourth Letter; R. B. WHEELER; CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS;

the Letter on the "Archæological Epistle;" &c. &c.

PHILANTHROPOS observes, that "the fact is calculated to excite much surprise and regret, that in the great Metropolis of the British Empire, who abunds in Charitable Institutions, whose munificence stands unrivalled in the annals of the world, there should exist no permanent Asylum for the indigent Blind: nor be it well recollected, that the Institution in St. George's Fields, however laudable, and as laudably conducted, is nevertheless merely a School, and affording but a temporary asylum."

A Constant Reader wishes to be informed by whom, and at what period, the manufacture of Linen was discovered, and when first brought into general use. There is early mention of it in Scripture, as being used on particular occasions; but it does not appear to have been ordinarily worn by either Jews, Greeks, or Romans.

SELECT POETRY.

AN ADDRESS * for the Anniversary of the
LITERARY FUND,

At Freemasons Hall, May 10, 1816.

Written and recited by WILLIAM THOMAS
FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

TRIUMPHANT shouts from conquering
armies cease, [Peace,
And Heaven-descending comes the Angel
On azure pinions, glorious to the sight
As Morning breaking through the shades
of Night!

To pour celestial balm on human woes,
And give the harassed world a long repose.
Each Art that tends to polish and improve,
Shall own her influence, and partake her
love; [ray,

Science shall feel her eye's all-fostering
And buds of Genius blossom into day!
Here too, where suffering Talents find relief
From the heart's malady—internal grief,
Her genial presence shall to All impart
A wish to sooth the desolated heart.

Some future Oway shall your bounty
share, [spair:

Some Chatterton be rescued from de-
And ne'er again, by want to madness driven,
Rush on Eternity—uncall'd of Heaven!
Our Heroes who support their Country's
cause,

The living bulwarks of her sacred Laws!
Those on the wave who left no foe to ride,
The mighty masters of the Ocean's tide!
And those on land, who Britain's standard
bore [shore,

To countless triumphs on each foreign
Will nobly aid the Victims of the Pen—
They fight like lions, but they feel like men!
From Glory's spoils their liberal hands will
yield, [field,

To Learning's sons, some harvest of that
That crown'd their brows with never-dying
fame, [Name.

And made thankind revere the British
Bless'd Land! whose sons, array'd in
Mercy's robe, [nish'd Globe!

Have borne thy laurels through th' astro-
To Tyrants dreadful as the whelming wave,
But Heaven's own delegates to free the
Slave! [found,

Where is the soil, the happier region
Where man with freer range can tread the
ground?

Where equal laws secure him all his own,
Links that unite the Cottage to the Throne!
Bless'd Land! from hostile inroads fenced
and free, [sea!

Virtue thy strength! thy walls the subject
On other shores what awful scenes appear
Within the circle of one fleeting year.

†From Elba's isle the Exile came,
Usurp'd the Throne, to Gallia's shame,
And drove her King away;

Degraded Frenchmen meanly bore
That tyranny they cursed before,
And hailed the Despot's sway.

With rapid march he braves the field,
In hopes to make Britannia yield,
Ere Russia's powers appear;

For could he once on England tread,
The Crown were fix'd upon his head,
Beyond all mortal fear!

With courage cool the Britons stand,
Obedient to the high command
That bids them wait the fight;

The battle's thunder roars in vain,
Their adamantine ranks remain,
An awful, glorious sight!

Though Death in every shape appear,
From whelming cannon, sword, and spear,
And bullets wrapt in flame!

Closing their ranks as comrades fall,
Their native courage forms a wall,
Immoveably the same:

In vain the Cuirassiers advance,
The Tyrant's boast! thy pride of France!
To break their hollow square;

Ten times they charge! ten times retire,
Again they face the British fire,
And perish in despair!

New masses on their squares descend,
Those also charge—to meet their end,
And countless thousands fall;

Horses and horsemen strew the plain,
And cannon mingled with the slain,
One fate involves them all!

So on some bold projecting rock
The furious billows beat,
But still it stands the mighty shock,

And spurns them from its feet.
Thus long defensive Britons stood,
And braved the overwhelming flood

With constancy divine!
Till the brave Prussians' distant gun
Induced the glorious Wellington

To form the British line;
His eagle eye discerns from far
That moment which decides the war—

“Forward,” he cries, “for England's
The veteran bands of Gallia yield, [glory!”
And Waterloo's triumphant field

Shall live in British Story!
Not Cressy, Agincourt, or Blenheim's day,
Could bear a nobler wreath of Fame away:

And Princely Edward, Henry, Marlborough
too,
Had done that justice, Wellington, to you.

The baffled Tyrant sees, with wild despair,
His wide-spread empire vanish into air!
Sees Britons, long the objects of his hate,

Lords of the Field, and Masters of his Fate!

* Being the Twentieth Anniversary Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald.

† The lines down to ** are taken from the Author's “Wellington's Triumph, or the Battle of Waterloo.”

And all the trophies which his arms had

Trampled in dust by glorious Wellington!
His captive eagles, and his broken shield,
In frantic horror drive him from the field;
A field, where perish'd in one dreadful
hour,

All his proud hopes of universal Power!
He who saw Vassal Monarchs humbly wait
To court his smile, and swell his pride of
state;

No longer dares to face the mighty Foe,
But flies, the first to tell his overthrow!!
Had he, when Fortune vanish'd from his
side,

Amidst his guards, like English Richard
In death one trophy had adorn'd his head,
A Tyrant-living, but a Hero dead! [run,
There, where Ambition's cruel race was
His end had dazzled like the setting sun,
And half his crimes, o'ershadow'd by his
fate,

Had left his name, though execrated,
But now no breast laments the Tyrant's
fall,

The Scourge of Nations, and the Curse of
His Empire lost, a barren rock contains
The man who kept half Europe in his
chains;

A wretched Exile there he lives alone,
A poor Dependent on the British Throne;
That Throne, the object of his deadliest
hate,

Protects his life, and arbitrates his fate!
By Britons taught, in one tremendous
hour,

That virtue only is the base of Power.
There let him live—and, if he can, atone
For half the crimes that stain'd his guilty
throne!

There think repentant, that his life was
Outcast of man! to make his peace with
Heaven.

To human actions Bards give lasting name,
To Tyrants infamy, to Heroes fame!
And this their sentence on the Exile's
head,—

In life detested, and despised when dead!

Exalted minds all fulsome praise forswear,
But grateful breasts will honour Brun-
swick's Heir*,

For Royal Patronage still prone to save
The Man of Letters from a timeless grave!
He lent his name to dignify your plan,
Felt like a Prince, and acted like a Man!
To suffering Genius his large bounty flows,
Prompt to relieve the weight of human
woes.

Then let the Bard this ardent wish impart,
A wish that comes spontaneous from the
heart!

Long may his delegated rule sustain
Our loved, revered, lamented Monarch's
reign!

And in his-blooming Daughter may he find
All that can gratify a Father's mind;
Bless'd and propitious be her nuptial hour,
And Peace Domestic harmonize with
Power!

May there (but in a time remote) be seen
Eliza's wisdom in our future Queen;
With all the milder virtues of her own,
To grace the splendour of the British
Throne.

The Royal Presence that now fills the
Chair

Restrains the Muse from offering homage
But acts of Charity so kindly done,
Are doubly valued in a Monarch's Son†!

For me—my votive tablets I suspend—
Proud to have been the active, earliest
Friend

To aid the Founder's wise and liberal
With the best efforts of an honest Muse!
If life's prolong'd, may fortitude be mine
To see, without dismay, that life's decline;
Expect the future, and review the past,
And make each year a comment on the
last—

For here the Bard, ere age consumes his
To younger hands resigns the Muse's lyre;
Pleased to reflect, however poor his lays,
He wrote from PRINCIPLE, and not for
PRAISE!

TO A CELEBRATED NOBLE POET.

WHEN Genius sounds the tuneful shell,

Or heaves the plaintive sigh,
Enraptured upon the theme we dwell,
And love her minstrelsy.

Yet should the Muse her treasures bring
From Guilt or Error's tainted spring,

The Circean cup we fly;
Reject the sweet but poison'd bowl
That pours corruption on the soul.

And thus thy rich and varied strain
Enchants and wounds the ear;

Thy bitter smile of proud disdain
Mocks what we most revere:

Still, touch'd with all a Poet's fire,
Thy verse† compels us to admire,

Though 'neath that veil appear
The darkness of the soul within,
The gloom of unrepented sin.

Ill-minded man! was deep remorse
Felt with so little pain,

That thou wouldst run the guilty course,
And taste its gall again?

Could Virtue in her loveliest dress,
And pure Affection's chaste caress,

Engage the heart in vain?
Had infant innocence no charm?

Did nobler feelings cease to warm?
Then go! and in the faithless smile

That marks the harden'd heart below,

* The Prince Regent has been for many years the Patron of the Literary Fund.

† His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was in the Chair.

† Alluding to the Poem in our last, p. 351; and to a vindictive and unmanly satire on an unprotected female.

A little space thou may'st beguile
The pang thou yet shalt know;
For now though deaf thy coward ear,
The time will come when thou shalt hear,
In impotence of woe,
That juggling friend who cries at last
I warn'd thee, when "to dust" has pass'd.

EPISTLE LAMENTARY

To a Noble Bard, allusive to his late remarkable Publication.

YES, hapless Bard! thine errors I deplore—

Rich were thy talents, but thy morals poor!
Oh! were thy virtues like thy genius
bright—

Hadst thou but acted well as thou couldst
Thy name had been posterity's delight!
But slighted Virtue saw thee in thy youth
A prey to foes, vile enemies of truth;

When monstrous fancies foster'd in thy
brain,

And head and heart produced thy lasting
Though Virtue often woo'd thee to her
arms,

And in perspective shew'd her beauteous
The olive with the bays she twined for thee,
And tender'd to thy soul the cup of choice
felicity!

But errors of the head, and vices of the
Mock at her boons, and force her to depart.
Still does she linger near thy widow'd
bowers,

And weeps to see thy blighted, tarnish'd
Connubial bliss, so soon to take her flight,
And leave thee joyless in the shades of
night;

Paternal hopes, just budding into joy—
The gales of poison chill, and nuptial
peace destroy.

Where Fancy flourish'd, verdant laurels
Now spring the wormwood and the bitter
rue!

Yet may those bitters healing draughts im-
And penitence and Heaven amend each
erring heart!

Shipton on Stour, April 23. A. C.

IMPROMPTU on the SHAKSPEARIAN

JUBILEE;

Respectfully inscribed to the Stewards and
Committee of the Anniversary Festival.

Written by Mr. BISSET, of Leamington,
and recited after the Public Breakfast
at the Town Hall, April 23d, 1816, at
the particular request of the Stewards
and Company present.

"O! thou Goddess,
Thou divine Nature, how thyself thou
blozonest

In this most wonderful and matchless.

TO favour a Child, on whose mind divine
Nature

Stamp'd all that was rich and was rare;
At his birth, Jove commanded the wonder-
ful creature

Should be nursed in an Isle free and fair.

The Muses' and Graces' intelligent faces
Beau'd bright when they heard Jove's
command, [they knew
To Britain they flew, for Old England
Was ordain'd as the thrice happy land.

Trim Mercury, plumed head and feet,
shew'd his zeal

To conduct them from regions on high;
Whilst Iris her pinions display'd head and
heel, [the sky;

Who were honour'd as guides through
Near that famed spot of earth, where a
Shakspeare had birth,

They alighted by Avon's soft stream,
Where they found the dear child, who in
extacy smiled,

As he lay on its banks in a dream.

Around him, some thousands of elves and
fairies

Their gambols fantastic display'd,
Who whilst he slept soundly, saw all their
vagaries—

His mind's eye no mist could pervade;
Jove's messenger spokel from his slum-
bers he woke,

Then in accents romantic, yet mild,
With his hands on his breast, his best
thanks he express'd,

There hipping his first "wood-notes wild."

As in stature he grew, he in wisdom ad-
vanced

To such height as no Bard ever soar'd;
Round new mystic orbs his bright fantasy
danced,

"He the regions of fancy explored."

As a comet on earth, from the time of his
birth,

To the day of his death he's accounted;
All nations agree, "that his like we'll
ne'er see;"

No mortal has Shakspeare surmounted!

Revered be the season a Shakspeare ap-
pear'd,

Revered be the day of his birth; [since,
Ever sacred the day, which, two centuries
Snatch'd "the pride of all nature" from
earth.

The Muses command, that a Jubilee grand
Should be held for its commemoration;
O'er the dust of the dead, laurel, bays,
freely spread—

Crown his tomb with all due veneration.

Thrice happy the Isle which to Shak-peare
gave birth,

Thrice bless'd be Avon's soft stream,
Thrice blessed be Warwick's famed shire,
where the Bard [dream."

"On themes more than mortal would
Thrice hallow'd the spot of the Bard's
humble cot,

Thrice honour'd be Nature, who gave
Such rare gifts to the man, who of Bards
led the van,—

Revered be his CRADLE and GRAVE!!!

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 13.*

In the Committee of Supply, the remaining sums composing the Estimates were voted; among the items was 25,000*l.* to the British officers attached to Portuguese troops, who, his Lordship stated, would shortly have the option of remaining in the service of that country, and be paid by it, or return to the service of Great Britain.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 14.*

The Earl of *Liverpool* presented the following message:

"George P. R. — The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having given the Royal Consent to a Marriage between his Daughter, her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, and his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederic, Prince of Cobourg of Saxe-Coburg, has thought fit to communicate the same to this House. His Royal Highness is fully persuaded that this alliance cannot but be acceptable to all his Majesty's faithful subjects; and the many proofs which his Royal Highness has received of the affectionate attachment of this House to his Majesty's person and family, leave him no room to doubt of the concurrence and assistance of this House in enabling him to make such a provision, with a view to the said marriage, as may be suitable to the honour and dignity of the country."

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that not only in the Courts under which Prince Leopold had been employed, but in all the Courts of Europe, amongst those who were above him, those who were his equals, and those below him who had been admitted to the honour of his acquaintance, there was but one opinion as to the high personal merits of that Prince, his great respectability, and his highly honourable character. He trusted that a liberal provision would be made for this illustrious couple, amply sufficient for their comfort; and he could assure their Lordships, that these illustrious personages most anxiously desired to limit their expenditure strictly within the income assigned by Parliament. He then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, which was agreed to unanimously.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Lockhart*, after dwelling at some length upon the frauds committed by many persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent

GENT. MAG. *May, 1816.*

Debtors' Act, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the farther operations of that Act.

After some conversation, Sir S. Romilly moved an Amendment, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the effects of the Insolvent Debtors' Act," which was carried by 82 to 71. The Committee was then appointed.

Lord *Castlereagh* presented a Message respecting the Marriage of the Princess Charlotte to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, similar to that presented to the Lords.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 15.*

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* concluded a long speech respecting the proposed Military establishment and expenditure, by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, to cause the Estimates to be revised, and the forces reduced.

Earls *Bathurst* and *Liverpool*, and Viscounts *Sidmouth*, opposed the motion; the Dukes of *Bedford* and *Newcastle*, and the Marquis *Wellesley*, spoke in its favour: the motion was finally negatived by 139 to 69. Adjourned at five on Saturday morning.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in compliance with the wishes expressed in the Regent's Message, said he should propose an Allowance of 60,000*l.* to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and his intended wife the Princess Charlotte, of which 10,000*l.* would form the Privy Purse of her Royal Highness. In the event of the Princess's demise, 50,000*l.* a year should be continued to the Prince. The present allowance of the Princess Charlotte being no longer requisite, there would be a saving of 30,000*l.* a year on the Civil List. To prevent the Royal Pair becoming encumbered, he should propose an outfit of 50,000*l.*; it was computed that 40,000*l.* of this sum would be necessary for plate, wines, carriages, &c.; and 10,000*l.* for the Princess's dress and jewels. A further application for money would be made when a suitable residence should be found for their Royal Highnesses. A clause was introduced into the marriage settlement, to prevent the Princess being taken out of this country without the consent of her father and herself. The grants of money above specified were then agreed to.

March 18.

Sir Wm. *Curtis* presented a Petition from the merchants, bankers, &c. of London.

London, against the Property Tax. This Petition had been agreed to at a numerous meeting, regularly convened at the Egyptian Hall, and signed by 22,000 persons. In 1793, when the people of England were in a state of despondency, the merchants, bankers, and traders of London came to certain resolutions, which not only restored the hopes and confidence of the capital, but revived the general spirit of the country, and it could not be denied that those resolutions produced a considerable effect on the minds of all good people in that House. In 1796, when the pressure of taxation was very great, and the public funds were exceedingly depressed, the merchants, bankers, and traders of London, again assembled, and from certain loyal resolutions which then were passed, Mr. Pitt resolved to impose a tax on Property, but expressly declared that it was to be a war tax, and was not to be continued after the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace. (*Hear, hear.*) The Hon. Baronet, therefore, referring to the principle upon which this tax was first laid upon the country, could not but express his astonishment that the Right Hon. Gentleman should have resorted to so paltry a trick as to omit the words "no longer" in the Act which he had introduced last Session of Parliament. Let the people but have a respite, and then shew them the necessity of this tax, and they would not object to it. At present, there was no reason whatever for its continuance; and it was so oppressive, unjust, obnoxious, and inquisitorial, that the people could not, and ought not to bear it. (*Hear, hear.*) The opinions of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London, ought not to be trifled lightly. There had, indeed, been some talk of a counter-petition, and he believed that such a petition had been signed by about seventeen persons, but somebody then took it away in his pocket, and nothing more had been heard about it. (A laugh, and cries of *Hear, hear.*) He should beg leave, therefore, to bring up the Petition with which he was charged; and he hoped it would be treated with that respect to which the Noble Lord had said the Petitions of the people were entitled. (*Hear, hear.*)

Sir James Shaw desired to bear testimony to the opulence and great respectability of the persons who had signed this Petition. There had been only one hand held up against the resolutions, and therefore it might be considered as the unanimous opinion of the principal merchants, bankers, and traders of the City of London. It should be recollected, that these were the persons who had originally enabled the Minister to impose this tax on the country, and who had supported Government during the whole of our arduous contest.

Mr. Martin had hoped, that Ministers would have given up this measure long ago. They might think, perhaps, that they could carry it by a few Irish members (Cries of *Order, order, Hear, hear*); but if any of those members should vote for the renewal of so detestable and inquisitorial a tax, they would alienate the affections of the people of this country from Ireland.

Mr. Alderman Atkins said, that if so much joy had been expressed by the Noble Lord and his colleagues on the presentation of a Petition which was signed by 41 persons in favour of the Tax, he hoped that those who were hostile to that measure would be much more elated at this Petition from 22,000 respectable and opulent inhabitants of the City of London. He felt it unnecessary to add any thing to what the Hon. Baronet, and those who followed him, had said on that Petition; but he should hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would now consent to abandon this tax, as the voice of the country was raised against it.

Mr. Ponsonby could not suffer this Petition to pass without making some observations. The Right Hon. Gentleman had been imprudent enough last year to speak very lightly of furred gowns and gold chains, and of the sentiments of those who wore them. He could not say that the present Petition was that of furred gowns and gold chains merely: it was the voice of the great mass of the population of London, represented by that great and respectable body which had signed the Petition. The Tax had been represented as a boon to the monied interest; but here they had the whole of the most respectable part of the monied and commercial interest coming to their bar, and rejecting the boon which was offered them. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had, on a former occasion, talked of an attempt to clamour down the Property Tax. Were the 22,000 persons who signed this Petition to be considered as clamourers? For several days these Petitions had been pouring in upon them, all against the Tax, with the exception of a very few which were partially in favour, upon condition that the Petitioners themselves should be in a great measure relieved from it. Now this Petition came with the signatures of 22,000 of the most respectable merchants, bankers, and traders in the City of London; he would leave it to the House, then, to judge whether the opposition to the Tax was the effect of ignorant clamour, or whether it was not the voice of the best-informed and most respectable part of the community?

Mr. Alexander said, it was seldom that he troubled the House by delivering his sentiments, but at present he felt himself called upon to say that he thought the Property Tax a wise and good measure.

Mr.

Mr. *Ellison* said, this was a most serious and grave question, and ought to be so treated. For many years of his life, it had been his pride to have supported the measures of Mr. Pitt. But now he was told that Mr. Pitt's measures originated from the City of London,—that the City of London, and not Mr. Pitt, governed every thing. But the measure, he believed, was Mr. Pitt's own, and it was by its means that the country was enabled so long to carry on the war which had now terminated so gloriously. They said it was merely a war-tax; but he said it was still a war-tax, for the design of imposing it now was to clear off the burthens of war. He would support it, therefore, boldly and manfully. He had voted for it before, because he thought it necessary, and he would for the same reason vote for it now.

Mr. *W. Smith* commented on Mr. Alexander's speech, and opposed the Property Tax.

Mr. *Bennet*, observing there were at present 58 persons under sentence of death in Newgate, some of whom had been in that situation since the December Sessions, wished to know why the Recorder's Report had not been received, and declared that it was a subject which required very ample explanation.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that the delay was attributable to the indisposition of the Prince Regent, by which he had been detained at Brighton, and by the inconvenience of assembling there all the Law officers, &c.

Lord *Milton* and Mr. *Wynn* expressed indignation at the neglect that had been evinced when there had been two Councils sitting within the last ten days. The opinion of Judges on the cases of condemned persons was frequently taken by the Secretary of State. The attendance of no other legal character was necessary, but the Recorder and the Chancellor. It was the close connexion between the offence and the punishment that gave to the example its full efficacy. If an interval of three months elapsed between the offence and the punishment, the offence was forgotten, and the punishment became merely a show for the idle—pernicious, instead of beneficial.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and observed, that he was glad the time was arrived at which the House should give its serious consideration to the measure, of the introduction of which he had given notice at a very early period of the Session. The House had already, after the most mature deliberation, sanctioned the large establishments which present circumstances had obliged his Majesty's Minis-

ter to propose, not as permanent establishments, but for a very limited period. It should now be their duty to consider in what way those establishments were to be met; and under all circumstances he did not know any way in which they could be better met than by the Tax which he should have the honour of proposing. The time had now arrived when the Property Tax could get a fair and impartial discussion, for hitherto the discussions on it had been carried on in a different manner, and he had abstained as much as possible from taking any part in them, until the Tax should come regularly before the House. Impressions had gone abroad unfavourable to this Tax, which arose from the manner in which it had hitherto been discussed, and he had been repeatedly called upon to abandon the Tax, on the ground that it was decidedly against the will of the people; but he had withstood those calls, from a determination to submit it to the decision of Parliament, and to abide by that decision. The persons by whom the Petitions to the House against this Tax had been signed, were but a comparatively small portion of the community. But if they were much more numerous, he should still have conceived it his duty to proceed with the measure, and to submit it for the consideration of the House and the Country. When he looked at the great body of the Petitions which had been presented to the House against this Tax, he was far from thinking that the sentiments expressed in them were the result of mature and deliberate consideration; and he was the more inclined to this, from the circumstance that most of those Petitions were founded on the erroneous allegation that a pledge had been given to discontinue the Tax in time of peace.—The worthy Alderman (Sir J. Shaw) had said, that the Meeting which had agreed to this Petition (the Petition from London) was the same which, in the time of Mr. Pitt, had agreed to the Property Tax, and that they did so with an understanding that it should only continue during the war. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) did not agree with the worthy Alderman in thinking that any such pledge had been held out, or could be understood. The Meeting in 1798 had ended in a Resolution to raise a voluntary contribution to assist the measures of Government. This had been accepted, and a measure had been founded on it, by Mr. Pitt, called the Aid and Contribution Measure, the object of which was to raise the necessary Supplies without pressing on the fundholders, who were already considerably distressed by loans. However, the next year Mr. Pitt proposed the Tax on Income, which was agreed to; and so far was he from giving a pledge that it should

should be abolished in time of peace, that he charged it with the payment of so much of the interest of the loan, as would have embraced its continuance during one year of peace for every year of war, supposing the war to have lasted three years.—The Right Hon. Gentleman then went through the history of the Property Tax during the administration of Mr. Pitt, and that of Mr. Fox, contending that the friends of the latter, particularly Lord Henry Petty, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, contemplated its continuance during a period of peace. He should next advert to the introduction of the Tax last year, at which time, he contended that no pledge had been given for its discontinuance at the end of the war. In answer to some propositions at that time for various modifications, he had said that the measure was proposed only for a year, but that if circumstances should render its continuance longer than that period necessary, the next year, meaning the present, would be the proper time to attend to them. He was well aware how feelingly alive the country was to any breach of public faith. It was from a misconception in this respect that great part of the opposition to the Tax had originated. He could not conceive how any contract could be entered into between the people and their representatives, which should prevent the latter from discussing the expediency of any particular question. He could not conceive how such pledge could be given by any Minister, as should preclude him from submitting a measure to the House, the necessity of which might be obvious. No Minister, from Mr. Pitt down to the present, had viewed the Tax in any other way than as a measure dependent on necessity, and always open for the consideration of Parliament. He would next come to the great point of discussion—the necessity of the Tax at the present moment. The Right Hon. Member then went into a variety of details, to shew that it was the interest of the country at the present moment to support the credit of the funds, drained as they had been by various loans; and objected to the proposed plan of raising money by new loans, which would rather sink than raise the public credit. He also observed, that the proposal for loans did not come altogether from disinterested quarters; but in some instances from persons, who wished thereby rather to increase their property 20 per cent. than diminish it five (*Hear, hear, and a laugh.*) The Right Hon. Gentleman then contended, that the Property Tax was a more equitable and impartial Tax than any other, as it fell chiefly on those who were best able to bear it. In the other Taxes which could be substituted for it, this equality could not exist. He thought that

the Property Tax, with respect to a great proportion of what came under its operation, was the most perfect machine which could be imagined—it deducted neither more nor less than the fair proportion of the annual produce of property. But he was willing to allow that that part of the Tax which was levied on the income of industry was liable to considerable objections. The two great branches of this were, the Tax on the Tenantry, and the Tax on persons engaged in Trade and Manufactures. With regard to the Tax on the Tenantry—from the pressure under which agriculture at present laboured, he thought the tenantry entitled to very great relief. The Tax on that body was now taken on three-fourths of the rent in England. He had already intimated that it was his intention to reduce the proportion of rent assumed as the tenant's income from three-fourths to one-third, which reduction would bring a very large proportion of the tenantry within the operation of the scale of abatement. In addition to this relief, he had to propose an abatement of the tax on agricultural horses of 7s. 6d. for each horse, and that farmers occupying land under 100L rent should be entirely freed from the operation of that tax. This would be a very great relief in the Western counties, and in Wales. With respect to the part of the tax which came under the schedule D. the tax on Trade, &c. he had never been able to discover any remedy to the objections to which it was liable, without rendering the tax ineffectual (*Hear, hear.*) The Income of the occupier of land was fixed from assuming a proportion of the rent as a profit; and any diminution of the price of produce being attended with a reduction of the profits of the farmer, it was but equitable, therefore, to reduce also the proportion on which the tax was charged. For the same reason, it might be proper to extend the power of the Commissioners, so as to enable them to give relief to tenantry, in the case of unexampled and extraordinary losses, beyond the relief afforded them by the reduction of the assumed proportion of the rent.—But a person engaged in trade was in a very different situation from a tenant. He was charged on his own return of Income. No doubt he might at present be afterwards surcharged; and for that there was remedy. With respect to schedule D. he would propose first, that every person should be charged on the estimated profits in their last return; that every person should be assessed at the sum in the former return; and if he submitted to pay the reduced rate of 5 per cent. on his last return, that no inquiry whatever should take place into his affairs. It was therefore in the power of any trader to exempt himself from

from any inquisition into his affairs by paying on his last year's return. (Loud cries of *Hear!* from the Opposition side.) It was possible that, in a number of cases, the return of last year might be too high. He would propose it should be enacted that every person, not appealing within a certain time, should be charged on the last assessment; if he appealed, then he should be allowed to give in a fresh return; and if this fresh return should not be found satisfactory, undoubtedly some inquiry into his affairs could not be dispensed with. But to do away as far as possible the hardships of such inquiry, what appeared to him most advisable was to revive the clauses in the Act of 1803, giving a person engaged in trade a power to be charged by referees of his own nomination. If objections were made to the return, he should not be obliged, as at present, to disclose his affairs to the whole of the Commissioners, but to one of the Commissioners, chosen by ballot, with one of the Clerks, both sworn to secrecy; so that this investigation would be carried on before a private tribunal, sworn to secrecy, and who should, besides, be bound immediately to destroy all memorials of the examination. The Report of the Commissioners should be taken without any further inquiry. This appeared to him the best and most advisable modification of the inquisitorial part of the Tax, and as such he should propose it to the Committee; it might also be proper to mention what he had stated formerly, that the object of the Tax should be entered into the preamble of the Bill. He had stated, that he had no objection to declare the Tax to be contingent, on the defraying a certain sum of extraordinary charges resulting from the expenditure of the war. These extraordinary charges in the present year would amount to 8 or 9 millions, and in the ensuing year to 4½ millions, making up together the sum of about 13 millions. Having stated the general principle on which he recommended this Tax as a measure of the most urgent necessity, and the modifications which he thought advisable, to which he was willing to add any other that Parliament in their wisdom might recommend, providing the efficacy of the Tax should not be thereby diminished, he would entreat the House to consider, that on their decision on this question the whole of the financial system of the country must fall or rise. By relieving the money-market for two years, they would afford the greatest relief to the finances of the country. Without such a temporary relief, he could foresee nothing but a long series of difficulties and embarrassments. Gentlemen on the opposite side had stated the difficulties of the country in the most

gloomy colours, and had insisted on the necessity of affording breathing-time to the country. This breathing-time was precisely what he asked—he asked a breathing-time for public credit. He had stated the immense burdens thrown on the money-market during the last two years. That immense burden, it ought to be borne in mind, had not been accompanied with an increase of taxation. He called on the House to continue for two years more what they had been exempted from during the last two years. In the last two years, by the operation of the plan of finance of 1813, there had been saved between eight and nine millions of permanent taxes; he now called on them for the same amount of Property Tax for two years. The Sinking Fund would not immediately bear any farther operation. A sum borrowed in the money-market would nearly have the same effect on credit as so much taken from the Sinking Fund. The financial system of the country was exposed to a degree of pressure which required the aid of measures of a most vigorous character. We must not be in too great haste to enjoy the advantages which we had gained by the peace. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving a Resolution declaratory of the amount of the Tax to be levied on the different branches of property and income.

Sir *Wm. Curtis* (speaking from the Opposition side of the House) declared, amidst much laughter, that he would remain there while that oppressive and inquisitorial Tax was continued.

Mr. *Wm. Smith* asked the Irish Members, if they thought that the people of England would long bear the continuance of this Tax, without soon coming to a determination that Ireland should also be subjected to it? (*Hear, hear.*) He considered Mr. Pitt had, as a financial Minister, been much over-rated. He had been as much over-rated as a Minister as Buonaparte in his military character. As the one in his conceptions thought only of the numbers whom he could raise for his armies in the speediest manner, the other was nearly equally indifferent as to the means by which he could raise his supplies. The Property Tax was a political conscription, being just as oppressive in its operation on income as the conscription of France was on life and limb. If a man were allowed to do what he pleased, he might of course accomplish great ends; and it was by a disregard of the feelings and comforts of the community, that Mr. Pitt had accomplished his ends.

Mr. *Rose*, amidst loud cries of question, vindicated the character of Mr. Pitt, as a financier, from the attack of the Member for Norwich; and contended that with

with small means Mr. Pitt had accomplished the salvation of the country.

Mr. *W. Keene* thought the Property Tax was a good tax, as the expense of collecting was small, and as it did not partake the bad quality of taxes on consumable articles, which raised the prices in a greater proportion than they were productive to the Exchequer. He thought if the tax was taken off leather, mink, and other articles of that nature, and laid on property, the subject would be a gainer to the amount of forty per cent.

Mr. *Hart Davis* said he had always considered this not as a peace measure of finance, but merely to wind up the expenses of the war. It was a tax, he would maintain, that did not immediately affect the poor, except only as diminishing the means of the opulent to employ them (cries of *Hear, hear*, from the other side.) He thought his Majesty's minions (this misnomer occasioned shouts of laughter), he meant Ministers, had acted wisely in proposing this tax, which would give them time to investigate the financial state of the country; and by preventing the necessity of a loan, would allow the Sinking Fund to operate without counter-action.

Mr. *Baring* rose amidst repeated calls for the question, and remarked that Mr. *Rose* was the general panegyrist of all taxes and tax-gatherers—to answer him was unnecessary. When the Hon. Member for Bristol (Mr. *H. Davis*) rose, he had anticipated that he would find reasons for supporting the Ministers and deserting his constituents. The Hon. Member had supposed that the Tax was to last for only two years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said no such thing. Sometimes, indeed, the Ministers held forth the promise of the Tax being put an end to in two years; but, when they felt a little stronger, no such promise was made. This promise was like the French constitution, which had been compared to an umbrella, which was held up by the King in bad weather only. He despised the personality which was intended to apply to him and the other Members in the City. But no one had proposed an immediate loan. The best measure would be to raise the sum required by Exchequer Bills, which might be funded at some other time.

Lord *Castlereagh* said that no one could affirm that all the Petitions were against the Property Tax. The Petitions which had been presented to that House were, he admitted, numerous, but he would venture to say that they did not express anything like the sense of the people of Great Britain. The Noble Lord then entered into a variety of arguments to prove the absolute necessity of the Tax, which he contended was not a mere measure of expediency,

but indispensable for the safety and prosperity of the empire. He trusted, therefore, the House would on that, as on all former occasions, support the Government on an occasion so important to the welfare of the country.

Mr. *Wilberforce* contended, that looking to the feelings of the country at the present moment, they should have relief. He was convinced that, at the end of two years, Ministers would find arguments equally strong as now in support of the Tax. It was only by a thorough view of the whole expenditure of the country that any good could be effected. The question was, whether we should ease the money-market, or ease the people of England; and considering the expression of their feelings which the House had witnessed, he thought there could be no difficulty in answering that question.

As soon as Mr. *Wilberforce* had sat down, the cry of question became general, and the House divided about half-past one on Tuesday morning. For Mr. *Vansittart's* resolution, 201; against it, 258; majority against the resolution for renewing the Property Tax, 37.—The declaration of Members was received with long and reiterated shouts of congratulation, which pierced all the avenues of the House, and were audible at a great distance. Strangers were excluded for some time by this expression of the tumultuous feelings of the majority.

March 20.

Mr. *Lockhart* presented a Petition from the parish of St. Mary-le bone, against the Insolvent Act. The Hon. Member stated, that from the returns laid before the House, it appeared during the three years this Act had operated, the debts under its discussion had amounted to a sum not less than 5,597,852*l.* and he had no doubt the House would be astonished to hear that out of that sum only 1459*l.* had been recovered [*Hear, hear!*]

Mr. *Brougham* presented a Petition against the Insolvent Act, signed by 5000 inhabitants of Westminster. By the Act in question debts had been cut off, claims had been annihilated, and obligations even of the most simple nature had been dissolved. It had been generally considered a very small dividend to pay a shilling in the pound: but when he had calculated the sums on both sides, he found that so far from having any currency in the pound, the creditor only got between one-fourth, and one-fifth of a farthing (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. *Abercromby* suspected that his Hon. Friend had been misinformed respecting the amount of the sum of which the creditors were bereaved, and the manner in which they had lost it. Might they not have

have lost it by their own inattention and negligence? He implored, the House not to listen to exaggerated statements.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated that it was his intention on Monday next, in the Committee of Ways and Means, to move that the War tax on Malt be allowed to expire (series of *Hear, hear.*) He should also redeem his pledge to modify the duties on horses used in agriculture. The duties on customs and excise would be continued; but in the Committee he would state his views, and trust to the wisdom of Parliament for the future exigencies of the country. He considered the Property Tax, as the most efficient means which could have been adopted for the maintenance of the necessary establishments; but, as a majority of Parliament had taken a different view of it, he bowed with pleasure to their decision. At the same time he trusted that the House and the public would believe, that he was actuated by the purest motives for the general good. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. *Coke* said, that the repeal of the War Malt Tax would be a great relief to the agriculturist: he doubted whether it produced two millions per annum: at all events he was glad that the people would now have a wholesome beverage to animate their spirits.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, that the victory over the Income Tax had compelled Ministers to give up another tax equally detestable (cheers.) This was a victory solely achieved by the people, and reluctantly owned by them (cheers.) He trusted they would follow it up by measures of vigilant attention, and would compel Ministers to abandon their Military Establishment, and put an end to every unnecessary expence.

Mr. *Gauch* was proud to hear that the tax on Malt was to be abolished. He had uniformly supported the measures of Administration from a conviction of their propriety, but had conscientiously resisted their efforts to renew the tax on Property, aware that it was hostile to the feelings of the people (cheers.) He declared his intention to oppose them in every thing, till he saw them attend to the most rigid economy. (loud cheers.)

Mr. *Brougham* and Sir *Francis Bardsell* also congratulated the House on the good effects resulting from the Property Tax having been lost by Ministers.

Mr. *Methuen*, after noticing the rise of Mr. *Croker's* salary from 3000*l.* to 4000*l.*; of Mr. *Barrow's* from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.*; and the increased salaries to the officers of the Customs and Excise; concluded by moving that the House approved of the Order in Council dated Jan. 15, 1800, which provided that the salaries of the Secretaries and Clerks of the Admiralty should be lower in time of peace than dur-

ing war, and that it considered the depauperation from such a wholesome regulation: an unnecessary expenditure of the public money.

Lord *Castlereagh* gave a sketch of the savings effected in several public offices connected with the Military Establishment, and stated that in a few days, he hoped to be able to lay before Parliament documents which would satisfactorily shew the nature and extent, not only of what had been done, but of what was in progress, and what was in contemplation.

Mr. *Brougham*, in an unguarded declamatory speech on the subject, made use of the following remarkable apostrophe: "If the House did but assent to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, then it would establish its claims for ever to the gratitude of the public: then it would be too late for profligate expenditure to be tolerated or continued. It was not the squandering of one sum only, but the deliberate and systematic disregard of the cry for economy, that merited indignation; and it was full time now not to turn a deaf ear to the awful voice of the people. He would recommend to those concerned that the practice of a decent economy would be much better than to raise monuments to sycophancy, and to the victims of an exploded legitimacy. Better would it be to profit by the example which the Stuarts exhibited, who, by too sorely treading on the feelings of the people, were ousted from the throne of these realms. The Stuarts had at least the motives of a misguided conscience, and a mistaken religious zeal, to plead."

Mr. *Wellesley Pole*, after declaring that the increase of salary was forced on Mr. *Coker*, said, that the Hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. B.) had that night thrown off the mask. No man who was a friend to the House of Brunswick would have used such language as Mr. *Brougham*.

Mr. *Brougham* having called upon the Hon. Gentleman to give some explanation,

Mr. *W. Pole* replied, that what he said was, that he should be very sorry if the principles of the Hon. Gentleman accorded with those of his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. *Brougham* professed himself satisfied with the explanation: he was a sincere friend to the Brunswick family, and sensible of the inestimable benefits derived from it. He wished them at present better advisers, who would be more capable of preserving them safely on the throne.

Mr. *Baggs* said, he had heard, with displeasure, the observations upon the House of Brunswick, by Mr. *Brougham*, who, he thought, would not have used them, if he had been sensible of their import.

port. With respect to the question, the proper time for the discussion was when the navy estimates were considered. He should then vote against the increase of salaries. Several members expressed the same intention; the House then divided for the motion 130, against it 150; majority in favour of Ministers 29.

March 22.

Lord *Palmerston* said, he should also postpone the remaining Army Estimates to Friday next, in order to lay before the House an account of the nature and extent of the reduction, which he had formerly stated. In reply to Mr. *Tierney*, his Lordship said there were several new reductions—particularly in the staff.

A conversation afterwards took place, originating in a question put by Mr. *Ben-net*, relative to the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate.

Lord *Castlereagh* took occasion to state, that the fault lay not at all with the Regent, who never heard of the afflicting circumstance until it was mentioned in the newspapers in Monday's proceedings.

Mr. *Taylor* added that no part of his Royal functions gave the Regent so much anxiety and uneasiness as deciding upon the Recorder's Report.

After some observations from Mr. *Aber-cromby* upon these matters,

Mr. *Brougham* expressed his satisfaction at finding that the unquestionable principles of the constitution, which threw the whole responsibility on Ministers, was here consistent with the fact; and, in allusion to what had fallen from him in the debate of Wednesday, he said he was glad to find that we were now to use the strict constitutional language, and hold the Ministers alone answerable for the proceedings of the Executive Government, adding, that any deviation from this sound practice on the side of Opposition was entirely owing to the example set in the novel practice introduced by the Ministers, of pushing forward the name of the Regent, in order to flatter him personally, and even announcing a motion for a vote of thanks to him, as if he were a person bearing office under the Crown.

To this remark Lord *Castlereagh* thought fit to retort; that all praise might constitutionally be given to the Prince individually, but that all blame must belong to his servants; and he spoke of Mr. *Brougham* as having made a partial recantation of the sentiments expressed by him on Wednesday.

Mr. *Brougham* explicitly denied this, and added, that so far from having recanted any part, he had expressly justified all he had said, upon the authority of the practice adopted by the other side.

Mr. *Tierney* was proceeding to press

solely upon Lord C. for his new constitutional doctrine, and his slowness in coming forward in his Master's defence, when a dispute upon the point of order arose. Mr. Attorney General, interrupting Mr. *Tierney*, was in his turn stopped by Mr. *Methuen*, upon whose suggestion the Speaker put an end to the conversation.

March 25.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he should not occupy much of their time in explaining the system of finance about to be proposed for the present year, but he would shortly observe that he considered it of infinite importance that those War Taxes which were to remain should be assigned to the Consolidated Fund. The War Taxes on the Customs he should certainly consider as proper to be given wholly to that fund. It was not his intention, as we understood, to propose any renewal of the Export Duties; but he was of opinion that those on Imports, belonging to the Customs and Excise, should remain to the period of five years, as he saw no certain prospect of their being sooner terminated. The House already knew his intentions respecting the Malt Tax; and at a proper period he would submit to their consideration certain regulations respecting the stock which might be on hand at the expiration of the tax, which regulations he judged were requisite to prevent every mistake. With the exception of the Malt Tax the Duties of the Excise amounted to three millions eight hundred thousand pounds, and those on the Customs were about two millions eight hundred thousand. In proposing the continuance of these for five years, he did so, not from predilection for that or any similar period, but because he thought the smuggling system might thus be better defeated. In the original plan of finance he had formed for the present year, he had included the Property Tax, from a conviction that no tax could be devised which was better adapted to the various classes of society. It was a tax the most likely, in his opinion, to revive the drooping spirit of public credit; but, since Parliament had taken a different view, he would propose no new taxes for this year. The deficiency arising from that tax being refused, and from the Malt Tax being abandoned, would be very well made up by borrowing in either of the ways suggested on a former evening by an Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Shaw.) The Property Tax having been denied, and no other tax being proposed in its room, he considered his Majesty's Ministers were under the necessity of borrowing, to meet the necessary expence of the Supplies already voted. The Right Hon. Gentleman

Gentleman then moved his first Resolution: viz. That the expiring War Duties of Customs should be continued for a time to be limited.

Mr. Tierney said, he must congratulate the Country that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not had recourse to that terrible arrangement he had formerly so loudly threatened, in consequence of the loss of his favourite Property Tax. He must object to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he did not state the real situation of the Country. Instead of continuing the taxes proposed, it would be much better for the Right Hon. Gentleman to come at once to a Committee of the House, lay a fair statement before them, and then ask what could be done for the revenue of the Country, than to come next Session with a long string of disappointments, and then ask the House to make up the deficiencies. It would be better to do this than, by establishing a new system of smuggling, to create a phalanx against himself, which would abridge even the ordinary results of the Customs in time of peace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it necessary to make some reply to what the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated with respect to the terrible arrangement which he imagined to have been in contemplation. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had stated, that something must be done by a system of taxes: but so much objection existed against the Assessed Taxes, that he thought it not advisable to resort to them, and had therefore pressed the Property Tax, because there was no available substitute; and it was on the same ground that he now proposed a continuance of the War Duties on Excise and Customs, because there was no available substitute. He was very far from denying the critical situation in which the finances of the Country were placed; but with respect to the evils that it was supposed would result from smuggling, they might be greatly obviated by vigilance and activity. The duties of the Customs had not yet decreased, and with the aid of some further powers which he should propose for some of the departments concerned in the collection of them, he hoped that no material decrease would take place. He felt himself bound to state his opinion with that reserve as to the amount of his calculations which such a subject seemed to demand, but still without the slightest feeling of despondency as to the ultimate result.

Mr. Ponsonby asked if he understood the Right Hon. Gentleman rightly, that we were now to proceed on the same amount of expence that was to have been incurred before the House rejected the proposal of the Property Tax: that this expence was

Genl. Mac. May, 1816.

to be met, not by retrenchment, but by alteration or modification of old taxes, or by a loan to the same amount as the tax which had been abandoned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he did not see in what way the proposed alteration in the taxes had any bearing on the subject of the expenditure of the Country: the question of expenditure must rest on its own ground. Thinking that the amount of the various services was absolutely necessary, he did not see any opening for further reduction. It was the duty of the House to watch, and of Government to correct, any unnecessary expenditure; but in this case he hoped that the Supply to be granted would not have the effect of making the Government extravagant.

Mr. Ponsonby was happy he had understood the Right Hon. Gentleman correctly, because it shewed the situation in which the Minister of finance considered the Country to stand—that after the rejection of the Property Tax, from which six millions had been expected, and of the Malt Tax, from which two millions or two and a half were to be derived, he thought the same scale of expences as had before been submitted to the House should still be persevered in. The Right Hon. Gentleman did not see any difference: we were only to have a loan instead of a tax, or one tax instead of another; and our situation was, in reality, this—that the Country was to stand under the same estimate of expenditure, and no reduction was to be made.

Lord Castlereagh maintained, that the mode followed by Hon. Gentlemen opposite did not present the view in which Parliament ought to see this question: because, whether the Property Tax or a loan were resorted to as the means of producing the requisite supply, the duty of retrenchment remained the same. The House must take the exertions of the Country with reference to its means; and the true question was, whether the establishment of the Country was consistent with its ways and means; and he could not see that the question of economy was at all altered by the change of a tax into a loan.

After some observations from Messrs. Tierney, Smith, Thompson, and Grenfell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should not touch the Sinking Fund; and that he meant to bring in a Bill, the effect of which would be to relieve, after the 5th of July, from the Additional Malt Duty, those sums which might have already been paid in the view of its continuance.

The question was then put and carried, that the Custom Duties voted to the 5th of July, 1816, be continued and made permanent.

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TRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Since our last Abstract, a very serious Insurrection has taken place at Grenoble. The French Government has published in the *Moniteur* some official details; by which it appears, that the rebels were divided into two bands; one of which was to attack the town from without, while the other was to rise upon the inhabitants within. The latter had partizans in the town; and the attack from without, was to be the signal for rising. General Donadieu and the Prefect received, on the 4th, in the evening, advices which left no doubt of the intentions of the disaffected; and measures of vigour were instantly adopted. These the insurgents did not expect; they had anticipated an easy conquest, and conceived that the place would be taken by surprise. What their ulterior projects were, after getting possession of Grenoble, we know not. The *Moniteur* says, that important revelations have been made, and the chiefs of the conspiracy have been tried. According to the official account in the *Moniteur*, the rebels had been completely put down: the neighbouring communes, which had been misled by the false declarations of the rebels, have submitted, and requested forgiveness. The neighbouring departments were eager to send troops, and adopt every measure calculated to put down the rebellion, and prove their own loyalty. Gen. Donadieu has been created a Viscount, the Colonel of the departmental legion a Baron, and two grenadiers have been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour—one of these, who had accompanied Buonaparte to Elba upon being hailed by the rebels with cries of *Vive l'Empereur*, replied by exclaiming *Vive le Roi*, cutting down at the same time one of the rebel chiefs.—The proceedings against the arrested insurgents have been alike prompt and vigorous. Twenty-three of them have been already condemned and executed.

It appears, that the leaders and principal instigators had escaped; and considerable rewards have been offered for their apprehension. Didier, father and son, are described as the chief authors of the insurrection. The former was Member of the Court of Cassation, and Master of Requests, after the epoch of the Restoration; and the son was Sub-Prefect of Grenoble. The latter, it is said, was the first to offer his services to Buonaparte on his arrival in that city; for which he was made Prefect of the Lower Alps. So anxious is the Government to secure the elder Didier, that a reward of 20,000 francs is offered to whomsoever shall deliver him up, dead or alive. Didier has

since been given up by two of his accomplices, inhabitants of La Mure.

The object of the malcontents is stated in the *Moniteur* to have been to restore the regime of 1793. They had issued a proclamation, and a printed card to serve as a rallying sign. The plot was connected with that discovered at Lyons in January last, and even reached Brussels; a letter from which city states, that several of the French disaffected there had for some days gone out to meet the courier from France, under the expectation of hearing "some good news." Another set of conspirators have been discovered at Paris, several of whom have been arrested.

The private letters from Paris continue to be filled with reports of meditated plots against the King's Government, and of the almost daily arrests of the disaffected; some of these machinations are represented as being so extensive, as to embrace a general plan to attempt the subversion of the thrones of the Bourbon family, not only in France, but also in Spain and Naples.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 11th inst. states, that upwards of 100 persons have been arrested in that city in consequence of the late discovery of a plot against the existing Government; and that part of the plan of the conspirators was to set fire to the Thuilleries.

A letter from Toulouse states, that two Aides-de-Camp of General Clausel were arrested on the 7th inst. in an *auberge* in that city. They were conducted to the prison of Hauts Murats.

The 3d inst. was celebrated with much pomp and rejoicing at the Thuilleries, as being the anniversary of the entrance of the Royal Family into Paris. The King, in order to signalise the occasion, nominated 60 Grand Crosses and Commanders of the Order of St. Louis. Among them are Marshals Oudinot, St. Cyr, Victor, Macdonald, Marmont, and Perignon. At night there was a grand illumination; and the joy on the occasion is represented as unbounded. He also granted a full and absolute amnesty to all military men guilty of desertion before the 1st of October last year.

Count Vaublanc, the Minister of the Interior, has retired; and is succeeded by Laine, the President of the Chamber of Deputies; and Barbe Marbois is succeeded, as Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Justice, by the Chancellor of France, Dambray.

General Bertrand, who is with Buonaparte at St. Helena, has been tried by a Council of War at Paris, and condemned to death. The cousin of the General, M. Desolais, has

Delasalle, demanded a delay of three months, to notify the process to the General; but the Reporter opposed this demand, and he was found guilty.

General Lefebvre-Desnouettes, another of the principal agents in the usurpation of Buonaparte, has been tried in his absence as *contumacious*; and, being found guilty, sentenced to death. He is the same person as was taken prisoner in the Peninsula, and broke his parole in England. Report states, that he is lurking upon the Continent; another account asserts, that he has made his escape to America.

General Rigault and Captain Thomassin have been tried by the Second Council of War of the First Military Division, sitting at Paris; the former was absent and *contumacious*—he latter appeared. They were charged with using the public funds at Epernay, for the purpose of corrupting the troops and the inhabitants, in favour of the return of Buonaparte. The total sum so applied by them was stated at 27,400 francs. There was in it an item of 5,000 for favouring the escape of a spy. General Rigault was found guilty, and sentenced to death. Thomassin was acquitted.

Gen. Cambrone, who accompanied Buonaparte to Elba, commanded his advanced guard on returning to France, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Waterloo, has been tried before a Council of War, and acquitted—the defence set up by Cambrone was, that, when he left Elba, he considered himself no longer a Frenchman, and was bound by no oath or act of adhesion to Louis XVIII.

Dispatches from Grenoble announce, that, in conformity with the telegraphic dispatch transmitted by Government on the 12th instant, six persons condemned by the Council of War and the Prevotal Court and who had been recommended to mercy, were executed on the 13th and 16th. — (*Moniteur*).

It is remarkable, that at the present moment, when one would think disloyalty would be stigmatised with every possible disgrace the dignity of Count has been conferred on Linois, who hoisted the standard of rebellion at Guadaloupe!

The King of France has issued an ordinance, in consequence of the great dearth of grain; permitting all foreign vessels importing corn into France to be exempted from the navigation duties, &c.

The Commission now sitting in Paris, for adjustment of the British claims on the French Government, has to contend against every obstacle which ingenuity and chicanery can invent. After many months of laborious investigation, it is reported that one claim has at length been allowed by the French Commissioners.

The two Chambers of Parliament were on the 29th ult. suddenly prorogued till October next (before getting through the whole of the public business).

Among the trials before the Court of Justice at Paris, there is one which excites particular interest, as being connected with the private history of Buonaparte. On the 21st of June 1815, through his brother Joseph, he sent for a broker, and, by his means, got possession of 29,000*l.* sterling of the public money of France; for which he received drafts on a house in London, which drafts were paid while Buonaparte was on board the *Bellerophon*. The object seems to be, to make the French broker refund the money.

On the anniversary of the death of Louis XVII. King of France, June 8, 1795, the exhumation of his mortal remains will take place in the church-yard of St. Marguerite, Faubourg St. Antoine, in the presence of commissioners appointed by his Majesty.

NETHERLANDS.

An article from Brussels of the 15th says, positive advices had reached the head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington, that a plan of insurrection was laid, which was to explode in several parts of France at the same time. In consequence, the Duke had sent off instructions to all the Commanders of corps under his command to be ready to act in case of need. The English regiments ordered home are not to depart for the present.

SWITZERLAND.

A plot, it is said, has been discovered at Geneva, in which the Sieur Benoit, formerly Secretary to Maret (Duke of Bassano), and the Sieur Desquiron, Privy Counsellor to Count Gottorp (late King of Sweden) are implicated. The former has been arrested, and sent in custody into France. Papers of great importance were found upon his person. The latter has been ordered to leave Geneva, and proceed to Constance.

It is mentioned in a German paper, that between 200 and 300 Swiss were preparing to emigrate in a body to North America.

ITALY.

The Princess Caroline of Naples was married on the 24th ult., by proxy, to the Duke of Berri.

The Pope has declared to the King of the Netherlands, that the toleration of several religions is contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church—the Holy Father thus supports the Belgian Catholic Bishops in their opposition to the tolerant views of their Sovereign.

It is positively stated, that "the Pope has recommended to the Irish Hierarchy to accede to the *Feto* in all its details; and to impress

mpress upon the laity the necessity of submitting with gratitude."

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

At Madrid, one Richard, late a commissary, and another individual, have been condemned to death for conspiring against the life of the *beloved Ferdinand*.

Extract of a letter from a British merchant at Malaga, dated the 4th of May, 1816:—"I had forgotten to mention to you sooner, that the Spanish Government, ever since October last, have been plaguing me and three other British merchants here for payment of 5000 rials *vellon*, which, they say, is my quota of a contribution of 500,000 *idem*, which his Majesty has ordered to be levied, to continue his peace with the Regency of Algiers. I refused the payment of it, discussed the point with our Consul-general, in Madrid, Sir J. Hunter; and he answered me, that it was in direct opposition to the Treaty which exists between the two countries, for any British subject to be called upon for contributions or loans, &c. of any kind, and advised me to resist the demand. I did so, firmly; but was continually threatened with executions; and on the 1st of March soldiers were sent into my house, and those of the three other British merchants; they remained till the 13th of the said month; when, still resisting the payment of so unjust a demand, a commission on the part of the Government came into my counting-house, *broke open my money-chest by force*, and took out the said 5000 rials *vellon* as my quota of the said contribution, and 340 rials *vellon* for what they term the expences of the soldiers, &c. I have not failed, in conjunction with the other three British merchants, to represent our grievances to the Ambassador at Madrid; but as yet we have no satisfaction."

Letters from Lisbon mention, that the Portuguese complain warmly of the breach of promise of which they consider their Prince Regent to have been guilty, in establishing his Court at the Brazils.

GERMANY.

Accounts from Italy mention that the Emperor of Austria, and the Archduchess his daughter, had separated at Venice; afterwards to re-join each other at Baden, where this Princess is to reside with her father. In the mean time, by a decree of the 17th of March, she takes upon herself the administration of her own dominions.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, (the brother of Prince Leopold) has issued an ordonnance for the establishment of a constitution of States in the Duchy of Cobourg, and the other territories subjected to his government. The Tyrolese, too, are about to receive a singular reward for their long-tryed fidelity to the House of Austria. The Emperor, by an edict of the 1st ult., has restored to them all the

privileges and franchises which they held from his ancestors; and particularly the antient representation of the four orders, Prelates, Nobles, Citizens and Yeomanry.

The German papers state, that Eugene Beauharnois is to have a pecuniary recompense for his pretensions in Italy.

We learn, by recent advices from Dresden, that Fouché was then in that city. He is said to have been employed in drawing up the history of the three last eventful years. It is further stated, that he has addressed an "interesting exposé" to the Duke of Wellington.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has addressed a Declaration to all the Powers of Europe, in which he expressly says, that the sacred alliance, concluded between him and the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, has no other object than peace, and the internal happiness of all States, including even such as do not profess the Christian religion.

Lord Cathcart gave a splendid dinner on the 9th of April at St. Petersburg, in commemoration of the fall and abdication of Buonaparte. It was honoured by the presence of the Emperor, the Grand Dukes, Foreign Princes, &c.

TURKEY.

We learn from Smyrna, that the inhabitants, harassed by the continued ill-treatment of the Turkish agents, made an attempt to shake off the yoke of those tyrants; but they calculated upon assistance which did not arrive; and the Turks have again acquired the ascendancy. Several of the most distinguished inhabitants have paid the forfeit of their lives for this abortive attempt: others have been arrested, punished, and severely fined; and a few have escaped, and arrived at Leghorn.

ASIA.

Official advices from India communicate decisive and grateful intelligence relative to British affairs in that country. The Nepaulese Government has finally concluded a peace with the British, and on such terms as his Excellency Lord Moira deems highly desirable. By the treaty, not only the province of Kumaon, but the greater part of all the territory between the Rapti and Gunduch, is ceded to Great Britain; as well as that part of the district between the Gunduch and the Coosa, which has been occupied by the British forces. The fortress of Nagree is also put into our possession; and other important stipulations have been assented to by the Nepaulese Government.

AFRICA.

The Princess of Wales arrived at Tunis at the beginning of the present month; from which place her Royal Highness was to embark shortly for Constantinople.

Declaration

Declaration of the Bey of Tunis, in consequence of the Agreement lately entered into with Lord Exmouth :—

Tunis, the 19th of the Month Jumed Anell, in the Year of the Hegira 1231
—(April 17, 1816).

Declaration of his Highness Mahmoud Basha, Bey of Tunis, addressed to his Excellency Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britannic Majesty, &c.

"In consideration of the anxious desire manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England to put an end to the Slavery of Christians, his Highness the Bey of Tunis, wishing to testify his sincere desire to maintain the amicable relations which subsist between him and Great Britain; as a proof of his pacific disposition, and of his esteem for the European Powers, with whom his Highness is desirous of consolidating a durable peace, declares by these presents, that in case of war with any of the said Powers, none of the prisoners shall be reduced to slavery; but that they shall be treated with every possible humanity, and as prisoners of war, according to the forms adopted and practised in Europe; and that at the end of the war the prisoners shall be exchanged and sent home.

"Given in duplicate at our Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, the 19th of the month Jumed Anell, in the year of the Hegira 1231.

Signed "MAHMOUD BASHAW,
Bey of Tunis, &c."

AMERICA.

Sir Gordon Drummond, by a proclamation, has restored the trade between Lower Canada and the United States.

Joseph Buonaparte (ex-king of Spain) has removed his establishment from the neighbourhood of New York to Landsdown, on the banks of the Schuylkill, and about four miles from Philadelphia.

Information from the Bay of Honduras to the 16th February states, that in January last, the King of the Musquito Shore was solemnly crowned in the Church of Beliz, under the title of King George Frederick. He had been brought down from Jamaica in a British man-of-war, to be invested with the royal authority. [When the Duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica, the people of that country placed themselves under the protection of the Crown of England; and since that time the Sovereign has received his commission from his Britannic Majesty; and before that sanction is given, he is not acknowledged King by his compatriots.] We are further informed, that the British clergyman of the colony delivered a very eloquent and impressive speech on the occasion; urging his Majesty to support and extend the Christian religion within

his dominions to the utmost of his power. The King made a suitable reply, entered into a treaty with the British authorities, and promised to maintain in every respect the interests of the British nation.

Jamaica Gazettes give distressing accounts of the cruelties committed on the Spanish Main: it is stated, that the army of General Morillo was attacked by hunger and disease; the native troops under his command by the small-pox, and the Europeans by the dysentery. Detachments which had been sent into the interior had been defeated; the inhabitants retreating to the mountains, and burning their houses. A party stationed on the mountain, near Zimity, had been surprised and put to the sword by the insurgents. The army of Morillo afterwards, on entering that place, put 1500 of the inhabitants to death. General Morillo, on summoning New Grenada, had received in answer, that the inhabitants were determined to resist to the last breath; and that the most horrible of wars, that of extermination, would inevitably ensue.

The most unpleasant accounts which have reached town from Jamaica, relate to the sufferings of the British who fell into the hands of Morillo at Carthagena. A memorial has been sent to England from Jamaica, in behalf of some unfortunate British, who had been tried by the civil power, and condemned to death, but whom Morillo, entertaining some apprehensions of the British government if the sentence were carried into effect, has resolved to send to Spain, to abide the pleasure of his Catholic Majesty.

About the 2d of April nine British subjects, found at Carthagena on its surrender, who had been condemned to death by the Spanish laws, were taken from their prisons and shot. It is confirmed, that Colonel Stuart also suffered.

Private letters from Jamaica mention, that a great change has taken place in the aspect of Spanish American affairs. The capture of Carthagena has produced no other result, than that of shutting up Morillo and his army there, since he is unable to penetrate into the interior. All the detachments he had sent forward have been severely defeated; and the Governor of Santa Fe, as well as the people, have resolved to perish, rather than submit to the Spaniards. The manner in which British and American trade has been treated, precludes the expectation of supplies at Carthagena.—General Bolivar, after collecting all the persons who had escaped from Carthagena, as well as the other parts of the main, had left Aux Cayes with upwards of 2000 men in 20 armed vessels, and 5000 extra stand of arms, to land above Caraccas, in order to join the Independents.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

The Irish Secretary, Mr. Peel, it will be recollected, declared some time since in the House of Commons, that under this deplorable and alarming state of Ireland, an extensive system of education presented the *only* salutary means of civilizing the lower orders of people in that nation. It gives us the highest pleasure to hear, that about 800 Sunday Schools have already been opened in different parts of Ireland, and that 30,000 children are in a way of receiving instruction therein; it is also added, that many of the Catholics shew a willingness to accept the benefit of this sort of education.

A beautiful antique vase and corresponding pedestal, valued at 500 guineas, have been presented by the officers of the Antrim militia to Earl O'Neill, as a mark of their esteem for their Noble Colonel.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 6. A letter from Jersey gives particulars of the late melancholy shipwreck of the *Balance*, a large French transport, Captain Le Sage, having a crew of 24 men, and 84 passengers, mostly women and children, from Havre-de-Grace, bound to St. Maloes, to be put on board a frigate that was ready for them there, to convey them to St. Pierre and Miquelon, where they were to settle. They had turned the whole of their property in France into ready money, and brought their entire fortunes with them. It was very dark when the vessel struck on the rocks, where her head was fixed, and her stern only above water. The tide was out nearly when she struck, the weather moderated a little, and many of the women, &c. got on deck, but the water rising by degrees, gave them no hopes of escape. The women clung to the rigging, holding their children in their arms; and their shrieks, lamentations, and despair, were distinctly heard. Some boats reached them at the break of day, from Rozel; 36 persons, however, were drowned before the boats came to their assistance; on the last boat leaving her, she went instantly to pieces. When the unfortunate people were landed, they were brought into the barracks at Rozel, and exhibited the most shocking spectacle. All hastened to render them assistance; some fell on their knees, with uplifted hands, crying out, *Gratitude, gratitude!* while others, frantic, called for their parents, their husbands, wives, children, &c. Mrs. M'Kenzie, wife of Captain M'Kenzie, of the 8th Royal Veterans, was indefatigable in her care of the women and children.

The Gazette of May 25 contains a Proclamation noticing that a great number of persons have, for some time past, unlawfully assembled themselves together in

divers parts of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, and have circulated threatening letters and incendiary hand-bills, held nightly meetings, and set fire to several dwelling-houses, barns, out-buildings, and stacks of corn, and have destroyed cattle, corn, threshing-machines, and other instruments of husbandry; and offering a reward of 100*l.* for every person who shall be convicted of any of the aforesaid penalties.—On Thursday, May 28, the main body of the insurgents were defeated at *Littleport*, near Ely, by the exertions of Sir H. B. Dudley and the Rev. H. Law, magistrates, aided by Capt. Wortham's troop of yeomanry, a small detachment of the 1st dragoons commanded by Capt. Methuen, and a few of the disbanded militia, who were armed from the County depot by Lieut. Woolert. The rioters soon began to fire upon the magistrates and the troops from barricaded houses near the river, when the latter were ordered to fire into them. The insurgents soon began to fly from every part of the town over the Fens, and were pursued in every direction: two of them only were killed (one of them a ring-leader) and a few wounded; upwards of 100 were taken prisoners to Ely.—Some outrages have also been repressed at *Norwich* by the spirited exertions of the Magistrates, and the steady conduct of the dragoon guards and the West Norfolk militia. Two of the rioters have been committed to gaol.—Symptoms of disturbance have also shewn themselves at *Cambridge* and in the neighbourhood of *Manchester*: but the vigilance of the Magistrates, and the prompt assistance afforded by Government, leaves no apprehension of any serious consequence from these tumultuous assemblages.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, May 5. His Majesty passed last month in good bodily health, and in uniform tranquillity; but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished.

Carlton-House, Thursday, May 2.—This evening at nine o'clock the solemnity of the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, was performed in the Great Crimson Room at Carlton House by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta, Sophia, Elizabeth, and Mary,

Mary, her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, her Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Mademoiselle D'Orléans, the Duke of Bourbon, the Great Officers of State, the Ambassadors and Ministers from Foreign States; the Officers of the Household of her Majesty the Queen, of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of the younger branches of the Royal Family, assisting at the ceremony. At the conclusion of the marriage service, the registry of the marriage was attested with the usual formalities, after which her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Bride and Bridegroom, with the rest of the Royal Family, retired to the Royal Closet. The Bride and Bridegroom soon after left Carlton-House for Oatlands, the seat of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the rest of the Royal Family, passed into the Great Council Chamber, where the Great Officers, Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction present, paid their compliments on the occasion. Immediately after the conclusion of the marriage, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with other public demonstrations of joy throughout the Metropolis.—*Gaz.*

Tuesday, April 23.

Early this morning a fire broke out in a bed-room of the coffee-house over the Old Stock Exchange, at the corner of Swithin's-alley, close to the North-east corner of the Royal Exchange. The fire soon communicated to every part of the building, in which, at the bottom, were an auction mart and a large wine-company, and above stairs the coffee-house and several counting-houses, all of which are entirely consumed. The fire then consumed the house that stood between the Old Stock Exchange and Grigsby's coffee-house. The roofs of two houses in Swithin's-alley were also burnt entirely off. By the falling of the rubbish, one man belonging to the Imperial Fire-office was killed on the spot.

Thursday, April 25.

This day, at a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, a motion was made, that, in consideration of the distinguished manner in which the Dukes of Kent and Sussex have exerted themselves to promote every object of benevolence throughout the United Kingdom, and especially within this City, thereby adding to the lustre of their high birth as the Sons of our beloved Sovereign, and meriting in an eminent degree the sincere respect and gratitude of the Citizens of London, the freedom of this City be presented in a suitable manner to each of their Royal Highnesses; and the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

Monday, April 29.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of London, waited upon the Prince Regent at Carlton House with the Addresses of the Common Council upon the subject of the persecution of the French Protestants, and the conclusion of the recent treaties at Paris. In answer to the former his Royal Highness said:—"The just sense entertained by his Majesty's subjects of the value and importance of religious toleration is necessarily calculated to excite in their minds strong feelings of uneasiness and regret at any appearance of the want of it in other nations of the world. In such feelings, when called for and justified by the occasion, I shall ever participate; and, whilst I lament the circumstances which led to your Address, I derive great satisfaction from the persuasion that they are in no degree to be attributed to an indisposition on the part of the Government of France to afford to the freedom of religious worship the benefit of its promised protection and support." To the Address respecting the definitive treaties of peace, his Royal Highness made the following reply:—"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. I accept with great satisfaction your congratulations upon the conclusion of peace on terms honourable and advantageous to this Country and to Europe. It may justly be regarded as the adequate result of a victory which, under the favour of Divine Providence, is chiefly, to be ascribed to the unparalleled exertions of British valour, and as the well-earned reward of that characteristic fortitude and public spirit which was so eminently displayed by all classes of his Majesty's subjects on the recurrence of hostilities."

Wednesday, May 1.

The Anniversary Orations were recited by the Scholars of St. Paul's School before the Court of the Mercers Company, and a large audience; among whom were the Bishops of Chester and Carlisle; the Rev. Dr. Roberts, late High Master; the Rev. Dr. Burney, and the Rev. Dr. Hall (the Examiners). The Orations in commemoration of the Founder, in Greek, Latin, and English, were recited by Messrs. Goode, Lane, and Ollivant.—These were succeeded by the Compositions to which Prizes had been awarded: viz. English verse, subject *Ithaca*, by Mr. Lane; and Latin verse, subject *D. Pauli Iter ad Damascum*, by Messrs. Goode and Ollivant. The prizes, which consisted of splendid editions of Classic Authors, were presented, at the conclusion of each recitation, by the Rev. Dr. Sleath, the High Master. Some judiciously-varied Selections from the Classics concluded this interesting display of early talent: which were given with good effect by Messrs. Beckwith and Hocking.

Hockin; Morton, Weding, and Ramsbottom; Bridgeman; Backler; Platt and Pratt; Walsh and Boileau.

Saturday, May.

James Barraggs, esq. appeared in the Court of Chancery, supported by Mr. Attorney-General on the one side, and Mr. Topping on the other, with several gentlemen of the Bar. He then took the oaths as a Serjeant at law; after which he presented the Lord-Chancellor with gold-rings for her Majesty: the motto was *Legibus emendatus*. He was afterwards sworn in as, one of the Justices of the Common-pleas, and took his seat on the Bench.

Friday, May 10.

This day was celebrated the anniversary festival of the Literary Fund, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent again honoured the Society by presiding in the Chair, supported by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Brandon, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Sir John Cox Hopples, and many other distinguished and zealous Friends of suffering genius. This Institution, which is so well calculated to excite a lively interest in the breast of all who justly appreciate the value and importance of literature, was, upon this occasion, rendered doubly interesting by the engaging and impressive manner in which the duties of the Chair were executed by his Royal Highness. The usual loyal and appropriate toasts being given by his Royal Highness himself, a peculiar attention and festivity were awakened. The emotion of deep respect and affection with which his Royal Highness gave "The King—God bless him," and the solemn pause of silence, penetrated every heart. The toasts "His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the munificent Patron of the Institution," and "The Royal Bride and Bridegroom, and may their union prove a source of domestic happiness to themselves and a lasting benefit to the empire," were received with heartfelt enthusiasm. On proposing "Success to the Literary Fund," the Royal Chairman gave an eloquent and luminous statement of the origin and purpose of the Institution; lamented in most feeling terms, the present afflicted state of the health of the venerable Founder*; and after touching with much taste and judgment on the benefits derived to the community, both in instruction and amusement, from those exertions of literary genius and talent, which frequently failed to procure for the studious Author even the common necessities of life, called upon all who possessed the means, to afford this Society the power of dispensing more largely its intended assuages of

distress, in the manner which its assisting hand is always extended, not as the dole of mere charitable benefaction, but as an act of justice, the reward and acknowledgment of benefits conferred. His Royal Highness then requested Mr. Fitz-Gerald to favour the company with the recitation of an Anniversary Poem, being the twentieth written by him for this Institution. This Poem, written and recited with all the pathos and energy of its benevolent author, received the most marked attention and cordial acclamation. (See p. 448.) The intimation of the concluding couplets was heard, indeed, with unfeigned regret. The Duke of Kent immediately rose, and stated, that he should consider it a dereliction of the duty he owed to his present situation, and to the Institution, if he did not express the high sense of gratitude he, in common with every one present, must feel for the gratification they had just experienced, and for Mr. Fitz-Gerald's long-continued and beneficial exertions, by which he had for so many years past proved himself one of the most disinterested and most zealous advocates of literary merit in distress—but that his Royal Highness, as Chairman, and on the behalf of the company and the Institution, must earnestly request that Mr. Fitz-Gerald would not, at present, withdraw his Muse from the service of the annual festival; but, while his present health and powers are continued to him, that he would continue to give the same benevolent and interesting assistance to the cause of suffering genius and worth.

The health of the Royal Chairman was given by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, and its reception manifested the high sense entertained by the company of the important benefits conferred on the Institution by his Royal Highness's gracious attention.

The Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Brandon, and the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, made also some interesting observations on the beneficial consequences that may result to the community from the influence of the Institution on religion, morals, and science at large.

The Treasurers reported the state of the funds, and the new subscriptions, which, we were concerned to find, did not bear any adequate proportion to the objects of an Institution that only, by judicious and liberal support, considerably augment the beneficial effects of the pen and the press. Mr. Shield and some professional friends, by some excellent glees, and a song written for the occasion by Mr. P. L. Courtier, to the music of a celebrated Masonic German Hymn, contributed much to the hilarity of an evening spent, we hope, with much benefit to the Institution, certainly with much gratification to all present.

* David Williams, Esq.—Of the origin of the Literary Fund, see p. 275.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.
New Pieces.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

April 29. *The Prodigal*; a Melodrama.
May 2. *The Count of Arjon*; or, *More Marriages than One*; a Musical Romance, in one act.

May 10. *Be-tram*; or, *The Castle of St. Aldobrand*; a Tragedy, by the Rev. R. C. Maturin, of Dublin.
May 21. *Oberon's Oath*; or, *The Paladin and the Princess*; a Fairy Tale, in two acts.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

May 6. *The Royal Nuptials*; or, *The Masque of Hymen*; a Musical Interlude.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, April 22. Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Adm. Sir C. Tyler, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, May 3. His Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Cobourg, Consort of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, to take precedence and rank before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all other great Officers, and before the Dukes (others than and except the Dukes of the Blood Royal) and all other Peers of the Realm.

War-office, May 4. His Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Saxe Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. to be a General in the Army.

May 11. Sir Graham Moore, Lord of the Admiralty, *vice* Lord Henry Paulet.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

March 23. Messrs. Bell, Wetherell, Agar, Cook, and Trower, King's Counsel.
Admiral Pickmore, Governor of Newfoundland, *vice* Sir R. Keates.

Rev. Edmund Goodenough, M.A. and Rev. Henry Wrottesley, M.A. Proctors of Oxford University.

Rev. Walter Levett, Rev. Charles Lloyd, M.A. Hon. Charles Douglas, and Hon. and Rev. Spencer Rodney, M.A. Pro-Proctors.

Dr. John Radcliff, Judge of the Prerogative and Consistorial Courts, Dublin, *vice* Dr. Duigenan, deceased.

Wm. Winkfield, esq. Chief Justice of Glamorganshire, *vice* Hardinge, deceased.
Hon. John Scott, Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Rev. James Phillott, to the Mastership of St. John's Hospital, Bath.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Herbert Oakeley, to a Prebend in Litchfield Cathedral.

Rev. William Stabback, St. Stephen's R. Recter.

SENT. Mac. May, 1816.

Rev. Dr. Barton, Bocking Deanery, Essex.

Rev. William Weatherhead, M. A. Woulton R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Lowndes, Okeford Fitz-Paine R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Charles Jervis, M. A. Cheltenham V.

Rev. Samuel Settle, M. A. Winterborne Stoke V. Wilts.

Rev. Benjamin Richings, M. A. Manchester with Atherstone Chapelry, co. Warw.

Rev. Samuel Turner, M. A. Tealby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Charles Prowett Topcroft R. Norfolk, *vice* Lockwood, resigned.

Rev. T. Mills, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary.

Rev. Edward Vincent, M. A. Rowde V. Wilts.

Rev. W. W. Gretton, Withington V. with the Chapelry of Prestan Wynne.

Rev. R. Kedington, M. A., Bradfield Combust R. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Tyson, Perpetual Curacy of Rumburgh with Perpetual Curacy of St. Michael Southelmham annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. William Carus Wilson, Tunstall V. Westmorland.

BIRTHS.

April 12. At Landawhe, Lady Kensington, a dau.—14. At Walthamstow, wife of B. Pead, esq. a son.—15. At Penicuik Hall, Edinburgh, the lady of Sir G. Clerk, M. P. a son.—17. At Erskine-house, Lady Blantyre, a dau.—19. The wife of Rear-adm. Patterson, a son.—22. In Grosvenor-street, Lady Petre, a dau.—24. At Trunkwell-house, near Reading, the wife of Henry Rich, esq. a son.—28. At Tixover-house, Rutland, the wife of Captain Crauford, a son and heir.—30. The wife of Geo. Denshire, esq. of Toilethorpe-house, Stamford, a son.

Lately.—In Montague-square, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, a son.—In New Norfolk-street, Lady Katherine Halkett, a son.—In Cleveland-square, the wife of S. R. Lushington, esq. M. P. a dau.—In Lower Brook-street, the wife of J. Round, esq. M. P. a son.—In Stratford-place, the wife of R. Richards, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Fulham, the lady of Major-gen. Sir H. Torrens, a son.—At Oxenbooth, Kent, the lady of Sir William Geary, bart. M. P. a son.—At Cottle-house, Somerset, Lady Theodosia Hale, a dau.—At Worston, the wife of Hon. Mr. Legge, a dau.—At Teignmouth, the wife of Hon. Capt. Fellow, R.N. M.P. a daughter.—At Segrove, Isle of Wight, Hon. Mrs. Masson, a daughter.—In Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Hope Vere, twin-daughters.—At Glasgow, the wife of Hon. A. Hely Hutchinson, a son.—The lady of Sir Alexander Don, M. P. of Newton Don, co. Roxburgh, a son.—At Drum-

Drumcondra-house, Dublin, Lady Charlotte Crofton, a dau.—At Dromoland, the lady of Sir E. O'Brien, bart. M. P. a dau.

May 2. At Avoch-house, co. Ross, the lady of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a dau.—13. In Red Lion-passage, Mrs. J. Bowyer Nichols, a dau.—20. At Hallow Park, Worcestershire, the wife of Samuel Wall, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 11. Anthony Austin, esq. of Wootton, co. Gloucester, to Sylla, second dau. of D. Ricardo, esq. of Upper Brook-street.

15. J. Cromie, jun. esq. of Cromore, co. Londonderry, to Marianne Cleaver, eldest dau. of the Archbishop of Dublin.

At Guernsey. W. C. Bowden, esq. Queen's reg. to Christina, youngest dau. of the late Col. W. Anstruther.

18. Henry Jones, esq. of Stapleton, co. Gloucester, to Catherine, second dau. of Sir Henry Russell, bart.

19. Rev. Henry Howard, of Sawbridge-worth, Herts, to Julia, second dau. of Sir T. Beever, bt. of Mangreen-hall, Norfolk.

20. Richard Riley, esq. of the Admiralty, to Hætriet, third dau. of Sir William Beechey, of Harley-street.

21. Lieut. col. Buchanan, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Newcombe, esq. of Stratton-house, co. Glouc.

22. John Drummond, esq. jun. son of John Drummond, esq. banker, Charing-cross, to Georgiana, fourth dau. of Adm. Sir E. Harvey.

23. Capt. E. Lowther Crofton, R. N. C. B. to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Leader, esq. M. P. of Putney-hill.

25. John James Calley, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. James Wyld, of Blumaden-house, Wilts.

Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Meynell Langley, Derbyshire, to the only daughter of the late David Balfour, esq. of Dalkeith and Edinburgh.

R. Gillum, M. D. of Bath, to Mary, only dau. of the late W. Gould, esq. of Barton-house, Manchester.

29. At Aberdeen, John Abercrombie, esq. M. D. 2d drag. gds. to Miss W. Young, dau. of the late Wm. Young, esq. of Sheddockley.

30. Martin Ware, esq. of New Bridge-street, to Anne, youngest dau. of Rev. Thomas Tayler, of the King's Road.

P. Dickenson, esq. eldest son of T. L. Dickenson, esq. of West Retford-hall, Notts, to Maria, second dau. of the late R. Berks, esq.

John Scobell, esq. of Nancealverne-house, Cornwall, to Mrs. James of Bath.

Lately.—J. M. Mason, esq. son of the late Lieut.-col. Mason, to Anne, third dau. of Sir Robert Langrishe, bart.

Rev. P. G. Cross, to Elizabeth Frederica, third dau. of Ewan Law, esq. of Hoisted-place, Sussex.

Rev. George Burrard, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, to Emma, eldest dau. of Capt. Bingham, R. N. of Grove-house, Hants.

Rev. F. Dyson, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late J. Compton, esq. of the Manor-house, Hants.

Capt. Scobell, R. N. to Rebecca Anne, only child of R. Collins, esq. of Brockhurst-lodge, Hants.

Edward U. Mason, esq. 42d reg. to Louisa, fourth dau. of John Witcombe, esq. of Stoke-cottage, Gosport.

Rev. Joseph Gill, Rector of Staplehurst, to Miss Varenne, only child of Dr. Varenne, Rector of Westley and Vicar of Elm cum Emueth, co. Cambridge.

V. W. Wheeler, esq. of Nash-court, Shropshire, to Cecilia Maria, only dau. of Sir Wm. Smith, bart. of Eardiston-house, co. Worcester.

Sam. Moody Gethen, esq. of Hereford, to Miss Fanny Hall, niece of Rev. Dr. Hunt, of Cockshoot Lydiat-house.

C. Bewicke Bewicke, esq. nephew of the late Calverley Bewicke, esq. M. P. to Elizabeth Philadelphia, dau. of T. Wilkinson, esq. of Wotton Castle.

Lieut. J. Sherbrooke Gell, R. N. of Wirksworth, to Miss Isabella Parker of Hornby-hall.

May 1. G. Sinclair, esq. eldest son of Rt. Hon. Sir J. Sinclair, bart. to Catherine Camilla, second dau. of Sir W. Manners, bt.

2. Capt. Ross, R. N. to the eldest dau. of Sir Samuel Whitcombe.

3. Wm. James, esq. youngest son of the late R. H. James, esq. of Bruton-street, to Maria, dau. of the late John Heathcote, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Tottenham.

4. By special license, Visc. Bury, eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle, to Miss Frances Steer, of Chichester.

Hon. and Rev. G. Neville, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and youngest son of Lord Braybrooke, to the Right Hon. Charlotte Legge, second surviving dau. of the late Earl of Dartmouth.

10. At Brussels, the Hon. Capt. B. T. Capel, K. C. B. youngest brother of the Earl of Essex, to Harriet Catherine, only daughter of F. G. Smyth, esq. of Upper Brook-street.

11. Abraham Gray Harford Battemby, esq. second son of the late John Scandrett Harford, esq. of Blaise-castle, to Elizabeth Grey, youngest dau. of the late Major-gen. Dundas of Fingask.

13. Sir James Montgomery, bart. M. P. of Stanhope, to Helen, second dau. of T. Graham, esq. of Kinross.

16. Mr. John Bentley, of Paternoster-row, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Breen, of Brighton.

22. Robert Brooke, esq. to Miss Letitia Harding, both of Margate.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN COURTENAY, Esq.

P. 375. a. The late *John Courtenay*, esq. was a native of Ireland, descended from a branch of the noble family of that name, and nephew by his mother to the late Earl of Butc. He was originally patronized by Marquis Townshend, when Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and at the General Elections in 1780, 1784, and 1790, he was chosen Member for Tamworth; in 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1812, for Appleby, but afterwards vacated his seat. Mr. Courtenay, during his whole political life, continued steadfastly attached to the old Opposition; and on the triumph of that party, in 1783, he was appointed Surveyor of the Ordnance, and Secretary to the Master-general; and again in 1806, to the office of Commissioner of the Treasury. His speeches as a Member of the Legislature were distinguished by wit and satire, the brilliancy and poignancy of which were acknowledged even by those who differed from him in political opinion. He was the author of "A Poetical Review of the Literary and Moral Character of Dr. Samuel Johnson, 1786," 4to. "Philosophical Reflections on the late Revolution in France, &c. in a Letter to Dr. Priestley, 1790," 8vo. "A Poetical and Philosophical Essay on the French Revolution, addressed to Mr. Burke, 1793," 8vo. "The present State of Manners, Arts, and Politics of France and Italy, in a Series of Poetical Epistles from Paris, Rome, and Naples, in 1792 and 1793; 1794," 8vo.

REV. EAST APTHORP, D. D.

This eminent and respectable Divine was the son of a merchant at Boston in New England. Having been sent to this country to complete his studies, he was entered as a student of Jesus College, Cambridge; took the degree of B. A. in 1755; and proceeded M. A. in 1758. He obtained the Chancellor's Prize Medal for eminence in classical learning in 1755; and the Members' Latin Dissertation Prizes, as Middle Bachelor in 1756, and as Senior Bachelor in 1757. He was also elected a Fellow of his College; so that his Academical honours were complete before he undertook the office of a Missionary to America; where, at Cambridge, he founded and built a church; and married Elizabeth the daughter of Eliakim Hutchinson, esq. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Dr. Burnaby (the late truly venerable Archdeacon of Leicester), in his Travels, speaks of Mr. Apthorp as a very amiable young man, of shining parts, great learning, pure and engaging manners. He, however, met with so much opposition

from the Congregationists in America as obliged him to quit his Church there. Whilst resident in New England, he published: 1. "The Constitution of a Christian Church illustrated, in a Sermon at the Opening of Christ Church, in Cambridge [New England], on Thursday, October 9, 1761." Boston, 1761, 4to. 2. "The Felicity of the Times; a Sermon preached at Christ Church, Cambridge, on Thursday, August 11, 1763, being a Day of Thanksgiving for the General Peace, by East Apthorp, M. A. Missionary at Cambridge; inscribed to his Excellency William Shirley, esq. Governor of the Bahama Islands, and Lieut.-general of his Majesty's Army," Boston, 1763. 3. "The Character and Example of a Christian Woman; a Discourse at Christ Church, Cambridge; on the Death of Mrs. Anne Wheelwright; 1764," 4to, in two parts. In this Discourse the Preacher very pathetically laments the loss of "a most respectable Parent; an honest and well-natured Brother; an amiable sister-in-law; and, now, of one endeared to us in all the relations of a daughter, wife, and sister." 4. "Of Sacred Poetry and Musick; a Discourse at Christ Church, Cambridge, at the Opening of the Organ on Tuesday, 21 August, 1764," 4to; inscribed, "To the Hon. John Temple, esq. His Majesty's Lieutenant-governor of the Province of New Hampshire." He was the Author also of several Tracts against the Bostonian Independent Secedaries; and on his return to England, under the immediate sanction of Abp. Secker, he engaged in a controversy with Dr. Mayhew, an American Clergyman, upon the subject of sending Bishops to that country. He published, in 1764, without his name, "An Answer to Dr. Mayhew's Observations on the Character and Conduct of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" and in 1765, "A Review of Dr. Mayhew's Remarks on the Answer to the Observations on the Character and Conduct of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." In 1765 he was collated by Archbishop Secker to the vicarage of Croydon; where he engaged for his curate the Rev. John Smith (who held a rectory in the neighbourhood,* but for his health resided in Croydon.)—The preferment of Croydon was particularly acceptable to Mr. Apthorp, as he soon found in that neighbourhood a most va-

† This Church was occupied by the Provincial Army in 1725, and the fine organ destroyed. In the September of that year most of the New England churches were deserted by their Ministers, and their Congregations dispersed.

buable

luable and pleasing society; to the agreeableness of which he was himself a principal contributor. His sister, the first wife of Mr. Alderman Trecothick, was resident in the neighbouring village of Addington; and in June 1770, Mr. Trecothick having been elected to the high office of Lord Mayor of London for the remainder of the year, on the death of Mr. Beckford, Mr. Apthorp accepted the office of Civic Chaplain; and had an opportunity of delineating the public character of his brother-in-law, in a Sermon preached at Guildhall chapel, Sept. 29, 1770, on the Election of a Lord Mayor.—In this year he projected a great and comprehensive scheme of publication; preparatory to which he issued “*Conspicua novæ editionis Historicorum veterum Latinorum qui extant omnium, ita disponentur, ut, pro ordine temporum, et rerum serie, integrum corpus componat Historiæ Sacræ et Orientalis, Fabulosæ et Heroicæ, Græcæ et Romanæ, ab orbe condito, ad excidium Imperii Occidentalis et initia Regni Italici. Cum singulorum Scriptorum Historia literaria, et Annotationibus Philologicis Anglicè conscriptis; adjectis Nummis, Tabulisque Chronicis et Geographicis.*” &c.—This comprehensive plan, however, did not meet with sufficient encouragement to induce him to pursue it.—From that time he continued diligently to perform the duties of a Parish Priest, very much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of Croydon, by whom he was very justly revered, and who demonstrated that regard for him, after he had lost his sight, by a noble present of nearly 2000*l.*—In 1777 he published A Fast Sermon on the unhappy Differences between this Country and her American Colonies; dedicated by the Author to his Parishioners of Croydon, for whose Use it was written (but, it is believed, not preached.) Early in 1778 he had published “*Letters on the Prevalence of Christianity, before its Civil Establishment; with Observations on a late History of the Decline of the Roman Empire.*” This Book is dedicated to Archdeacon Backhouse, to whom it is said these Four Letters were originally written at the Archdeacon’s desire. “*Let. I. A View of the Controversy concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion. Origin of Deism.*” *Let. II. On the Study of History; in the Remarks, a methodized Catalogue of Historians.* *Let. III. Characteristics of the past and present Times.* *Let. IV. Establishment of Paganism.* This volume of Letters was warmly and deservedly commended *. A copy of, it is in the hands of the Doctor’s son, enriched with several Remarks, from

the Works of Mr. Gray, one of the most learned men in Europe, as well as a sublime Poet. He had read most of the original Historians. Mr. Gibbon, in the *Vindication of his History*, 1779, p. 92, says, “*When Mr. Apthorp’s Letters appeared, I was surprised to find that I had scarcely any interest or concern in their contents. They are filled with general observations on the study of History, with a large and useful Catalogue of Historians, and with a variety of reflections moral and religious, all preparatory to the direct and formal consideration of my Two last Chapters; which Mr. Apthorp seems to reserve for the subject of a Second Volume.*” I sincerely respect the learning, the piety, and the candour of this gentleman; and must consider it as a mark of his esteem, that he has thought proper to begin his approaches at so great a distance from the fortifications which he designed to attack.” Soon after this publication, Abp. Cornwallis conferred on him the degree of D. D. and collated him to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, in the City of London, with the rectories of St. Pancras Soper-lane and Allhallows Honey-lane annexed; and appointed him to preach the Boyle Lecture. In the same year he published “*The Excellency of the Litany of the Church of England; a Sermon at the Church of St. Mary le Bow, on St. Mark’s day, 1778, pursuant to the Will of Mr. John Hutchins, Citizen of London. To which is annexed, an Account of a Catechetical Lecture revived in that Church.*” He preached before the Lord Mayor and Governors of the City Hospitals in Easter Week 1780; in the same year, at St. Paul’s, the Annual Commemoration Sermon on the Fire of London.—In 1781 he published “*A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel, at the Consecration of Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1781.*” —On the 28th of January 1782, he had the misfortune to lose his wife; after having had eight children; one of whom died an infant. The survivors were, the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, M. A. now prebendary of Lincoln, rector of Gumley in Leicestershire; and six daughters.—In 1786, Dr. Apthorp published “*Discourses on the Prophecies, read at the Chapel of Lincoln’s Inn, at the Lecture founded by the Right Reverend William Warburton, late Lord Bishop of Gloucester.*” 2 vols. 8vo. —March 6, 1787, he married, secondly, Anne, the daughter of John Crich, esq. of Thurlow in Suffolk, and sister of the Rev. Mr. Crich, rector of Thurlow and of Mildenhall, Suffolk; by whom he has one daughter, Sarah. In 1790 he was collated to a prebend in the Cathedral of St. Paul; was encouraged with hopes of still higher preferment, and had the offer of the bishoprick of Kildare; but was advised,

on

* See Monthly Review, vol. LVIII. p. 414, 421. Critical Review, 1778, p. 200. and Gent. Mag. Sept. 1778, p. 432.

on account of his health, to renounce it.—In 1793, on the death of Bp. Wilson, he obtained from Bp. Porteus, on the recommendation of Abp. Moore, the valuable prebend of Finsbury; for which he relinquished all his other preferments. He wished to have retained Croydon, but the Archbishop would not consent. After this, he retired wholly to Cambridge; where he continued to reside, in tolerable health; and, having been couched by Mr. Ware, had in a small degree recovered his sight.—The reserved rent of the prebend of Finsbury in 1553 was only 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1745, when Dr. Wilson obtained that prebend, the rental was 805*l.* By the improvements, Bp. Wilson received in his life-time more than 50 000*l.*; and charged this estate, in his will, with legacies to the amount of 50,000*l.* more; which proved ample, and left a large residue.—The net division of the prebend at Christmas 1797, after all deductions, was, to the Corporation of London 3646*l.*; to the heirs of Bp. Wilson, 2431*l.*; to Dr. Apthorp 1215*l.* The late Dr. Calder, speaking of Dr. Apthorp, says, “The instructive conversation of this very learned and worthy man, was a great enjoyment to me during the years that I lived in his parish; but soon after my very pleasing acquaintance with the Doctor (which commenced in 1789) his sight began to fail him; and, not long before he left Croydon, it became so imperfect that he seldom went out without Mrs. Apthorp. He told me, with regret, ‘there was an end of all his studies.’ With wonderful facility he preached *extempore*, when he could no longer read his Sermons; and more to the satisfaction of a numerous audience; the rather as, by not stooping, as he was wont to do, he was better heard.” Dr. Apthorp had at one time an intention of printing a Volume of Sermons preached on public Occasions in England and America, the materials of which are still in the hands of his son. Three of his daughters are married; one to the Rev. Dr. Cory, Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge; another to the Rev. Dr. Butler, Master of Shrewsbury school; and the youngest to the Rev. Mr. Paley.—Dr. Apthorp bore an illness of six years with entire resignation to the will of Providence. His remains were attended to Jesus College Chapel, in which he was buried, by the Dean of Norwich, the Masters of Emanuel and St. John’s, and other Members of the University. In his will he has directed the following inscription to be placed upon the stone that covers his remains:

“East Apthorp, S. T. P.
hujus Collegii nuper Alumnus & Socius,
Ædis Cathedralis S’ti Pauli Prebendarius,
decessit in fide, die xvi Aprilis,
mdcccxvi. ætatis lxxxiv.
expectans misericordiam
Domini nostri Jesu Christi
in vitam æternam.”

THOMAS JOHNES, Esq. M. P.

April 23. At Langstone Cliff Cottage, near Dawlish, aged 67, Thomas Johnes, esq. of Hafod, co. Cardigan, M. P. and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for that county. He was educated at Eton, where he imbibed the taste for literature and the fine arts by which he was distinguished. He first sat in Parliament for the county of Radnor; and was afterwards returned five times for the county of Cardigan. In 1783-4 he supported Mr. Fox’s India Bill, and repeatedly acted with him in public affairs. Mr. Johnes was auditor for life of the land revenue arising out of Wales; and was formerly Colonel of the Cardigan Militia. He was elected F. R. S. in 1800. The elegant house which he erected at Hafod in the Moorish and Gothic styles of architecture, and the beautiful pleasure-grounds and plantations with which it is environed, have long attracted the admiration of all who travel in that part of the country. Mr. Johnes translated and published, in 1801, “The Life of Froissart, by St. Palaye,” 8vo. He afterwards established a private printing-press in his house at Hafod, where he executed an admirable edition of Froissart’s Chronicles, translated by himself. This was followed by an equally accurate and well-illustrated edition of Froissart’s Continuator, Monstrelet, to which he prefixed a Biographical Preface.—Mr. Johnes was twice married; first, to Miss Bird, of Monmouth; and secondly, to his first cousin, Miss Johnes, of Dowla Colty, co. Carmarthen. He has left no issue. His beautiful mansion at Hafod, which, with his valuable library, was destroyed by fire, he had rebuilt, and had collected anew a most valuable library.

GEORGE HARDINGE, Esq.

April 26. At Presteigne, on his return from the Circuit, in his 72d year, George Hardinge, esq. M. A. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Attorney General to the Queen, and His Majesty’s Justice for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor. This eminent Judge was the third (and eldest surviving) son of Nicholas Hardinge, esq. of Canbury, near Kingston, Surrey, by Jane second daughter of Sir John Pratt, Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, and sister to Charles the first Earl Camden. His father, who had been educated at Eton and at King’s College, was a first-rate scholar, and particularly happy in his Latin poetry. He was a Barrister-at-law, Recorder of Kingston, some time Joint Secretary to the Treasury, and for several years Principal Clerk of the House of Commons. George, whose brilliant wit and extensive learning have always been acknowledged and admired, was also bred at Eton; and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of M. A. in 1769 *per li-*

leras regias. He was elected F. R. S. in 1769; and F. S. A. in 1788. He was also a Barrister of the Inner Temple; in 1782 Solicitor General to the Queen, and afterwards her Attorney-General. In 1787 he was appointed Justice of the counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor; and such were his talents, and so powerful his interest, that the highest dignity in his profession seemed to await his grasp. Many of his Speeches at the Bar of the Houses of Lords and Commons were absolutely patterns of elegance and ingenuity; that in particular on Mr. Fox's India Bill, Dec. 16, 1783, (the publication of which was interpreted as a personal avowal of the sentiments it contained); and one in vindication of Sir Thomas Rumbold. A Speech also at Warwick, in April 1792, as Counsel for the Hundred, on a Trial for Damages, claimed by Dr. Priestley and others, after the disgraceful Riots at Birmingham, was a master-piece of legal ingenuity. His various Charges also, for many years, at the different Assizes in Wales, breathe the truest sentiments of humanity and legal discrimination.

To the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century" he was a copious and most valuable contributor. "Think," he says to the Editor, "what a fine old Grecian I must be, who intimately knew, for years and for ages, the first Lord Camden, Dr. Akenside, Mr. Hall (Markland's friend), Baron Adams, Wray, Lord Barrington, Lord Dacre, Mr. Dyson, Horace Walpole of Strawberry-hill, Mr. Cambridge, and Athenian Stuart, &c."—Many of those eminent persons are in the most lively manner portrayed by him in the Eighth Volume of that Work; and several others are already printed in the unpublished "Illustrations of Literature," intended as a companion and continuation of the former volumes.

In 1780, Mr. Hardinge printed for the use of his friends an Edition of his father's Latin Poems. Of this volume he had prepared a new Edition, which was this summer to have been put to the press. "Nothing," he says, in the *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. VIII. p. 542, "will confer more honour upon me, or make me happier, than the publication of these Latin verses at your own cost and risk, if I am correct in so understanding your proposal. The books are so few, that I cannot be sure of laying my hands upon more copies than this one which I possess, and have corrected; so that I should be afraid of parting with it, unless upon the faith of your publication.—I beg leave to add the delight it would give me to superadd some of the best English Poems which I trace to my father's pen. They are very few; and, of their kind (which is like Addison's) ramour put into elegant verse), incom-

parable; but not so gifted and superior to all competition as the Latin.—There is a very excellent Portrait of my father, in Kent, painted when he was Clerk of the House of Commons; but there is no Print from it at present."

The separate publications of Mr. Hardinge were:

"Letters to Edmund Burke, in which are contained Inquiries into the constitutional Existence of an Impeachment against Mr. Hastings, 1791," third edition, 8vo. "The Essence of Malone; or the Beauties of that fascinating Writer, abstracted from his immortal work, entitled *Some Account of the Life and Writings of John Dryden*, 1800," 8vo. "The Filial Tribute, 1807," in honour of his aged Mother, to present as *keepsakes* to his friends; "The Russian Chiefs, an Ode, 1813," 4to; reprinted in 1814; Two single "Sermons by a Layman;" and a serious "Essay on the Character of Jonathan."

Mr. Justice Hardinge married Lucy, daughter and heiress of Richard Long, esq.; who survives him, without issue. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Kingston-upon-Thames. Two younger brothers survive him; Henry, of Peter-house, Cambridge, LL.B. 1779, late vicar of the new vicarage of Kingston-upon-Thames, now rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham; father of George N. Hardinge, esq. the gallant Naval Hero whose loss is recorded in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXVIII. pp. 748, 768, whom the Judge had adopted as his son; and to whose memory the British Legislature have voted a public monument. The other brother is Sir Richard Hardinge, of Belleisle, Fermanaghshire, in Ireland, some time in the East India service, and created a baronet Aug. 4, 1801.

Sir HERBERT CROFT, Bart.

April 27. At Paris, where he had resided for the last 15 years, the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, bart. a gentleman of very considerable literary attainments. The first Baronet of the family was Sir Herbert Croft, so created in 1720; succeeded in 1751 by his son Sir Archer; in 1753, by his grandson Sir Archer, who dying in 1793, his brother Sir John, became the fourth Baronet; and he dying without issue in 1797, the title devolved to the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, son of Mr. Herbert Croft (who was Receiver to the Charter-house, and died July 7, 1786, æt. 67.) second son of the first Sir Archer.

Sir Herbert was born Nov. 1, 1751. He was at first intended for the profession of the Law; but, after having been called to the Bar, he pursued his academical education at University College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. C. L. April 6, 1785, at which time he was a student of the

the Middle Temple. Having entered into holy orders, he was patronized by Bp. Louth, who in 1787 presented him to the vicarage of Prittlewell in Essex.

His earliest publication was, "A Brother's Advice to his Sisters; second edition, 1775," 12mo; a third in 1776.

In 1780 he had the honour of enrolling his name with that of the truly-great biographer Dr. Johnson, who adopted Mr. Croft's "Life of Young" in his "Lives of the English Poets." At that time he was of *Lincoln's Inn*. "The following Life," the Doctor says, "was written, at my request, by a gentleman who had better information than I could easily have obtained; and the publick will perhaps wish that I had solicited and obtained more such favours from him." (Sir Herbert's mother was named *Young*: whether related to the Author of the *Night Thoughts* we know not.) That Life was compiled in consequence of Dr. Johnson's "fears lest, for want of proper information," he "might say any thing of the father which should hurt the son." With this laudable intention, *De mortuis nil nisi verum, de vivis nil nisi bonum*, besides the memoirs, and many pertinent observations, several pages are employed in proving that Mr. Frederick Young could not be (as asserted in the "Biographia") his father's *Lorenzo*.—The following P. S. is dated from *Oxford*: "This account of Young was seen by you in manuscript, you know, Sir; and though I could not prevail on you to make any alterations, you insisted on striking out one passage, only because it said, that, if I did not wish you to live long for your sake, I did for the sake of myself and of the world. But this Postscript you will not see before it is printed; and I will say here, in spite of you, how I feel myself honoured and bettered by your friendship—and that, if I do credit to the Church, for which I am now going to give in exchange the Bar, though not at so late a period of life as Young took orders, it will be owing, in no small measure, to my having had the happiness of calling the Author of the *Rambler* my Friend. H. C."

In 1780 he published "Love and Madness: a story too true. In a series of Letters between parties, whose names would perhaps be mentioned, were they less known or less lamented," 8vo; which passed through seven editions. These Letters are given as the correspondence of Mr. Hackman and Miss Ray (two unfortunate persons, whose sad story was then well known.) They are enlivened with a variety of anecdotes, chiefly of a literary kind. Among other miscellaneous matters, the story of that extraordinary genius, Thomas Chatterton, is introduced at great length, with critical observations

on his writings; and an account of his publication of Poems said to have been written by one Rowley, a Monk, about three hundred years ago; of his other schemes of authorship; and finally, of his unhappy exit, in the eighteenth year of his age. This, if we mistake not, is the most valuable part of the book. Mr. Hackman figures as the Historian of Chatterton.—If this be all "borrowed personage," as Mr. Walpole expresses it, it is so ingenious a fiction, that the Author will be praised, perhaps, for his abilities, even by those who may find themselves inclined to impeach his honesty."

"Fanaticism and Treason, or a dispassionate history of the *Rebellious Insurrection* in June 1780," 1780, 8vo.

"The Literary Fly, 1780."

In 1780 also he published "The Abbey of Kilkhampton," an ingenious anticipation of *Monumental Records* for persons of eminence then living; to which in 1781 he added a second part; and continued to augment it, through eight successive editions, till 1788.

He mediated a new-digested and much improved edition of the whole Statute Law of the realm; of which he communicated his ideas to the publick, in "Some Account of an intended publication of the Statutes on a new Plan, 1782," 8vo; republished in 1784.

In 1784 he printed fifty copies only of a thin 8vo volume of Discourses, under the title of "Sunday Evenings."

In 1788, he superintended, at the Oxford press, the printing of the Will of King Alfred, with the Notes of the Rev. Owen Manning.

In May 1792, he issued "Proposals for publishing, by subscription, a new Edition of Johnson's Dictionary, corrected, without the smallest omission: considerably improved; and enlarged with more than 20,000 words, illustrated by examples from the books quoted by Dr. Johnson, and from others of the best authority in our own and former times." But in June 1793, by a Letter in our vol. LXIII. p. 491, he gave sufficient reasons for not proceeding more rapidly in so laborious and expensive an undertaking. See several Letters on his Progress in it, *Gent. Mag.* LVII. p. 651; LVIII.*7, 29, 91, 92, 192, 221, 236, 316, 947, 1152; LIX. 647; LX. 991. LXII. 710.

In 1796 he visited several parts of the Continent, which produced "A Letter from Germany, to the Princess Royal of England, on the English and German Languages. With a Table of the different Northern Languages, and of different periods of the German; and with an Index. By Herbert Croft, LL.B. 1796," in 4to. "After editing," he says, "some years ago, King Alfred's Will, in the Anglo-

Anglo-Saxon language, I determined on what I had, through so many years, wished for an opportunity of doing: I resolved, with Skinner, Junius, Hickes, and Johnson in my hands, to make a patient pilgrimage to this our parent country; and to ascend the ancient stream of the Elbe, for the purpose of visiting the fountain-head of the English tongue." He had not then totally abandoned his project of an English Dictionary.

In 1798 Sir Herbert Croft had the honour of receiving as a present, from the King of Sweden, a superb gold medal, which is engraved, accompanied by that Monarch's gracious message to the Rev. Baronet, in our vol. LXXI. p. 497.

His subsequent publications were, "Hints for History, respecting the Attempt on the King's Life, 15th May 1800; published in the hopes of increasing the Fund for the Erection of the Naval Pillar, (vol. LXX. p. 768.) 1800," 8vo.

"A Sermon preached at Prittlewell in Essex, on the 20th of September 1801, upon the Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the late abundant crop, and favourable Harvest, first directed to be used Sept. 23, 1801." (LXXI. p. 1188)

"A Sermon upon the Peace, preached at Prittlewell, Oct. 18, 1801," 8vo. (Ibid.)

Some neatly pointed Verses by Sir Herbert, addressed to the daughter of his present Biographer, are printed in our vol. LXXI. p. 1126.

Soon after the last of these publications he again visited the Continent; and was one of the English subjects detained in France by the tyranny of Buonaparte.

On the first return of the Royal Family to Paris, Sir Herbert Croft published, from the press of M. Didot, (see vol. LXXXV. Part I. p. 41.) "Consolatory Verses, addressed to Her Royal Highness Madame, Duchess of Angoulême; and dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, Paris, 1814," 4to.

"Réflexions soumises à la Sagesse des Membres du Congrès de Vienne, et à tous ceux pour le Bonheur desquels ils sont rassemblés; à Paris, 1814," 8vo.

Sir Herbert Croft married, first, Sophia Cleve, daughter and co-heiress of R. Cleve, esq. by whom he had three daughters, Sophia, Mary-Anne, and Elizabeth. This lady dying Feb. 8, 1792, he married secondly, Sept. 25, 1795, Elizabeth daughter of David Lewis, esq. and sister to the lady of Wilbraham Tollemache, esq. (who in 1799 succeeded his brother as Earl of Dysart) and also of Henry Greswold Lewis, of Malvern in Worcestershire, by whom he had no issue.

Rev. CHARLES DUNSTER, M. A.
April ... Rev. Charles Dunster, M. A.
rector of Petworth, and rural dean of

Western Sussex. He was the son of the Rev. Charles Dunster, the translator of Horace, and was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded B. A. 1771; M. A. 1775. He was instituted rector of Oddingley, and of Naunton-Beauchamp, both in Worcestershire, 1776; and to Petworth rectory, 1783. In 1785 this respectable gentleman distinguished himself as an elegant scholar and an ingenious poet, by a translation of "The Frogs, a comedy, from the Greek of Aristophanes" &c. In 1791 he published an edition of Philips's "Cyder," with some valuable notes, 8vo; in 1795 an excellent edition of "Paradise Regained," with notes, 4to.; and in 1800, "Considerations on Milton's early Reading, and the Prima Stamma of his 'Paradise Lost,' together with Extracts from a Poet of the Sixteenth Century. In a Letter to William Falconer, M. D." 8vo. In his editorial capacity Mr. Dunster united a due portion of critical accuracy, extensive learning, elegance of taste, a liberal cast of mind, and a disposition favourable to the cause of Religion and Virtue. In the more immediate line of his profession, he published "A Letter to the Right Reverend the Bishop of London, humbly suggesting a further Consideration of a Passage in the Gospel of St. Matthew, 1801," 8vo. "Discursory Considerations on St. Luke's Preface and other Circumstances of his Gospel; in Three Letters to a Friend from a Country Clergyman, 1805," 8vo. "Discursory Observations on the supposed Evidence of the early Fathers, that St. Matthew's Gospel was the first written; by a Country Clergyman, 1806," 8vo. "A Letter to Granville Sharp, esq. respecting his Remarks on the Two last Petitions of the Lord's Prayer, from a Country Clergyman, 1807," 12mo. "A Letter to a Noble Duke, on the incontrovertible Truth of Christianity. The second edition, corrected; to which is now added, a Postscript, 1808," 8vo. "Discursory Considerations on the Hypothesis of Dr. Macknight and others, that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written, 1808," 8vo. "Pointy at Issue, between the Editor of Dr. Townson's Works and the Author of Discursory Considerations on the Hypothesis that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written; discursively canvassed, in Two Letters to the Rev. Ralph Garton, Archdeacon of St. David's, from a Country Clergyman, 1811," 8vo. "Considerations on the Holy Sacrament, 1811," 12mo. "A Synopsis of the Three First Gospels; including the Four last Chapters of St. John's Gospel, 1812," 8vo. "Psalms and Hymns, selected and adapted, for the Use of a Parochial Church; by a Country Clergyman, 1812," 12mo.

Mrs. CÆLIA POMEROY.

May 2. In her 89th year, Mrs. Cælia Pomeroy, many years the much-respected Governess of a Boarding-school for young ladies at Twickenham, and afterwards for a short time at Richmond. This venerable lady (for such in the truest sense of the word she may be called) was daughter of General Pomeroy, a distinguished Commander in the reign of Queen Anne; and she had the rare felicity of securing the affections of her pupils, by instilling into their minds the purest principles of Religion as the ground-work of their education. Elegant in her manners, strict in her discipline, yet playful as a lamb at proper intervals, she was all but adored by her pupils, and esteemed by their parents. In a few instances she had the rare satisfaction of educating the grand-daughters of some of her early scholars: yet, melancholy to say, her latter days were the reverse of those of affluence. Such is the fluctuation of caprice, and modern accomplishments are so different from those which she had been accustomed to inculcate, that her school, which never was very numerous, and the terms of it extremely reasonable, became no longer an object worth attention; and, the infirmities of age rapidly increasing, she wholly relinquished a profession in which she had for more than half a century been usefully and honourably employed. During the last four years of her life she received every consolation that affection and gratitude could bestow, from the hands of a worthy lady, who had for several years been an associate in conducting the school. It was her felicity to retain the friendship of all who ever knew her. From one generous parent, in particular, she had the heartfelt satisfaction of receiving a handsome annual donation, as an acknowledgement of the great attention which had been paid to the morals as well as the education of a justly favourite daughter; and we know that this well-timed generosity contributed greatly to assist the very few wants of a patient and contented mind. Never did a purer being attain so advanced an age; nor a sincere Christian descend to the grave with firmer hopes of immortality.

DEATHS.

1815. *AT* Muttra, East Indies, aged 23, *Aug. 3.* Tho. Henry Skrine, esq. ensign in 5th reg. N. I. youngest son of the late Henry Skrine, esq. of Warley, co. Somerset.

Aug. 21. At Calcutta, Thomas Duncan, esq.

Sept. 5. Near Calcutta, in his 31st year, J. Lowther, esq. of the Civil Establishment, second son of Col. James Lowther, M. P.

GENT. MAG. *May*, 1816.

Sept. 21. At Allahabad, in his 32d year, Richard Turner, junr. esq. Judge and Magistrate of Agra, and eldest son of the Rev. Richard Turner of Great Yarmouth. He was on his passage from Agra to Calcutta to meet his wife, who was returning from England; and after attending a sick friend who died between Agra and Allahabad, was himself seized with a disorder to which medical skill was applied in vain.—The gentleman in India who communicated to his friend in England this melancholy information, closes his testimony of esteem and regard with this expression—"In the fulness of truth I may declare, that, in private as in public life, a better man or more valuable servant of the Company could not be found."

Sept. In the East Indies, on his way from Calcutta to his residence in the interior, in his 25th year, Robert, eldest son of Mr. Patten, solicitor, Hatton-garden.

1816. *Jan. 4.* In the island of Curaçoa, West Indies, Mr. John Vanderlinde, merchant, who was esteemed by all classes of people for his many virtues.

Jan. 15. In Norfolk-street, Strand, in his 45th year, to the great grief of his relatives, and deservedly regretted by his friends and clients, after undergoing with great firmness an operation for a most painful disorder to which he had been long subject, Ezekiel Sparke, esq. an eminent solicitor, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk; and on the 23d his remains were deposited in the family vault at Risby, near Bury, to which place they were attended by a large procession of mourners and brother-towns-men. Of this worthy man it may be said, without fulsome praise, that as a lawyer he was a bright ornament to his profession, and as a husband, parent, friend, and neighbour, an honour to those social relations.

Feb. 18. On Limlair estate in Curaçoa, John McLean, esq. a most respectable inhabitant of that island, and one of the members of his Majesty's Council for the island of Grenada.

March 8. Aged 61, Mrs. Eliza Laing, wife of James Laing, esq. of Streatham-hill, Surrey; a lady whose amiable qualities had endeared her, in an uncommon degree, to a numerous circle of friends, and whose loss will be long and deservedly lamented.

March 11. At Oneida, aged 110, Skeneaudon, the Oneida Chief, who distinguished himself by numerous exploits in support of the British in the Seven Years war. In the Revolutionary contest, he sided with the Americans, and rendered them the most eminent services. In 1755 Skeneaudon was present at a treaty made in Albany. At night he was excessively drunk,

drunk, and in the morning found himself in the street, stripped of all his ornaments and every article of clothing. His pride revolted at his self degradation, and he resolved that he would never again deliver himself over to the power of strong water. This virtuous resolution was confirmed by the benevolent instructions of the late Rev. Mr. Kirkland, missionary to his tribe; and Skenandon lived a reformed man for more than sixty years, and died in Christian hope. From attachment to Mr. Kirkland, he always expressed a strong desire to be buried near his minister and his father, that he might (to use his own expression) "go up with him at the great resurrection." At the approach of death, after listening to the prayers which were read at his bed-side by his great grand-daughter, he again repeated this request, which was accordingly complied with. His funeral was attended by the Professors and Students of Hamilton College. He was long distinguished among the Indians by the appellation of "The White Man's Friend." In extreme old age he became blind. A short time before his death he thus expressed himself to an American friend, by an interpreter:—"I am an aged hemlock—the winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top; the generation to which I belonged have run away and left me—why I live, the Great Good Spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus, that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die."

March 17. At Malta, aged 37, Lieut.-col. Clements Martin Edwards, 1st Ceylon Regiment.

March 18. At Kingston, Jamaica, H. L. Lewis, esq. merchant.

March 22. At Portsmouth, New England, in his 42d year, Thomas Langdon Elwyn, esq. a native of Canterbury, and formerly of Trinity College, Oxford. He was son-in-law of the Hon. John Langdon, many years Governor of New Hampshire. For the general accomplishments of the polite scholar few men were more admired; but he was particularly distinguished for forensic eloquence, and he was profoundly conversant with the most important branches of political science. Firm and ardent in his religious convictions, he died, as he was born, in the communion of the Church of England. Faithful to all her tenets, she rewarded him with an effectual support when he most needed it. In personal and social conduct he was a man of strict moral rectitude; in all his dealings with others, of the most scrupulous integrity. In domestic virtue, as a husband and a father, he was without reproach. He has left an amiable widow, and a numerous family, and an only brother.

March 23. At the Manse of Lilliesleaf, co. Roxburgh, Rev. James Stalker, minister of that parish, formerly deputy chaplain of Fort George.

April 2. At Brighton, in his 66th year, Rear-adm. Peyton, of Wakehurst, Sussex.

April 3. At Puttenham priory, Surrey, in his 76th year, Sam. Cornish, admiral of the Red.

At Whaw, in Arkengarthdale, Yorkshire, Mr. Matthew Winton, many years head agent to the Arkengarthdale Lead-mining Company.

At Bath, the lady of Adm. Sir Henry Trollope.

April 4. At Leghorn, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, John Pollexfen Bastard, esq. M. P. for Devon, and Colonel of the 1st battalion of militia of that county, which he has represented ever since the year 1780. In his parliamentary career Mr. Bastard uniformly manifested perfect independence, and a warm attachment to the interests of his country.

April 6. In George street, Portman-square, in his 41st year, Rich. Ahmuty, esq. late in the Civil Service, Bengal.

At Clifton, the daughter of the late J. O. Goodford, esq. of Yeovil.

Aged 69, Mr. Walter Russell, Knighton, Radnorshire.

April 7. At Southampton, in his 24th year, Lieut. Wm Hancock, late of H. M. ship Havannah, son of C. H. Hancock, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex.

Aged 27, Frances, wife of Henry Eyre, esq. of Botleigh-grange, Hants.

At Bath, Lucy, wife of John Fisher Hope, esq. barrister-at-law, sixth dau. of the late Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton-house, co. Gloucester.

Dr. Webb, of Wick, co. Gloucester.

At Verona, of an abscess on the lungs, in her 28th year, the Empress of Austria, second wife of the Emperor Francis. Her Majesty was born at Milan on the 14th of December, 1787. Though educated in the retirement of the cloister, and destined by her august parents to take the veil, she shewed from earliest youth very extraordinary talents. As the august family of Este was compelled by the French in 1796 to leave Lombardy, the Princess, then nine years of age, was also obliged to retire with her parents into the interior of the Austrian states, and at a subsequent period to Neustadt, four (German) miles from Vienna, where her education was completed under the immediate care of her mother, the Archduchess Beatrix, of Este. It was here that the Princess, in silent retirement, though still in tender youth, began to take a lively interest in the events which convulsed Europe, in 1799, 1800, &c.—an interest which gave exercise

exercise to her active mind, and early gave her character that fortitude which she so nobly displayed in the eventful years that followed. The oppression of the French tyranny in Germany, and the hatred of Buonaparte, who seemed constantly to brood over the entire ruin of her house, made her his most declared adversary, which she continued till her death. When, in 1807, the Emperor chose her for his consort, and she, for the first time, exchanged the retired court of her mother for the brilliant court of the Emperor, all hearts eagerly did her homage, and every one who had the happiness to approach her was astonished and delighted with the power of her mind. With modesty, beauty, and calm dignity, she appeared in the Imperial palace; and the fairest model of female excellence was seen on the throne by the side of a happy consort who won the faith of his people. Soon after the marriage, which was celebrated Jan. 6, 1808, years of affliction and great suffering for the people of Austria came on, which threatened the destruction of the monarchy. We leave it to posterity duly to appreciate the brilliant and truly heroic qualities shown by her Majesty in the sad catastrophe of 1809: for her contemporaries it is enough to know, that the sufferings of Austria at that time so deeply afflicted the heart of the Princess, that her health, already weak, was irreparably injured. We pass over the wretched pitiful insults with which the French bulletins at that time loaded her, as they did her counterpart, the immortal Queen of Prussia, whose eminent qualities were likewise a title to the hatred of Napoleon; and acknowledge the dispensation of Providence, which reserved it for her Majesty, as it were, personally to humble her arrogant adversary in the zenith of his good fortune, on his marriage with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, and subsequently at the meeting in Dresden in 1812; where she treated Buonaparte in such a manner, and inspired him with such awe, that as eye-witnesses affirm, he was constantly disconcerted whenever the Empress approached him. In 1812 and 1813, on the commencement of the extraordinary events which hastened the fall of Napoleon, the Empress shewed a truly German spirit. Large sums were distributed by her for the support of the widows of militiamen. She did not forget the sacred interests of her family and of the empire, her whole influence and exertions being directed to restore Austria to its ancient splendour, for which she considered the possession of Lombardy as indispensably necessary. It was granted her by fate to see her family again in possession of their dominions; but her health visibly declined. At the beginning of the Congress, when

so many European Princes had occasion to admire her extraordinary understanding, and the elevation of her character, she was already sickly; yet, a year later, she was not to be dissuaded from taking part in the journey to her native country, which she greatly longed to see, but when fate, to the great grief of her family, put an end to her life by an easy death. Great is her loss for all his Majesty's children, especially for the older Archduchesses Leopoldine, Clementine, and Caroline, who lose in her an affectionate mother and a tender friend, who dedicated so many hours to their education; but every Austrian subject must be allowed to deplore a young Princess who so forcibly called to mind the youth of the great Maria Theresa. *Journal de Frankfurt, April 26.*

April 8. At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 76, Mr. Edward Grubb, a truly ingenious man; whose figures of a Boy and Girl, in front of the Blue Coat School at Birmingham, are no despicable memorials of his ability as a stone carver, to which employment he was originally bred; and whose numerous portraits sufficiently shew his happiness in delineating, however coarsely, the human face, an art to which he was naturally led by his first occupation.

April 9. In Berners-street, in his 85th year, Thos. Parry, esq.

At Banbury, Mr. John Rushworth, [of whom more in our next]

April 10. In Argyl-street, aged 40, Joseph Fox, esq. an eminent surgeon-dentist, and secretary to the British and Foreign School Society. His loss will be deeply felt by the friends of Universal Education, to which his life was much devoted, and of which he was a most active and zealous advocate.

Aged 64, Mr. Thomas Challis, farmer, of Sawton, near Cambridge, much esteemed: in all the duties of life, he was just, friendly, and affectionate. He has left a widow and large family to lament the loss of a dear husband and an affectionate father.

April 11. At her son-in-law's, Spring-garden, aged 81, Helena, wife of J. Leffevre, esq. of Old Ford, Middlesex, and of Heckfield, Southampton.

April 12. At Houldesdon, Herts, in his 23d year, William Christie, esq.

April 14. In Great George-street, Westminster, Louisa, wife of Geo. Holme Sumner, esq. M. P. for Surrey.

April 15. At Woodford, Essex, aged 81, Anthony Aubert, esq.

April 17. At Hackney, Robert Meares, esq.

April 20. At Eton, near Beverley, in his 74th year, Rev. John Fox, M. A. many years rector of that place, and of Sigston, co. York, and chaplain to the 1st foot guards: the

the former living was presented to him by the late Abp. of York in 1780.

April 21. At Bath, aged 74, Rev. John Chapinan, D. D. one of the prebendaries of Bristol Cathedral, rector of Bathford and Bathampton, and master of St. John's Hospital, Bath. His style of preaching was marked by luminous arrangement, strong argument, and classical simplicity.

April 23. In his 85th year, Thos. Collier, esq. of Pentonville, one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish of Clerkenwell, where he will be long remembered for his assiduous attention to, and punctual discharge of the duties attached to the numerous and respectable offices he filled.

April 26. At Kentish-town, Robert Wedd, esq. late of Gerrard-street, Soho.

At Pilton, Somerset, almost suddenly, in his 51st year, James Heaven, esq. formerly of Bath. The death of this benevolent character will be deeply felt, not only by his immediate friends, but by the agricultural residents in his neighbourhood, amongst whom he introduced a system of husbandry alike beneficial to the individual and the publick.

At Stoke, near Coventry, aged 21, Grace Thomas, the wife of Mr. John Edwards Pircey, of Nottingham. The birth, the life, and the death of this most excellent young woman, have been attended with circumstances of rare occurrence.—Born on the day of her father's funeral—bereaved of her only and doating parent at the tender age of eleven, scarcely ten months a wife, and only five days a mother, are events which have excited no ordinary degree of interest throughout the circle of her acquaintance; but, short as her life has been, it has been spent in the uniform discharge of every religious, moral, and relative duty. Possessed of a mind blest with Nature's best endowments, and a persevering industry never surpassed, she had attained to a degree of perfection in general knowledge and elegant accomplishments, which made her society at once pleasing and instructive. Her heart too was, like her mind, stored with every principle that was just, and without alloy; her constant aim was to do good; and all she did was sweetened by a manner peculiarly her own. Her fortitude and her gratitude never forsook her. She was the only issue of Thomas Evans, esq. of Knightsbridge, by his fourth wife, Grace daughter of Thomas Hook, gentlman, of Great Smith-street, Westminster.

April 27. At Brockley-hill, Frances-Anne-Eliza, infant daughter of Robert Webber, esq.

April 29. At Tickencote-house, near Stamford, Elizabeth, wife, of Samuel Richard Fyde, esq. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas Carleton, esq. and one of the co-heiresses of Lough Carleton,

esq. who died at Chelsea, April 12, 1792. Her death will be long lamented by her relations and friends, to whom she was endeared by her many amiable qualities.

At Harts-hill, near Thatcham, Berke, Mr. William Adnams; a man whose propriety of conduct, courteous behaviour, and modest unassuming manners, had gained him the esteem and friendship of all his acquaintance. From his natural inclination to study, and his perseverance after knowledge, he had made considerable progress in several branches of the sciences, particularly in mathematics and astronomy. He published some years since, a small tract on the use of Hadley's Quadrant; and for the years 1814 and 1815, Correct Tide Tables of the Time of High-water, with the perpendicular rise of the tide for every day in the year, at every port of any consequence in Europe and America. Having been brought up under religious parents, he was truly sensible of the propriety and necessity of a religious life, which he not only professed but practised. He had been long in a declining state of health, for which he was advised by his medical attendants to spend some time of the last summer in the South of Devonshire, which he did with his wife and two of his relations; and in the month of October returned home apparently in restored health: but, having occasion to visit London for a few days in November following, he took cold, and from that time gradually declined in health, and although every method was taken that human prudence could dictate, or medical wisdom could suggest, not any thing could arrest the violence of his disorder, which gained on him daily until nature, exhausted by slow degrees, sunk calmly and without a struggle into the arms of death; by which his disconsolate widow has lost an excellent and affectionate husband, his family a worthy relative, and his friends and acquaintance an amiable companion.

If modest merit ever claim'd a tear,
Each feeling heart will pay that tribute here:

I knew him well, and knew his merit too,
And saw, as years advanc'd, his virtues grow.

[rears,
Here Love and Friendship, Memory's tablet
And mourns his exit with a flood of tears.

S. S.

April 30. Aged 60, beloved and lamented, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Dobrée, esq. of Walthamstow. She was the eldest daughter of the late Joseph Chaplin Hankey, esq. of Bartfield in Suffolk, and also of Fenchurch-street in London; who died 18 October, 1773. Every virtue inculcated by the Scriptures was practised in a high degree by this excellent woman, who was meek, yielding, humble, patient, and resigned to the will of God.

Lately.

Lately.—At Middleham, Mr. Robert Tatham, sen. late of Giles-Alley, in the parish of Coverham, Yorkshire.

At Castle Island, co. Kerry, Charles Hartwell, esq. Captain in the Antrim Militia, eldest son of the late George Broderick Hartwell, esq. and nephew to the Earl O'Neill, one of the Postmasters-general for Ireland. He was educated by the late Rev. L. M. Stretch, at Twyford, near Winchester. A few years after he had left this school, he accepted a Commission in the Antrim Militia. During the time he was in that regiment, he was much beloved and esteemed by his brother officers, who beheld his early and unexpected decease with the sincerest regret. He was seized with a fever in consequence of a cold caught on a shooting-party, and died in ten days. So sudden and so great a loss could not but cause the utmost affliction to his family; and it was, if possible, the more distressing, as they were in daily expectation of Capt. Hartwell's return to them.—In him has perished the ever kind and attentive son, a most affectionate brother, and a warm and obliging friend. These amiable qualities had endeared him to many, who mourn his death with unaffected sorrow; but to none had they more fondly attached him than to the writer of this memorial, who was his early and intimate companion, and had seen these virtues unfold themselves from their first dawn.

May 1. In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, suddenly, Maria, second daughter of the late Richard Warren, M. D.

In his 69th year, Mr. Samuel Major, of Duke-street, West Smithfield.

Anne Elizabeth, wife of John Richard Farre, M. D.

In his 85th year, Wm. Wilson, esq. of White Lion-court, Cornhill, and of Loudwater House, Herts.

At Huntley Hall, co. Stafford, James Bulkeley, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Egremont House, Fulham, Mrs. Cleaver, wife of the Abp. of Dublin, of whom it may be justly said, that she was a perfect model of every thing that is exalted in principle, or amiable in feeling, in the filial, conjugal, and maternal characters. To promote the happiness of her family was the first object of her existence; but her benevolence, far from being confined to the limits of her own domestic circle, was always actively exerted in diffusing enjoyment and happiness amongst the wide sphere of her connexion. Descended from an antient and honourable family in Ireland, of which country she was a native, she united all the warmth and liberality of the Irish, with all the solidity, energy, and fortitude of the English character. Munificent in her dona-

tions to her friends and the poor, her benevolence was as extensive as her generosity was unbounded, but, unostentatious in her charities as in all her actions, she concealed them from the public eye:

"Like silent-working Heaven, surprising oft
The lonely heart with unexpected good."

She breathed indeed but for the welfare of those around her, and the benevolence of her heart beamed in every action of her life, and gave an inexpressible charm to her manners and conversation. With an intuitive perception of all that was graceful in language, and dignified in conduct, she united intellectual endowments which would have rendered her conspicuous in any sphere of life, had she turned to the paths of literature; but her every pursuit was subservient to that exalted sense of duty which was the ruling principle of her mind, and the great stimulus of all her actions. But language is inadequate to delineate the transcendent excellencies of a character in which

"Every virtue, talent, beauty, grace,
Attracted strong in heightened lustre met."

May 2. In Green-street, aged 70, George Greville, Earl of Warwick and Brooke, lord-lieutenant of the county, and recorder of the town and borough of Warwick. His Lordship was born Sept. 16, 1746. He was twice married; first, to Georgina, daughter of Sir James Peachy, bart. now lord Selsey; and secondly, to Henrietta, daughter of Richard Vernon, esq. by whom he had several children. He did not take an active part in public life. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Hon. Richard Lord Brooke, now Earl of Warwick.

In New Burlington-street, in his 12th year, Pole, third son of Rt. Hon. Charles Bathurst.

May 3. At Gargrave House, in Craven, Yorkshire, John Couthurst, esq.

John, the infant son of John Morgan, esq. of Highbury-place.

May 5. In Lincoln's Inn, H. Stracey, esq. son of Edw. Stracey, esq. of Rackheath hall, Norfolk.

May 6. Aged 77, Mr. John Bacon, of Clerkenwell, 52 years organist of that parish.

May 7. At Cambridge, aged 61, John Mortlock, esq. of Abington hall, co. Cambridge. He was buried on the 14th inst. in St. Edward's Church. The funeral was attended by all the Heads of Colleges, and other distinguished members of the University, in their Academical dress. Mr. M. for many years filled the principal office of the magistracy of the town; and in 1784 was elected one of its Representatives in Parliament.

At Walker's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in his 70th year, James Tyers, esq. of Field-place, Stroud, co. Gloucester.

May

May 8. In *Free School-lane*, *Camberwell*, aged 87, *Mrs. Bowman*, relict of the *Rev. Mr. Bowman*, formerly of *Martham* in *Norfolk*.

At-Frognaal, Hampstead, much regretted by her numerous friends, the wife of *James Abel*, esq.

In *Cadogan-place*, *Chelsea*, in his 55th year, *Mr. William Whitehead*, an eminent builder, and for many years one of his Majesty's tradesmen.

May 9. In his 83d year, *Mr. Thomas Bromfield*, of *Islington*, a merchant of respectability in the American commerce anterior to the Revolution which separated the United States from Great Britain.

May 11. At *Camberwell*, aged 68, *Henry Blaxland*, esq. deputy of the ward of *Broad-street*, and many years an eminent upholsterer there. He was for 36 years an active and highly-respected Member of the Common Council; and executed the duties of many important offices in the City of London with the strictest integrity.

May 13. At *Lampport house*, *Bucks*, in his 73d year, sincerely lamented, *Edm. Dayrell*, esq. of *Lincoln's Inn*, Barrister.

May 14. In *Curzon-street*, *May Fair*, *Barrington Pope Blachford*, esq. M. P. and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

At *Teddington*, *Mary Amelia*, wife of *Jas. Wm. Lukin*, esq. of *Fludry street*.

May 15. In *Newgate-street*, in his 80th year, *White Newman*, esq. whose valuable and affectionate qualities will ever be remembered by his family and friends. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of the Ward of *Farringdon Within*.

May 17. In the arms of his parents, exhausted by paroxysms of teething-convulsions and whooping-cough, after some faint symptoms of apparent convalescence, *Arthur*, fourth son and fourth child of the *Rev. Weeden Butler*, *Chelsea*.—The child's birth is noticed in *Gent. Mag. July, 1815*, p. 82.—God's holy will be done!—..... Early, bright, transient, chaste, as morning dew,

He sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven.

May 22. At *Camberwell*, in her 35th year, and the 17th from her marriage, *Mrs. Elizabeth Coote*, wife of *Dr. Coote*, the civilian and historian. She had a quickness of apprehension, and a vivacity of manner: her good sense was undisputed; and she was not deficient in mental cultivation. It may be added, still more to her praise, that she correctly discharged the various duties of life. She bore with fortitude the pangs of a severe illness, and calmly resigned herself to her untimely fate. She died (as she had lived) in the Catholic communion; not having suffered even the influence of her husband to weaken her attachment to the religion of her ancestors. This adherence seemed, to casual observers, to wear an aspect of bigotry; while the candid were convinced that it emanated from a high sense of duty.

May 23. At *Uttroxteter House*, *Staffordshire*, in his 78th year, *Anthony Rhudde*, esq. universally esteemed while living, and equally regretted now dead; as his whole time and attention were uniformly devoted to the public service of the town and neighbourhood where he resided.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1816.
<i>Apr.</i>	°	°	°		
27	47	66	50	30.02	fair
28	50	67	52	29.84	fair
29	57	61	55	.55	cloudy
30	54	60	51	.56	fair
<i>M1</i>	47	55	46	.62	fair
2	52	55	47	.60	fair
3	52	55	50	.95	rain
4	50	52	30	30.08	rain
5	50	51	49	.80	rain
6	49	55	48	.95	cloudy
7	50	54	50	.70	showery
8	50	52	48	.50	rain
9	47	52	46	.47	rain
10	47	47	45	.20	rain
11	43	47	40	.38	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1816.
<i>May</i>	°	°	°		
12	40	45	37	29.39	seet-storm
13	44	47	43	.67	showery
14	47	60	45	.82	fair
15	52	55	55	.82	rain
16	52	67	55	.85	fair
17	57	.66	47	.79	fair
18	46	54	47	.81	cloudy
19	47	50	47	.85	cloudy
20	48	57	48	.90	fair
21	48	61	46	.85	air
22	49	66	49	.84	fair
23	50	66	49	.84	fair
24	51	55	51	.83	foggy
25	55	56	48	.85	cloudy
26	50	53	50	30.12	air

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 23, to May 21, 1816.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 1008	1904	Males - 803	1654		5 and 10	60	60 and 70	135
Females 896		Females 851			10 and 20	69	70 and 80	114
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	122	80 and 90	73
			438	30 and 40	140	90 and 100	15	
				40 and 50	161	100.....	0	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	32	3	47	2	29	2	28	8	31	5
Surrey	33	8	38	0	30	4	29	0	39	6
Hertford	73	0	30	0	29	0	24	8	36	0
Bedford	70	10	48	0	26	0	22	0	31	0
Huntingdon	76	6	00	0	26	10	21	4	29	1
Northamp.	75	2	00	0	26	3	20	4	29	2
Rutland	76	0	00	0	28	6	21	9	31	0
Leicester	78	8	42	0	27	0	20	4	32	9
Nottingham	80	8	40	0	29	4	21	8	34	0
Derby	77	6	00	0	30	3	23	1	33	6
Stafford	79	8	00	0	30	1	23	6	36	4
Salop	84	5	47	0	28	8	20	1	37	4
Hereford	76	9	33	6	26	3	20	10	29	8
Worcester	73	9	37	4	29	6	23	9	32	0
Warwick	73	8	00	0	34	7	26	8	35	0
Wilts	78	8	00	0	29	10	22	10	40	2
Berks	87	2	00	0	28	6	27	9	37	9
Oxford	77	6	00	0	26	0	23	9	32	3
Bucks	78	6	00	0	27	6	22	8	32	0
Brecon	68	6	38	4	28	4	16	0	00	0
Montgom.	75	8	38	5	32	0	21	7	00	0
Radnor	72	0	00	0	27	10	19	8	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	76	2	37	6	28	8	26	8	41	6
Kent	77	4	00	0	30	8	27	4	31	4
Sussex	86	8	00	0	32	6	26	6	38	0
Suffolk	78	1	00	0	26	8	22	3	38	8
Camb.	77	1	00	0	28	10	20	2	30	6
Norfolk	77	5	32	0	24	9	20	3	31	10
Lincoln	77	10	41	7	28	2	20	11	30	5
York	70	1	41	4	27	9	21	6	32	1
Durham	73	8	00	0	37	0	22	8	00	0
Northum.	73	0	44	7	28	4	23	1	26	8
Cumberl.	78	8	46	0	27	4	20	0	00	0
Westmor.	78	4	46	0	28	9	22	7	00	0
Lancaster	78	0	00	0	00	0	22	2	53	6
Chester	75	9	00	0	00	0	21	11	00	0
Flint	77	7	00	0	39	8	22	4	00	0
Denbigh	76	10	00	0	31	3	18	5	00	0
Anglesea	59	6	00	0	24	0	15	8	00	0
Carnarvon	74	8	00	0	25	8	16	10	00	0
Merioneth	74	0	00	0	33	0	21	6	00	0
Cardigan	56	0	00	0	22	0	11	0	00	0
Pembroke	53	6	00	0	21	6	13	4	00	0
Carmart.	62	4	00	0	20	0	12	9	00	0
Glanorg.	86	3	00	0	32	0	18	8	00	0
Gloucest.	76	11	00	0	29	3	24	4	37	7
Somerset	83	0	00	0	31	3	23	0	38	5
Wommouth	82	6	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	80	6	00	0	27	9	18	6	00	0
Cornwall	82	7	00	0	30	3	18	0	00	0
Dorset	78	0	00	0	30	9	25	0	38	0
Hants	79	4	00	0	28	2	23	9	36	3
	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter

76 4½ 5½ 9½ 7½ 5

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

66 5½ 7½ 5½ 11½ 10

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Ma-

ritime Districts of England and Wales, by

which Exportation and Bounty are to be

regulated in Great Britain.....00 000 000 000 000 0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 27, 70s. to 75s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 18, 24s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 22, 49s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 27:

Kent Bags	4l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s.	Sussex Ditto	5l. 15s. to 8l. 8s.
Farnham Pockets	10l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 27:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 8s. Straw 2l. 4s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. Straw 2l. 2s.
Clover 6l. 0s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 12s. 6d. Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. Clover 5l. 3s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 27:	
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2,140.
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	13,160
			Pigs 340.

COALS, May 27: Newcastle 35s. 0d. to 47s. 0d. Sunderland 38s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 94s. Cprd 98s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 2d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 2d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in May 1816 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Coventry Canal, 700*l.* div. 44*l.* clear, per Annum.—Birmingham, div. 36*l.* clear.—Oxford Canal, 435*l.* 44*l.* 31*l.* per Annum.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230*l.* div. 8*l.*—Monmouth, 135*l.* div. 9*l.*—Grand Junction, 148*l.*—Grand Union, 53*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 15*l.*—Ellesmere, 76*l.* div. 4*l.*—Chelmer, 71*l.* div. 4*l.*—Lancaster, 19*l.* 10*s.*—West-India Dock, 146*l.* 147*l.* div. 10*l.*—London ditto, 76*l.* div. 5*l.* clear.—Globe Insurance, 105*l.* div. 6*l.* 10*s.* clear.—Commercial Sale Rooms, 29*l.* 10*s.* div. 5*l.*—Chelsea Water Works, 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* div. 12 shillings.—Rock, 8*s.* premium.—Southwark Bridge, 45*l.* dis.—Strand ditto, 16*l.* 10*s.*—London Institution, 40*l.*—Russel ditto, 15*l.* 15*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.* 12*s.*

	Bank Stock.	Real. 3 per Ct. per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy	B. Long Ann.	5 pr. Ct.	Imp. per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India stock.	No. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sta Sea	India Bonds.	Exc. Bills.	Bills 5%	Om- mum.
1	Holiday	61	62 1/2	70	93	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 pr.	6 pr.	6 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
2	202 1/2	61	62 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	5 pr.	6 pr.	5 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
3	261	60 1/2	60 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	60	—	4 pr.	1 pr.	4 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
4	Sunday	60 1/2	62	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	1 pr.	4 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
5	200 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	3 pr.	5 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
6	200 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	3 pr.	4 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
7	258	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 pr.	3 pr.	5 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
8	262	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 pr.	3 pr.	5 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
9	262	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 pr.	2 pr.	5 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
10	262	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	39 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	par	6 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
11	—	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 pr.	2 pr.	7 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
12	Sunday	60 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 pr.	2 pr.	2 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
13	260 1/2	60 1/2	62	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 pr.	1 pr.	5 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
14	260 1/2	60 1/2	62	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	18 1/2	60 1/2	—	2 pr.	2 pr.	4 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
15	261	61	62	75 1/2	93	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	60 1/2	—	2 pr.	2 pr.	4 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
16	261	61	62	75 1/2	93	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 pr.	2 pr.	4 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
17	Holiday	61 1/2	62 1/2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	5 pr.	6 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
18	261 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	5 pr.	6 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
19	Sunday	61 1/2	62 1/2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 pr.	5 pr.	6 pr.	18 1/2 pr.
20	262 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 pr.	5 pr.	8 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
21	262 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
22	262 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
23	Holiday	61 1/2	62 1/2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	2 pr.	4 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
24	218	61 1/2	62 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
25	217	62 1/2	62 1/2	77	94 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 pr.	4 pr.	6 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
26	Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	77	94 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	3 pr.	5 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
27	218 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	3 pr.	5 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
28	219 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	3 pr.	5 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
29	Holiday	62 1/2	63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	3 pr.	5 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
30	—	62 1/2	63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	3 pr.	5 pr.	19 1/2 pr.
31	—	62 1/2	63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	3 pr.	5 pr.	19 1/2 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
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Albion—C. Chron.
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Cour. de Londres
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JUNE, 1816. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Doucast.
Derb.—Dorchester.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
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Embellished with a distant View of SALISBURY CATHEDRAL; and with Views of
GREAT and LITTLE ABINGTON CHURCHES in Cambridgeshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

Apr.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.79	43	27	D	Fine but hazy and windy...	29.71	46	34	do.	39	23	do. Fine.
2	29.58	49½	32	D	Fine but hazy...	29.55	48½	40	do.	49	40	do. Do.
3	29.49	45	36	D	Hazy...	29.52	49	49	do.	40½	48	do. F. & C.
4	29.66	45½	38	D	Fine but hazy...	29.71	50½	50½	do.	38½	48	do. Do.
5	29.75	45½	34½	D	Very fine...	29.66	50½	53	do.	48	51	do. Fine.
6	29.54	46	30	D	Hazy; aft. 11 fine...	29.43	50	46½	do.	42	42½	do. Squally.
7	29.15	43½	15½	D	Fair with squall of wind...	29.03	48	45	do.	38½	42	do. Fine.
8	28.97	42	22	D	Fine...	28.97	45½	45	do.	37½	45	do. Do.
9	29.01	44	43	D	Fine...	29.03	47	45	do.	43½	46	do. Do.
10	29.33	46	29	D	Cloudy and gloomy, at 9	29.04	47	57	do.	29.23	45	do. Do.; some rain.
11	29.26	48	15	D	Cloudy and gloomy...[fine.	29.30	45	21	do.	29.41	41	do. Fine.
12	29.52	47	1	D	Hazy and gloomy, at 11 very	29.56	55½	14	do.	29.60	46	do. Fine.
13	29.66	41	4	D	Haz. sm. r. or sl. aft. 10 F. & C.	29.64	40	20	do.	29.59	31	do. Fine; snow lying.
14	29.41	34½	6½	D	Frost, snow lying on the gr.	29.43	35½	36	do.	29.54	30½	do. Fine; frost.
15	29.55	38	25	D	Fine, frosty. [sm. drifts of sl.	29.56	45	42	do.	29.53	35	do. Fine.
16	29.40	47	41	D	F. & C. cold...	29.33	53	40	do.	29.28	44	do. Fine.
17	29.26	46½	36	D	Very fine, cold...	29.32	54	48	do.	29.37	41	do. Do.
18	29.38	42½	33	D	Very fine...	29.38	54	38	do.	29.37	44	do. Do.
19	29.57	42	26	D	Very fine, cold...	29.72	52	49½	do.	29.83	41	do. Do.
20	29.89	45	24½	D	Fine...	29.81	52	40	do.	29.68	43	do. Do.
21	29.52	51½	21½	D	Fine though hazy...	29.52	54½	40	do.	29.52	50½	do. Fine.
22	29.52	50	21½	D	F. & C. aft. 9 wet haze...	29.52	50	12	do.	29.50	48	do. F. & C.
23	29.50	51	6	D	Wet haze, till after noon...	29.50	57	12	do.	29.55	51	do. Do.
24	29.60	55	14	M	Hazy but fair, aft. 11 fine.	29.63	63	3	do.	29.65	56	do. Do.
25	29.72	55	3	D	Very fine...	29.76	66	21	do.	29.83	55	do. Do.
26	29.85	57	25	D	Very fine...	29.87	64	35	do.	29.87	56	do. Do.
27	29.85	55	29	D	Very fine...	29.79	63	51	do.	29.76	55	do. Do.
28	29.71	55	31	D	Very fine...	29.62	63½	50	do.	29.51	51	do. Do.
29	29.40	50½	10	D	Wet haze...	29.36	54½	20	do.	29.36	49	do. Do.
30	29.34	51½	19	D	Fine...	29.35	59	40	do.	29.40	45	do. Fine.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For J U N E, 1816.

Original Letter from the Rev. John Jones to the Rev. Dr. Doddridge. Alconbury, Dec. 5, 1746.

My ever hon^d. Friend,

I DO not chuse to begin my letter with reminding you that you have been long in my debt (it is but for the trifle of an epistle or two); but I cannot either begin or end without telling you how glad I shall be at all times to hear from you.

I know your business is great: which must very much hinder you in your correspondence with friends. Pray spare yourself a little, my dear friend, and extinguish not the light too soon: for we desire it may long continue burning and shining; and such men as you can but ill be spared in such an age.

We have lost poor Mr. White; and I am sorry your affairs were so urgent (as Mr. Jennings in a line tells me they were) that when at St. Ives, to perform the last office to your departed friend, you had not time to call upon your living one.—However, a letter, if you can find time to write one, will make some amends. And when you do write, I hope you will be able to inform me, that Mrs. Doddridge is recovered, and that you yourself are well, with the rest of your family; the account of which will give me great pleasure.

Upon perusing your excellent Exposition of the Evangelists, I have frequently wished, and do still wish, as I suppose I always shall, that you would be pleased to permit your book (after having served the more learned) to be now contracted into less compass for the instruction of the unlearned. You may not perhaps apprehend what I mean: I will tell you as high as I well can.—I wish to see an edition of your Harmony, containing only the text, in your free and just translation, with the improvements; and here and there, where ab-

solutely necessary, a short Note, to clear the sense and remove difficulties, in a manner suited to vulgar understandings; as also a word or two sometimes, taken out of the Paraphrase, and exhibited in a different character, or within hooks, [—] either to make the connexion more visible, or the sense more intelligible*.

Pray, dear Sir, cast your eye now and then upon a section or two of your book with this view, and see how far the proposal may be just. For my own part, I seldom look into it but a thought of this kind starts, and I indulge my fancy and my wishes in pursuing the thought.

If ever you should come to a resolution to do any thing of this nature, or to permit and commission a friend to do it, please to send me word, and I may be possibly be able to suggest some hints that may be of service; for I have noted down some things to this purpose.

Another thing I have to ask you is, whether now, the controversy with unbelievers having been fully debated, it may not be seasonable and advisable for a set of learned and judicious men (attached to no party in matters of controversy amongst Christians themselves) to set about the reviewing of the argument, and select out of the best writers the best things that have been wrote upon so important a subject, reducing them under proper heads, and publishing them in one or more portable volumes, which might remain as standards of our defence, and be read over or consulted with profit on all emergent occasions, and especially be in the

* This has been since done by the late worthy Mr. Palmer of Hackney, under the title of "The Family Expositor abridged: according to the plan of its Author," in two volumes octavo, printed for Conder, Bucklersbury.

hands of all young students of Christian theology, both yours and ours: which, in my mean opinion, would make their researches on this head much shorter and easier, as well as more pleasant and more convincing.

If it pleases God to bring me again into conversation with you, I may dilate upon this subject, and explain my meaning more fully, which I cannot well do in a letter. In the mean time be pleased to bestow a few thoughts upon it, and give me your opinion in general, when you favour me with a line.

I beg my respects to dear Mr. Hervey when you see him. I am much pleased with his book; as you are, and every other good man is.

Thanks to God, my dear brother, that your two good Sermons on the Rebellion did not in the event prove to be premature. May we always thankfully acknowledge so great a mercy as we have received in our deliverance!

Will you please to cut off the paragraph at the bottom, and send it to Mr. Dicey, to insert in one of his Mercury's, if he shall think proper?

I pray for you, dear Sir, and am
Invariably yours, JOHN JONES.
To Rev. Dr. Doddridge, Northampton.

Tour through various parts of FLANDERS, GERMANY, and HOLLAND.
(Continued from p. 296.)

MR. URBAN, *June 1.*

I COULD willingly have prolonged my stay at Cassel, as a central point from whence many delightful excursions might have been made; but I was circumscribed in regard to time; and, had this not been the case, I should have felt considerable regret in being separated from two or three of our party, whose cultivated minds, refined taste, and elegant manners, would have given a charm to the rock of St. Kilda, far beyond all the beauties of Nature and Art which adorn Mount Cassel. The finest scenes of Nature, and the most exquisite displays of Art, possess no charms so attractive to me, as these of literary and polished conversation; and these I had the pleasure of enjoying upon the present occasion in a high degree. One of the party was a young lady, of whom it would not be too much to say, what Mentor said to Telemachus of Antiope, that if

she were a keeper of sheep on the cold summit of Mount Algidus, her society would be happiness and honour. I had the gratification of contemplating the scenery around Mount Cassel in company with this accomplished and amiable lady. Her remarks shewed that she had studied the philosophy of Taste, a branch of study which ought to form an essential part of female education, and that with a view to duly regulating their more exquisite sensibility of heart, and directing to proper objects their more lively powers of imagination; nor let the influence of a well-cultivated Taste on the happiness of domestic and social life be overlooked; for the same happy order and elegance which charm the mind in contemplating the beauties of Nature and Art, are discovered in the management of a family, in dress, amusements, the choice of company, and in conversation. Be it also remarked, that a nice discernment of the Beautiful, in the works of Nature and the imitative Arts, has a direct tendency to humanize the temper, and to promote those soft and gentle manners which give the fair sex their most pleasing powers of attraction; for, to borrow a beautiful couplet from Ovid,

*"Scilicet ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Est tollit mores, nec sinit esse feros;*

to which I would subjoin, as a consideration of the highest importance, that the proper cultivation of the powers of Taste is well calculated to refine and exalt the feelings of devotion, which, when the imagination is suffered to run at random, are so apt to degenerate into enthusiasm and superstition. I trust I may be permitted to observe, without giving offence, that the female mind, from its more delicate texture, has rarely succeeded in the pursuits of pure intellect, either in the investigation of abstract metaphysical truth, or in mathematical reasoning. In such attempts, women have generally been found to wade beyond their depth. But the pursuits of Taste may be said to form an isthmus or middle ground between the toils of abstract study and the frivolous gratifications of sense, which, may be occupied by the female mind with advantage and success; in proof of which we may produce the names of a Dacier and a Sevigné

Seigné in France; and in our own country, of a Carter, a Montague, a Barbauld, and a More, with many others, who have shone with distinguished splendour in the department of Belles Lettres.—But let me not lose sight of Mount Cassel. While we were surveying one of the most striking prospects from this elevated spot, the young lady remarked, that we had before our eyes an exemplification of the three heads under which Mr. Addison had reduced the pleasures of Taste; namely, novelty, beauty, and grandeur. I observed, that as far as related to myself, the objects before us exhibited novelty and beauty, and to those who had always lived in the flat and level parts of Flanders, Mount Cassel must present the appearance of a grand eminence: but a Highlander, or a Welshman, who had been accustomed to survey the face of Nature from the summit of Ben Lomond or Snowdon, would smile at the *grandeur* of Mount Cassel. “True,” said a gentleman of the party, who had studied the philosophy of the human mind in its connexion with the material world; “and how inadequate are the emotions excited by the grandest external objects, when compared with mental grandeur!” This observation he illustrated by reading the following sublime passage from Akenside’s *Pleasures of Imagination*, a book which he said he had carried in his pocket for years, till he had got the whole poem by heart.

“Look then abroad thro’ Nature, to the range

Of planets, suns, and adamant spheres,
Wheeling unshaken thro’ the void immense; [scene

And speak, O man! does this capacious
With half that kindling majesty dilate
Thy strong conception, as when Brutus rose

Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar’s fate,
Amid the crowd of patriots; and, his arm
Aloft extending, like eternal Jove
When guilt brings down the thunder,
call’d aloud [steel,

On Tully’s name, and shook his crimson
And bade the father of his country hail!
For lo! the tyrant prostrate on the dust,
And Rome again is free.”

“What,” continued he, “are all the charms of novelty in the material world to the novel forms that the mind of an original genius can create, and exhibit to the imagination; or

what are all the sensations excited by the most beautiful productions of Nature and Art, to mental and moral beauty, to the display of amiable dispositions, the exercise of the benevolent affections, and the practice of social and domestic virtue.” And then he quoted the following beautiful lines from Akenside; which to be capable of fully relishing is no vulgar pleasure:

Is aught so fair
In all the dewy landscapes of the spring,
In the bright eye of Hesper or the morn,
In nature’s fairest forms, is aught so fair
As virtuous friendship, as the candid blush [just?

Of him who strives with fortune to be
The graceful tear that streams for other’s woes?

Or the mild majesty of private life,
Where peace with ever-blooming olive crowns [effuse

The gate, where honour’s liberal hands
Unenvy’d treasures, and the snowy wings
Of innocence and love protect the scene?

We were now summoned from the towering height of Mount Cassel by the sound of the postillion’s horn announcing that the diligence for Lille (to which I must now introduce the reader) was on the eve of starting. The stage-coaches, or diligences as they call them in Flanders, are tolerably commodious; they are so constructed as to contain a greater number of inside passengers than our English stage-coaches, and the windows are so arranged as to enable the passengers to see the country with advantage. I set out from Cassel in the Lillediligence, with a mixed party of French and English, both male and female. There were several rows of seats, one of which I had the pleasure of occupying with a party quite to my mind. One of them was the French officer whom I mentioned in a former letter as having been a fellow-traveller from Dunkirk, and as having fought under the standard of Buonaparte in Saxony, and in the field of Waterloo: this gentleman had peculiarly attracted my attention from the time we first met. He was modest and unassuming in his manners, and appeared to possess great suavity of temper, with dispositions truly amiable, and obliging; at the same time he exhibited the open and manly air of a gallant soldier, together with a sound understanding, and a mind expanded by extensive and well-

well-digested reading. He entertained a just sense of the talents of our illustrious hero Wellington, as possessing all the qualities that combine to form a great General. He spoke of his cool and intrepid valour, his command of temper, his foresight, the secrecy and the sagacity of his plans, and his unrivalled dexterity in availing himself of favourable circumstances, so as to seize the happy moment of turning the edge of his adversary's sword. "These, Sir," said he, "are the honours of your renowned countryman, and this is a tribute which no gallant Frenchman will refuse to pay to his transcendent merits." I observed that, when any allusion was made to Buonaparte, his lips seemed to be hermetically sealed; perceiving this, I never once mentioned the name of the Ex-emperor to him. It was evident that he felt for the tarnished glory of the French arms, while he retained a consciousness of having acted under the impulse of honour and duty in marching under the banner of Buonaparte after his return from Elba: he appeared to be a man whom every high-minded British officer would be proud to call his friend, and not blush to see opposed to him in the field of battle. He spoke of the Saxons, with whom he had been conversant for several years, as a noble race of people, and the flower of all Germany. He had been cooped up within the walls of Wittenberg during the whole time of the memorable siege of that place. He reflected, in a manner that did honour to his humanity, on the pains he had taken to mitigate the horrors of that dreadful period; and when I informed him of my intention to visit that interesting town, he gave me a note of introduction to some gentlemen there, and especially to the family of which he had been an inmate, which procured me a reception that confirmed beyond all doubt the opinion I had formed of the qualities of his heart. I know not a more agreeable companion in a stage-coach, or at a table-d'hôte, than an accomplished French officer; and Monsieur Havez (for that is the name of the gentleman to whom I now allude), should this page ever meet his eye, must excuse me for publicly bestowing upon him this sincere eulogy, and express-

ing my gratitude for the kind attentions I experienced at his hands.

We took up some English passengers at Cassel, who were not much to my taste. I am sorry to say, that I have too often felt ashamed of the samples I have seen of our country abroad; a feeling of this sort was frequently excited during the course of my tour, in being condemned to listen to the horse-laughs, the vulgar jests, the profane language, the unmannerly reflections, of would-be English gentlemen: at the same time, from the general impression of our national dignity and superiority on the minds of foreigners, and their admiration of the characteristic benevolence and generosity of Britons, they are disposed to overlook such displays of folly and rudeness in English travellers as would not be endured in strangers of any other Nation; of which I have witnessed many striking instances, particularly when they have been made to undergo the customary examination at the barrier of a fortified town; or when, arriving at the inns, they have been required to fill up the blanks of a paper, containing minute inquiries in regard to age, profession, destination, and almost every thing relating to them. This systematic plan of interrogation, which upon the Continent includes natives as well as aliens, would hardly go down in England; although, if I am not mistaken, it is exercised towards all foreigners upon their landing on our shores: nor can this, upon any principle of sound policy, be deemed a hardship.

We travelled from Cassel through a very fertile and delightful country to the pleasant little town of Baileul, the neighbourhood of which abounds with rich pastures, that are famed for the produce of the dairy, insomuch as to render Baileul, in regard to the article of cheese, the *Stilton* of French Flanders. This place was (I forgot to inquire whether a new ecclesiastical division has taken place) in the diocese of Ypres, a city in its vicinity, which will always recall to every one versed in modern ecclesiastical history, the name of Jansenius, a Bishop of that See in the 17th century, who was a warm stickler for the system of St. Augustine concerning the doctrine of Grace, and
whose

whose name, although a Roman Catholic, is as grating to the ear of a Molinist, or a disciple of Loyola, as the name of John Calvin is to that of a red-hot Arminian in the Church of England; and here, methinks, I perceive a brother of this description begin to prick up his ears at the mention of Calvin's name, and, with clamorous interruption, ask the writer whether he thinks a disciple of Calvin ought to meet with any quarter from a sound Churchman. Fair and softly, if you please, Sir. The writer is not sitting in the chair of confession, nor would he readily submit to be put to his purgation by such a fiery and inconsistent bigot. In reply to this interruption, he would only remark by the way, that many of the ablest and most pious Divines who have ever adorned the annals of our National Church were, beyond all question, doctrinal, though not disciplinarian Calvinists; among whom shines forth Archbishop Leighton, *velut inter ignes luna minores*—that Bishop Burnet, the bosom-friend of Leighton, who was himself an Arminian (and would to God that all who approve his doctrine breathed his spirit!), thought that the 17th Article seemed more plainly to favour the Calvinists than the Arminians; and that Bishop Horsley of recent memory, who was no fool (an epithet to which some gentlemen seem partial when talking of Calvinism) gave it as his deliberate opinion, in a solemn Charge to his Clergy, that even a *Supralapsarian*, the very highest species of the genus, might without inconsistency or reproach be a Member of the Church of England.

To return from this digression. The name of Jansenius will ever be connected with Ypres, as the name of good Bishop Beveridge will never cease to be mentioned in connexion with a town in the writer's immediate vicinity.

While lasts Mountsorrel, or while Soar shall flow.

Who ever passes through Cambray without thinking of Fenelon? or, to come nearer home, who will ever pass through Leicester without calling to mind the name of Robinson?

Dum juga montis aper—fluvios dum piscis amabit, [cicadæ:
Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.

Such associations of names and places are among the most pleasurable sensations that are excited in the breasts of travellers; and surely *that man is little to be envied*, who does not feel their force. I regretted that I was obliged to pass near Ypres without being able to pay a visit to the tomb of Jansenius, whose memory will ever be dear to all who love fervent piety;

Shine she on Priest or Elder, Whig or Tory,

Or round a Quaker's beaver cast a glory.

If I had ability, time, and patience, Mr. Urban, I should like to give your Readers a digest of the controversies to which the doctrines of Jansenius gave birth in the very bosom of the Romish Church; but, in order to render such a digest connected and luminous, it would be necessary to wade through many a ponderous tome of such *writings as were never read*—although the tedious path would occasionally be enlivened by flowers of exquisite beauty and fragranc; I mean when perusing the productions of the ingenious and elegant pens of *Port Royal*. I know you have Correspondents and Readers, who, if they had the will, want not power to execute the task; and I should rejoice if the hint were taken. I have met with much interesting information respecting the controversies occasioned by the writings of Jansenius, scattered in the literary journals of the indefatigable Le Clerc; and whoever wishes to have a bird's-eye view of all the points in dispute in chronological detail, may be referred to the 14th volume of his *Bibliothèque Universelle*, which contains many excellent remarks, that may be recommended to the perusal of such gentlemen as are too apt, when those disputed points become the subjects of conversation, to *darken counsel by words without knowledge*.

But to resume the narrative of my Tour. There was nothing entitled to peculiar notice at Bailleul, excepting the beauty of the rural scenery around it: but this is so general a feature of the whole country from Cassel to Bailleul, that one is at a loss to select any particular spot superior to the rest.—While passing through that delightful tract of country, I often repeated to myself the two following

lowing lines in Addison's Letter from Italy :

"How has kind Heaven adorn'd the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a wasteful hand."

Happy, I mean, in regard to the natural richness of its soil, and the advantages of its situation, both for agricultural improvement and commercial prosperity. What a glorious country would the Netherlands be, if all its Seventeen Provinces were united under one head, in the full enjoyment of civil and religious freedom !

From Bailleur we passed through a country fertile in flax and grass of various sorts, and in all kinds of grain and vegetable productions for the use of man and cattle, till we came to the town of Armentiers. This place stands upon the Lys, a navigable river, which flows through a very considerable extent of country, till at Ghent it mingles its streams with the Scheld. The noble and beautiful rivers by which French Flanders is watered add greatly to the beauty of this delightful country, to which Nature has been so lavish of her gifts.

Armentiers is a large straggling town, very conveniently situated for inland traffick. After various turns of fortune in the wars between France and the Netherlands, it was ceded to the former, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1668. It consists only of one parish. I have remarked in Roman Catholic countries, that, where the parish church is inadequate to the population, this inconvenience is remedied by a plan which deserves the attention of our Ecclesiastical Rulers. Mass is repeatedly performed during the course of the day, so as to give all the inhabitants an opportunity of attending the public service of the church. To promote an end so desirable, many zealous clergymen among ourselves have, in populous parishes, established a third service on Sunday evenings, an expedient which has been found very useful in furnishing numbers of the lower classes with the established means of Grace, who would otherwise have resorted to the haunts of idleness and dissipation, or have had recourse to the dostrums of spiritual empirics, thereby opposing a strong barrier against the inroads of vice on the one hand, and of enthusiasm and fanaticism on the other.

After taking some refreshment at Armentiers, where I had no particular wish to prolong my stay, we proceeded to Lille, which, from the accounts I had read and heard of it, I was very desirous to see. The approach to this noble city exhibited an air of grandeur, that excited in my mind strong emotions, which were heightened by a variety of historical recollections, and more especially by the recollection of the ever memorable siege which it sustained in 1708 against the allied armies under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy. I was struck with the wide extent and strength of the fortifications of Lille, which perpetuate the fame of that illustrious engineer the Marechal de Vauban, who has obtained a praise which reflects greater lustre upon his memory than all his talents; namely, his constant anxiety to save the effusion of human blood. His genius and his labours were incessantly directed to prevent as much as possible the waste of lives; which gives him an elevation of military character,

" — compar'd with which,
The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds."

Lille is the capital of French Flanders, and the inhabitants love to call it *little Paris*.—It is surrounded by several wide ditches; its ramparts are faced with stones of immense size, and well secured with formidable artillery; and, taking it all in all, perhaps there is no fortified place in Europe which possesses more effectual means of defence than Lille. My expectations of the town were not disappointed. It is certainly a very interesting place, whether the beauty of its situation be considered, the regularity and elegance of its streets, its spacious and delightful *promenades*, the splendour of its public buildings and numerous churches, the skill displayed in its fortifications, or its celebrity in the military history of modern times. The noble square of the market-place, the *Rue Royale*, which runs from thence to the Citadel, about a mile in length, and the *Rue des Malades*, are particularly deserving the attention of a stranger. My next letter will contain an account of my journey from Lille to Tournay.

CLERIOUS LEICESTERSHIRE.
Mr.



MR. BAYNES. May 6.
FOURNEYING lately in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, and contemplating the lightness and effect of the elegant Spire of its Cathedral, which rose in the distance, my attention was arrested by a voice which seemed to employ strange sounds and uncouth language in earnest narrative: an opening gave me a view of a group of gypsies, whose tents were at some little distance. The Sibyl, or Meg Merrilies of the party, was seated on a bank, attended by one daughter of the tribe, who carried a sleeping child, and at whose skirts trotted a half-naked urchin; and by another, who, with dishevelled tresses picturesquely disposed, bent over the Sibyl, in earnest attention. A robust boy with no other clothing than Nature had bestowed, completed the groupe. As I had been before preparing to sketch the distance as an offering to your Magazine, I thought myself fortunate in finding such materials for a foreground; and, as I was unobserved, transferred the whole scene to my pocket-book; I shall therefore be gratified if you accept the Cathedral as a sufficient ticket of introduction to the Wiltshire Meg Merrilies. (See Plate I.) J. B. K.

MR. URBAN, May 24.
IN the Eighth Volume of the "Literary Anecdotes," under the year 1792, p. 113, it is stated that "the once celebrated Archæological Epistle was written by John Baynes, esq." This is altogether a mistake*, Mr. B. having no concern in the writing of it; for it was the production of the pen of the Rev. W. Mason. The writer of this was well acquainted both with Mr. Baynes and Mr. Mason; and saw this, and some other of the satirical

* We do not pretend to controvert the facts stated by our respectable Correspondent; and can only say that the MS. of the "Archæological Epistle" was presented to Mr. Nichols, as the production of Mr. Baynes, by his friend John Mason Reed, esq. who superintended the publication through the press; and it was also attributed to Mr. Baynes by George Stevens, esq. and Mr. Ritson. As to the other Poems attributed to Mr. Baynes, there is no doubt; but we should be obliged to our worthy Correspondent for a further (promised) explanation.

ERR.

ERR. MAG. JUNE, 1816.

productions of Mr. Mason, in the progress of their composition, and has copies of them all presented to him by their author.

Mr. B. was known to Mr. M.; and, being a young man at the date of the Archæological Epistle, might be flattered by the countenance of the old Poet, and possibly employed by him as the medium through which it might be conveyed to the printer or the publisher; but the writer of this does not know that he was even so far concerned in the publication; but is certain that he could have no further concern in it, though Mr. B. was one among the many who knew that Mr. Mason was the author of it, and Mr. M. probably might have shewn it to him in manuscript.

Mr. Mason was the author of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," and of the other satires under the signature of *Malcom Mac-Gregor*, and also of the "Archæological Epistle," to which no name was affixed. Why no name was affixed the writer of this does not at this time recollect; but believes it was done merely for the pleasure of misleading the publick, and enjoying their contrariety of sentiment as to the author of it; the more effectually to accomplish which, he added the certificate at the end of the Eclogue of the Dean and the Squire; for without this, it could hardly have been possible to induce a man possessed of the smallest share of critical acumen, to believe that both were not the production of the same writer.

It is very remarkable that the publick in general should so long remain ignorant of the author of these works, while the author himself at the time took little pains to conceal it; for more than twenty of his friends, of whom the writer of this is one, were well acquainted with it, on whom no secrecy was imposed, and who made no scruple of conversing on the subject without reserve, and of whom several are still living.

Mr. Mason left all his papers and manuscripts to three of his friends, the late Bishop of London, the Rev. J. Dixon, and William Burgh, esq. of York; (who was author of "An Inquiry into the Belief of the Christians of the first Three Centuries respecting the One Godhead of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; being a Sequel to a

Script.

Scriptural Confutation of the Rev. Mr. Lindsey's late Apology, 1778;" which obtained for him the honour of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, 1779;) with directions that they should publish out of them as they thought proper, along with a complete edition of his Works; and requested Mr. Burgh to undertake the publication; and Mr. M. left the profits arising from the sale of this edition of his Works to the Lunatic Hospital, or some other public charity, in York. In consequence of this bequest, the governors of the charity wishing to receive the profit of the sale, and many of the friends of Mr. Mason wishing to obtain a complete edition of his Works, with the valuable additions they expected to go along with it; made frequent applications to Mr. B. on the subject, but, the writer believes, without receiving any Explanation, or having any cause assigned for the non-execution of the trust reposed in them; and the Bishop and Mr. Burgh died without having made any progress in the publication. Various reasons are assigned for this neglect, but it is usually supposed to have arisen from a difference of opinion in selecting the articles for publication; Mr. B. wishing for the republication of all the Works published by Mr. M. during his life-time, with or without his name annexed to them, but which he knew to have been written by Mr. M. having probably been consulted by Mr. M. while writing them, and revised them before publication; the others wishing to omit the satirical pieces, perhaps assigning as a reason, that a considerable alteration had taken place in the political opinions of the author in the latter years of his life, when, terrified, along with many other upright and well-intentioned men, at the progress of the French Revolution, he had become what at that time was called an Alarmist. However, after the death of the Bishop and Mr. Burgh, the surviving Trustee thought proper to give to the public an edition which purported to be the Work intended to be published under the will of Mr. Mason;—but without any additions from the papers left by him, and omitting all his satirical poems; thus depriving Mr. M. of the credit of being the author of productions which have been described "as cha-

racterised by elegance of taste, correctness of judgment, and purity of style, abounding with delicate and keen satire, and where graceful simplicity caught the attention and fixed the approbation of every reader; which, and Mr. Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard, were the most popular short poems of the last century, and which immediately established the high reputation of their respective authors." ***

MR. URBAN,

May 22.

THERE having been great misapprehensions as to the nature of the Bill introduced into Parliament by Sir Egerton Brydges, to revive the use of *Funeral Certificates*, many conceiving that it consisted of some new regulations of *Parish Registers*; it cannot be totally out of place to give a brief explanation of the provisions and objects of that Bill. It requires the space of a pamphlet to do it perfectly. Whoever is conversant with our domestic history, and our old laws and institutions, knows that with the abolition of the feudal tenures at the Restoration, that most useful measure the *Inquisitio post mortem* was extinguished. Not thirty years afterwards the *Heralds' Visitations* expired, with the Earl Marshal's power. The latter perhaps was not much to be regretted: but unfortunately the cessation at nearly the same time of both these means of proof of facts by which claims to rights of inheritance might be established, without the substitution of any measure to supply the place of them, left a gap in the evidence of descents, of which the want has been ever since grievously felt. Parish Registers were established about the time of the dissolution of monasteries at the close of the reign of K. Henry VIII. But these were never intended to supply the places of *Inquisitiones post mortem*, or *Heralds' Visitations*: both of which existed at the time that these Registers were established. At the same time with these two separate media of proof existed the *Funeral Certificates*, of the same nature as those which it was the object of the Bill in question to revive. These indeed were originally taken under the authority of the Earl Marshal. They commenced as early as 1509; and were still in some degree

gree of use till the close of the reign of Q. Anne.—One was taken in the case of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, the Poet, in 1715; and another on the death of the last Duke of Kingston, so late as 1773. Their contents were these: *they stated the time of the death, and time and place of burial of the party: whether married, or single: and his marriage, or marriages, and issue, (if any.)* The certificate of these facts was required to be signed by the executor or administrator, and heir; or some other near relative in blood. These documents were deposited in the Heralds' College: and copies of them were regularly entered in vellum books in that office; and now make 30 volumes, and form the most valuable documents preserved there. They consist of particulars within the immediate knowledge of the parties certifying them; and have never (as it is confidently said) been found in a single instance erroneous. He, who supposes that a Parish Register can supply the information which these Certificates from their very nature contain, is utterly ignorant not only of the form, but of the objects and essence of either of them. But, in all matters of Legislation, there are two great questions: What is the use? and at what price is it to be bought? The use seems so palpable, that one would almost be ashamed to argue, if the Attorney General had not ventured to call it into doubt. In a country in which the laws of inheritance prevail, (and where is the civilized country in which they have not prevailed from the earliest times?) it is difficult to guess, nay it is impossible to imagine on what colour of argument or reason the usefulness of such documents could be denied, or even brought into doubt. If it be right that property should pass by descent, it is right that proofs of that descent should be facilitated. Proofs scattered over the kingdom in remote parishes, without indexes or modes of reference to them, are most difficult and expensive to be found; and, when found, afford but imperfect information. *Funeral Certificates* would not only have been preserved in a central office in the capital: but would have afforded complete testimony, *negative* as well as *positive*, which Parish Registers cannot con-

vey. Then as to the price or trouble at which this benefit was proposed to be gained! A few answers were required to printed questions, of which it was scarcely possible that an executor or administrator should be ignorant; and which he might answer in ten minutes.

1. Where and when was the deceased buried?

2. Was he single or married?

3. If married; how often, and the names of his wives?

4. His issue—and their names? marriages and issue, as far as you know?

5. Who is the heir or nearest relation, to the best of your knowledge?

6. Name the heirs and near relations among whom we may select some one to join you in this certificate.

B.

Mr. URBAN, *Edgbaston, May 6.*

THE Coinage of this country is a subject concerning which very little is generally known; and I now propose to give a greater degree of publicity to the leading features by which it is distinguished, through the medium of your valuable and widely circulating *Miscellany*, provided you deem the subject of sufficient importance to deserve insertion therein.

For several reigns both before and after the Conquest, the only coin in circulation was the silver penny, which, as a substitute for half-pence and farthings, they were accustomed to break into halves and quarters. A separate coinage of half-pence was however introduced by king John; and farthings of silver were also coined in the reign of his son and successor Henry the Third; this latter prince is likewise well known as being the first of our Sovereigns who coined gold, though these coins have become so scarce that only three of them are now known. It does not appear that gold coins were struck either by Edward the First or Second, and the extreme rarity of the coins of Henry the Third of this metal, has caused many writers to assert that Edward the Third first introduced this coinage into England; it is certain, however, that gold coins became much more common in the reign of this prince, than they had hitherto been.

In the year 1351, Edward the Third issued a coinage of groats and half groats, being then the largest silver coins in Europe, whence originated the term groat, from the French word "gros," signifying large. The next change in the coin was the introduction of threepenny pieces by Edward the Fourth, which was followed by that of shillings or testoons by Henry the Seventh, towards the close of the fifteenth century.

The shameful degree of depreciation to which our coin was reduced by Henry the Eighth, is unparalleled in the annals of history; and were it not that the facts concerning it are well authenticated, we might have reasonably supposed that this prince would never have adopted a measure of so unpopular, and at the same time of so degrading a nature. The coins of Henry the Eighth, during the early part of his reign, were of the same degree of purity as those of his predecessors had been; but in his 34th year he alloyed the pound Troy with two ounces of copper; in his 36th year, the silver coin, as it was still called, was half copper, and in the following year the pound Troy contained only four ounces of fine silver, the remaining eight ounces consisting of copper alone. In this reign was first coined the silver crown-piece, and crowns of gold were also introduced about the same time; the silver half-crown, however, was not struck till the succeeding reign, when Edward the Sixth also first coined half shillings or sixpenny pieces.

To Queen Elizabeth we are indebted for the permanent restoration of the coin to its original standard, which laudable undertaking she began even in the first year of her reign. In the year 1559, a coinage of three-half-penny-pieces was introduced by this Queen, which was followed in 1576 by that of pieces of three-farthings each; these coins, however, were not struck by any of her successors. With Queen Elizabeth likewise was discontinued the coinage of the silver farthing, though that of half-pence of silver ceased only with the Commonwealth.

Copper coins were first brought into general circulation by James the First, by whom, however, farthings only were coined of this metal; the introduction of half-pence of copper originating with Charles the Second,

in whose reign the guinea was also first coined.

Having thus enumerated the various denominations of our coin, in the progressive order in which they were severally introduced, I will now conclude by laying before your readers the following table, which will shew the gradual decrease in weight which the silver penny has sustained since the time of William the Conqueror.

William I.....	22½	Grains Troy.
Edward III.....	20	_____
Richard II.....	18	_____
Henry V.....	16	_____
Henry VI.....	12	_____
Henry VII.....	11½	_____
Henry VIII.....	10	_____
Edward VI.....	8	_____
Elizabeth.....	7½	_____

The weight of the silver penny coined by his present Majesty is exactly the same as that of Elizabeth, since whose reign, indeed, the weight of this coin has suffered no diminution.

T. CLARK, Junr.

MR. URBAN, *Mortimer-street, May 1.*
I HAVE always considered your periodical Publication, of equal standing and repute, as an useful repository of whatever is valuable in science, striking in morals, or applicable to the general conduct of life.

As the important science of Telegraphic Communication is now attracting general attention, I beg leave briefly to state the progress it has made in this country, adverting, previously, to its practice among ancient nations.

Signals, by means of fires, have been made use of by all nations, and at the most remote periods. In Polybius we read, that the Greeks had a spelling telegraph. The letters of the alphabet were written on separate boards, and one display of torches indicated the number of the board; when a second display marked the number of the required letter on that board. In the same author is found a mode of communicating complete sentences. These were written on boards fixed in circular pieces of cork which fitted the interior circumference of a vessel full of water. On making a signal with torches, stop-cocks were opened, simultaneously, at the place communicating, and communicated with. As the water ran out, the cork and boards descended. When the sentence

sentence to be conveyed, such as, *The Enemy are entering the Country*, fell level with the mouth of the vessel, a second signal was made, on which the flowing of the water was stopped, to shew that the sentence indicated, was that meant. Fire signals are mentioned by Homer, Plutarch, Æschylus, Livy, Julius Africanus, Cæsar, Vegetius, and other authors. Cæsar mentions that the Gauls transmitted intelligence, by means of men posted within hearing of each other. Cæsar himself appears to have made use of fire-signals: "*celeriter, ut ante, Cæsar imperaverat, ignibus significatione facta, ex proximis castellis, eo concursum est.*"

In modern times, the science has been but little improved. The Marquis of Worcester, in the last century, and also Monsieur Amontons, about 115 years before the present period, proposed telegraphing by means of the letters of the alphabet viewed through telescopes. Following the principle laid down by Dr. Hook in 1684, Dupuis, in France, invented the French telegraph, which Don Gaultier, a Monk of the order of Cîteaux, modified in 1781, and proposed to Condorcet, Milli, and Dr. Franklin, who recommended it to the French Government. In 1793, Monsieur Chappe made some alterations in this invention, and introduced it as his own. In England, a telegraph of six boards or shutters, was preferred to the French one, because better adapted to the obscure nature of this climate, than the arms of the French spelling telegraph fixed on the top of the Louvre. Both of these Telegraphs are equally defective, and unscientific; being capable of conveying messages only, by the insufferably tedious and supererogatory process of *l-e-t-t-e-r-i-n-g* every word. These Telegraphs are capable of expressing only one figure by each movement. Any Telegraph which cannot express three figures at one display, is worse than useless: and a Telegraph, expressing more (unless the British Semaphore is combined with the new boarded Telegraph of 12 shutters) would be too complicated, as what would be gained in power, would be lost in time. This interesting subject is fully treated of in a work on *Telegraphic Communication*, naval, military, and political, published by

Colonel Macdonald, in the year 1808. That work contains all the principles of the science; and the *Telegraphic Dictionary* described there, after having been progressively improved in three successive manuscript editions, is now in the press, accompanied by an explanatory work, containing thirty plates, exhibiting various terrestrial and nocturnal Telegraphs, for the army, navy, and civil purposes; with the illustration and exemplification of this general system applied to practice in its various branches. The whole is the result of a close application to the subject, during a course of more than 15 years.—We have four Dictionaries of considerable merit, for naval purposes. The present will constitute a fifth, and will supply what is now wanting, a terrestrial and military telegraphic system. In comprehensibility, this Dictionary is carried farther than any thing yet attempted, as it extends to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences.

The French claim the naval numerical plan for Monsieur de la Bourdonnais. We claim it for Bishop Wilkins, who, in his "*Secret and Swift Messenger*," recommends signalling by notation. Dr. Hook recommended the numerical plan to the Royal Society. It is the most important of naval improvements. In spirit, it means the display of not more than three flags at a time, expressive of three of the numerals. Though the comparative merit of different naval dictionaries, may be judged of by a very simple rule, that of conveying a message by the *fewest possible number of signals*, still all may be occasionally useful, as a multiplicity of phrases will be found in one, which may not, in another; and the dictionary resorted to, may be marked by a distinguishing pendant.

So prominent is the subject, that it is a fact that, more than one hundred plans of telegraphic communication have, at different times, been tendered to Government. There is an idea prevalent, that the very best system can be of little use in this country, on account of the frequent interruption of communication by fogs, and overcast weather. This objection certainly applies to Telegraphs capable of lettering words, only: but the objection will vanish, when it will be made

made evident by the work in the press, that any communication can be made in the twentieth or thirtieth part of the time now requisite. That estimable and scientific character, Mr. Secretary Barrow, of the Admiralty, examines all plans given in; and is, therefore, fully acquainted with the present subject. In the following paragraph, he notices the work now printing: "I have no hesitation in saying, that your system of Telegraphic Communication embraces every thing that can possibly be desired, and much more than we have any occasion for, in its application to naval purposes, as far as the Admiralty is concerned: but I think it would be found most admirably adapted for carrying on a correspondence between the interior frontier line of India, and the several Presidencies: and it has frequently occurred to me, that such lines of communication would be of infinite use, to give timely notice of unexpected and sudden movements of the neighbouring Powers."—The Adjutant-general, General Sir Harry Calvert, thus notices the work: "I have no hesitation in assuring you, that the system of communicating by Telegraph, which you were so good as to explain to me, when it was exhibited to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, appeared to me to be extremely well calculated to promote the purpose for which it was intended."—It is unnecessary to quote a variety of other testimonials; but, in a future Number, it may, probably, amuse some of your very numerous readers to sketch the appearance of one or two Telegraphic communications by means of the general system alluded to.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have liberally granted 400*l.* towards the publication of the work, which it is hoped Government will encourage hereafter; as the most unqualified approbation of it has already been expressed at the Admiralty and Horse Guards.

Yours, &c.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Gulston, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, March 15.*

CHANCE very lately threw in my way the Number of your Magazine for November 1814, in which I observed a paper, signed John Mackenzie, containing some remarks on

the fecundity of Salmon, and their mode of depositing their spawn, together with an intimation of a plan for increasing what he calls "*this valuable branch of national provision beyond conception or belief.*"—"Should the plan be found effectual," he concludes, "after trial, to accomplish the purpose, (as I am fully convinced it will) I shall consider my information justly entitled to some public recompense for being the first in the British empire, who, by studying the nature, habits, and instinct of the Salmon, ever devised a rational system to increase the quantity thereof."

Since I read this paper, I have made it my business to procure information, by every means within my reach, whether Mr. Mackenzie's plan had yet, in any instance, been adopted, and whether the publick had any hope of deriving from it the promised advantages. It is with concern I state, that the result of my inquiries has been unsatisfactory. I have heard of no rivers in England, or in the North of Scotland, on which the improvement has taken place; and, from my own knowledge, I can assure you, that the proprietors of fisheries on the Clyde, and other rivers in the West of Scotland, seem alike indifferent to it, though a plan was communicated to some of them, by another individual, several months before Mr. Mackenzie's paper appeared in your work.

Where the proprietors on any particular river are numerous, and where the property of each is more or less extensive, it is easy to conceive, Sir, that many difficulties must occur to retard an improvement like that which has been proposed. But why should these difficulties be considered, as they appear to be in the present case, as insurmountable?—They will be found, I am convinced, to arise solely from the clashing of particular interests; but, were the proprietors seriously concerned about the improvement of their property, might not every difficulty of this nature be easily overcome? And must not every individual who has the public good at heart, be unceasingly anxious to see them take up the subject in such a manner as will afford ground to hope, that all obstacles will be ultimately surmounted? Were

Were it possible that the voice of an obscure individual like myself could produce any effect upon them, I would strive to let them hear it from one end of the island to the other. They are all well aware that our salmon fisheries are in a declining state; but, in general, they seem to shut their eyes to the real causes which have produced the decline.—I would tell them that the causes usually assigned, such as improvements in agriculture and manufactures, top-dressing the land in the vicinity of rivers with lime, the erection of dye-works, bleachfields, &c. operate but very partially. I would show them that the chief cause was to be found in the unprotected state of the spawn, from the time it is deposited in the river till vivification takes place, as it is thereby exposed to certain destruction whenever floods occur; and it is well known that in all our rivers floods are most frequent during that very period. I would prove to them the practicability of securing every particle of the spawn against accidents of this description, till it could no longer be affected by them; and I would make it evident that the immediate consequence of so securing it would be, the increase of the species in a ratio hitherto unknown. I would next demonstrate that a very few hundred pounds, including the compensation to the individual on whose property the preparations were made, would be sufficient to cover the whole expence; and I would then conjure them by every motive I could think of, but chiefly by their regard for their own interest, and their concern for the improvement of their own property, to consider seriously the plan proposed to them; and if, on examination, it appear rational and feasible, to put it in execution with as much promptness and energy as circumstances would permit.

But, after all, should the means of improving our Salmon fisheries be left untried, it is almost certain, that a very few years will witness their total annihilation. There are some rivers in the West of Scotland, on which the fisheries have already dwindled away to nothing, and on others, the annual falling-off has, for some time past, been sufficiently notorious. As the rents, in most cases, have suffered no diminution, but ra-

ther the contrary, the tacksmen, that they may not be losers by their bargains, are thus impelled, every succeeding year, to make additional efforts to prevent the fish from escaping them, and consequently every succeeding year increases the mischief. It is little more than half a century since Salmon was one of the staple articles of export from Glasgow and other places on the Clyde; and about the same time, it seems to have been so common as an article of food amongst the lower classes, that, when engaging themselves for country service in places adjacent to the river, they have been known to stipulate, that they should receive a meal of salmon no oftener than once or twice a week! At the present day it is one of their greatest luxuries, and indeed they seldom taste it from one year's end to the other. With these facts before their eyes, the proprietors of Salmon Fisheries will only have themselves to blame, if, in the course of a few years, this branch of their revenue should be lost to them for ever.

Although I am fully convinced, not only that our fisheries may be greatly improved, but that, in all our rivers, the salmon may be multiplied "beyond conception or belief," as Mr. Mackenzie has it, and at a very moderate expence to the proprietors; yet I am by no means certain that the end will be answered by the plan he has proposed. Were I to judge of his ideas on the point from what appears in his paper, I should say, that they are no way remarkable either for their clearness or their accuracy, and that they are rather calculated to make any one, who is in the least acquainted with the subject, suspect that, if he has studied it at all, it has been only in a very superficial manner.

Among other things upon which he dwells at considerable length, is the necessity of relieving the fish from some part of the severe labour they have to perform at the time of spawning, by supplying them with those pits ready made, which he conceives they have uniformly to prepare themselves for the reception of their own. If there be any meaning at all in the language he uses, or in the drift of his reasonings; his idea unquestionably is, that they do prepare pits previously to spawning, and that there

is a possibility of relieving them from the labour; but I have no hesitation in daring him to the proof of the notion, from a thorough conviction that it is both ridiculous and unfounded. It is in fact contradicted by the result of every observation I have made for upwards of thirty years. During that time I have repeatedly watched the operations of spawning fish from the commencement to the termination of the process. I have also frequently entered the water, and examined their work minutely after they had finished and left it; and I can therefore assert, without fear of contradiction, that the preparation of pits, *for the reception of the spawn*, forms no part of their labours. Their toil, I can also with safety assert, is exclusively confined to the covering of the spawn with gravel; ~~and~~ *as* severe as the labour certainly is which attends the performance of this necessary act,—necessary, it would appear, both as a means of preserving the spawn, and also of contributing to its vivification,—yet, how much severer would it be, had they, in effect, to perform it twice over!

But, allowing Mr. Mackenzie's idea to be just, how is he to prevail on the salmon to use those pits he proposes to prepare for them?—Taking it for granted that they do prepare pits for the reception of their spawn, they must be impelled to this laborious task in consequence of some instinct implanted in them by Nature. If this be admitted, by what means, I ask, *can* Mr. Mackenzie induce them to relinquish the toil? Pits, I know, he may dig for them; but while they are impelled by Nature to dig pits for themselves, how will he prevent them from doing so, or prevail on them to use his? Has he discovered the means of making salmon understand his benevolent intentions on their behalf, or of persuading them to give up that principle of instinct which has hitherto been their sole guide, and to reason, like himself, on the vast advantage of *profiting by the labours of others*? Unless he has done this, I must say, that his proposal to lessen their labour is equally idle and foolish, and almost sufficient to bring the whole of his plan for the improvement of the fisheries into ridicule and contempt.

Before I conclude I must be allowed a few words on the *pretensions* with which Mr. Mackenzie's plan is brought forward.

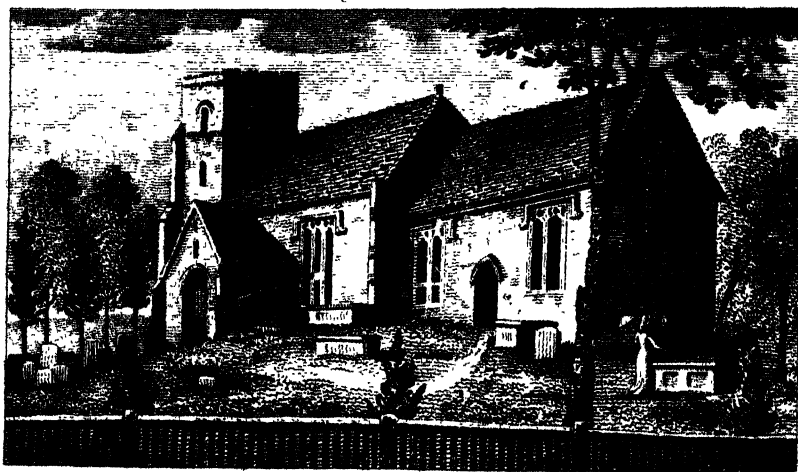
One of the grounds on which he presumes he will be "entitled to some public recompense" is, his "being the first in the British empire, who, by studying the nature, habits, and instinct of the salmon, ever devised a rational system to increase the quantity thereof." Now, Sir, that he has been either *the first*, or *the only one*, in the "British empire," who devised such a system, I am not disposed to admit, because I can adduce proofs to the contrary. Some of these proofs, if adduced, would tend to show that he has, in *some respects*, availed himself of the labours of others; and I think I have already said enough to convince every intelligent person, that, after all, he has, in *other respects*, made but a bungled business of it.—It was mentioned above, that a plan of improvement had been communicated, by *another individual*, to the public bodies and other proprietors on the river Clyde several months before Mr. Mackenzie's paper appeared in your work. That individual was myself. The memorial in which the plan was communicated was dated May 24, 1814, and affords one proof at least, that I was before a part of the public nearly six months previous to Mr. Mackenzie's appearance in your columns.

But this is not all. For more than thirty years past it has been almost the principal object of my life to perfect this plan, and bring it into public notice. About fifteen years ago it was so much matured, that I determined to submit it to the Town Council of Glasgow and the other public Bodies on the Clyde, judging that if it were once adopted on one particular river, the advantages would soon become so apparent as to lead to its adoption throughout the country. A gentleman, however, who then held, and holds at present, a place in the Council of Glasgow, advised me rather to address the British Society for Fisheries on the subject; and I was guided by his advice. On inquiry, I learned that the person's name who, at the time, held the office of Secretary to that Society was—JOHN MACKENZIE. To Mr. Mackenzie, therefore, in his official capacity,

Great Abington Church, co. Cambridge. S. E.



Little Abington Church, S. E.



To **FREDERICK C. MORTLOCK, Esq.** *of Cambridge,*
this Plate is humbly inscribed by his much
obliged Servant *Richmondensis*

capacity, I immediately wrote, stating, in general terms, that I had discovered a plan for improving the salmon fishery, and expressing my readiness to confer personally with the Directors on the subject, should they be inclined to take it into their consideration. For the purpose of authenticating this curious piece of history, I shall here transcribe his reply to my first communication.

London, No. 1, Fig-tree-court,

"Sir, Temple, Feb. 19, 1803.

"I received your letter of the 9th instant (addressed to me at Edinburgh by mistake) two days ago, the contents of which shall be communicated to an early meeting of the Directors of the British Society for Fisheries. In the mean time, have the goodness to explain the nature of your discovery for doubling the product of the Salmon Fishery, so far as explanation can be given without disclosing your secret; and, at the same time, to state whether you expect any compensation, and what, for making the disclosure, should it be made, and be found to be practically useful, and whether you require the expenses of your journey to London to be paid by our Society.

"When the Directors are possessed of this information, they will be enabled to return you an answer; till then it would be unadvisable to expose yourself to the trouble and expense of a journey, trusting to a conference with them (the Directors).—Your Letter is the first and only communication I have received on the subject.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

"JOHN MACKENZIE."

This letter I answered as directed; but whether Mr. Mackenzie submitted either of my communications to the Directors, I cannot tell, for he never informed me that he had done so. He stated to me, however, in a letter he subsequently wrote, that he had transmitted copies of my letters to Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran: and hinted, at the same time, that it might materially forward my views, were I to have a personal conference with him on the subject. I accordingly did wait upon Sir Adam, whose object, it appeared, was to draw from me all the information he could respecting my discovery; and I left him under the painful conviction that my answers to his numerous questions had not been sufficiently guarded. From this time I heard no more from

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Mr. Mackenzie; and several years afterwards, when I was introduced to him, at Edinburgh, by a friend of his own, as a person who wished to converse with him respecting the improvement of the Salmon Fishery, he turned round on his heel, lifted his hat, and left the room (it was in his own house); saying, as he withdrew, "if the public will give me five thousand pounds, I will increase the salmon, in all our rivers, beyond conception or belief. Good night, gentlemen."

From the above statement, Sir, the public will be able to judge how far Mr. Mackenzie's pretensions to "a public recompense," on the grounds he assigns, are well-founded. I abstain, for the present, from all reflections, because I have it in contemplation to address the public soon, on the improvement of the Salmon Fishery, in a separate publication, and because I shall then feel myself more at liberty to make those animadversions which the case now stated seems to require. I shall only detain you while I observe, that the plan of improvement which I have devised embraces much more than the increase of the produce of our rivers. It extends to the fishing of the rivers, after their produce has been increased. *I pledge myself to make it evident, that one man may fish any river in Great Britain, even after the salmon in it have been increased tenfold.* Had this part of my plan been communicated to the Secretary of the Society for Fisheries when the other part was communicated, it would, in all probability, have also formed a feature in the plan of your Correspondent.

Trusting, Sir, that the importance of the general subject will lead you to excuse the length of this paper, and induce you to give it a place in an early Number of your valuable work.

I am, &c. GEORGE PATERSON.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.
GREAT ABINGTON, so called for distinction from an adjoining village, and also from another village * in the hundred of Armingford, is situated eight miles South-

* Viz. Abington juxta Shengay, called also Abington Pigotts, and Abington in the Clay.

vast

east of Cambridge, two miles West of Linton, 12 miles South-west of Newmarket, and 13 miles North-east of Royston. It is a vicarage in the hundred of Chilford and deanery of Camps; rated in the King's books at 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* and is a discharged living of the clear yearly value of 19*l.* This parish is bounded on the North by Little Abington, on the East by Little Abington and Hildersham, on the South by Great Chesterford and Hildersham, and on the West, by Hinxton, Pampisford, and Babraham. The old road, called the Ikeneld or Ikening-street, which enters the county of Cambridge from Suffolk near Newmarket, passes very near this village, and keeping by the hilly ground to the East of the present turnpike-road, bears directly for Ickleton and Royston. "It is by no means so direct in its line," says the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, "as Roman roads generally are; it shews no tendency (where it remains in its primitive state) to pass through Roman towns; nor are such towns found on it at distances suited to travelling; it does not appear to have been ever raised or paved (the peculiar and infallible mark of the roads constructed by the Romans); and in many parts of its progress it divides itself into several branches, but all nearly parallel to its original course. These reasons, added to its name, which is British, give great countenance to the opinion that it was a trackway of the aboriginal inhabitants, before the conquest of the country by the Romans, in its course from the Icem (the inhabitants of the Eastern counties of England), from whom it took its name." There is a ditch about a mile South of Bourn-bridge, lying upon declining ground, between Abington wood and Pampisford, pointing towards Cambridge: towards the middle it has been filled up for the Ikeneld way to pass over it, which shews it to be older than the road; it is very large and deep, but has no bank on either side. This ditch is conveniently situated for preventing the march of an army, the upper end being closed with woods, the lower with flat soft land.

The great road from London to Newmarket and Norfolk, enters Cambridgeshire at Great-Chesterford, and passes by Bourn-Bridge between Ba-

braham and the Abingtons. A collateral road branches off from it near Bourn Bridge, and passes through Pampisford, by Whittlesford-bridge, between Duxford and Tipplow to Royston. The road from Cambridge to Colchester passes over Gogmagog Hills through the Abingtons.

Great Abington is thus noticed in Domesday.

In CILDEFORD H'd.

"In Abintone ten. Picot sub manu regis & un' Sochs. [Sagar] de eo dim. virg. Val. xii. den. Hanc tra' tenuit Elmar. T. R. E. & dare & vende' potuit. Hanc invasit Alberic' [de Ver] sup. rege' & Picot deratocinavit ea' & eu'. De pecunia qua' inde sup'sit Albic' adhuc retinet. cccc. oves xx min. & una' caruca'. ut ho'es de hund. testant." *

The manor of Great Abington, which had, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Wulwin, a noble Saxon, was one of those given by the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere, and was not alienated till the sixteenth century, when it was sold by Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford. The manor afterwards belonged to the family of Bennet of Babraham. John Bennet, in 1697, mortgaged it to Mr. Western, the King's ironmonger, of whom it was purchased about the year 1775 by Mr. Pearson, a merchant of Riga, who conveyed it in 1800, to John Mortlock, esq. the present proprietor †.

We are told in the Hundred roll ‡ (2 Ed. I.) that this manor had the right of free warren, the power of life and death, &c. The boundaries of the warren are there described.

A charter of Henry III. granted to the Earl of Oxford, about the year 1256, a market on Friday, with a fair on the festival of St. Lawrence.

* Domesday, 190. a. 1.

† The death of this worthy gentleman is recorded in p. 477.

‡ "The Hundred rolls which remain among the records in the Tower, are those for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, Oxford, and Lincoln: they consist of inquisitions taken by Commissioners appointed for each county in the reign of King Edward I. and contain the particulars of the several manors in each parish, the names of the proprietors and tenants, the tenures, customs, services, &c. and in some instances the boundaries of the commons and free-warrens."

Lysons, Mag. Brit. I. 72.

The

The market has been long since discontinued; the wake or feast is held on the 29th of May. At the South end of the village, near the road which leads to the church, there are the remains of the market-cross.

At the contested elections for the county in May and July, 1802, three freeholders polled from Great Abington.

It appears by the Returns made under the Act of Parliament in 1801, that there were 47 inhabited houses in this village, and 50 families, consisting of 272 persons. In 1811 there were 43 inhabited houses, and 43 families, consisting of 274 persons.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1290, Great Abington was rated at 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The great tithes were given by Aubrey de Vere to the Benedictine priory of Hatfield Broad Oak, in Essex. The parish has been inclosed under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1801, when an allotment was assigned in lieu of all tithes to the improPRIATOR, who was to compensate the vicar by a corn rent. John Mortlock, esq. is improPRIATOR and patron of the vicarage.

The following answers were returned by the Rev. Wm. Bening to the queries by the Bishop of Ely (Dr. Yorke) at his second quaternary visitation held at Linton, Thursday the 9th of June, 1791:

1. "The extent of the parish is but small, no hamlets belonging to it. Number of houses about thirty-seven; no families of distinction in it.

2. "I do not reside at the vicarage-house, but at Thriplow, in a house of my own; have no Curate.

3. "No vicarage-house, nor received any dilapidations.

4. "I have the sequestration of Little Abington. Service every Sunday. Sacrament twice a-year at each church, but few communicants.

5. "There is no chapel, no school, or almshouse, or hospital in the parish.

6. "One benefaction in money of six and eight-pence, but not regularly paid.

7. "None.

8. "Only one family, and no Meeting-house."

Having never seen the queries which the Bishop sent, I am not able to say to what the two last answers allude.

Abington-hall, lately the residence

of John Mortlock, esq. and now rented by the Earl of Chatham, is pleasantly situated a short distance from the village, and surrounded by beautiful and thrifty plantations, where, during the summer's evenings, the nightingale

"Sings darkling; and in shadiest covert
Tunes her nocturnal note." [hid,

The house is built of brick, and possesses that air of comfort and opulence which conveys the full meaning of home and independence.

Abington Lodge, in this village, is situated near the road, on the left, from Cambridge to Linton, on the banks of a small stream. It belonged formerly to the family of Younghusband, from whom it passed by marriage to Sir William Jerningham. It is now the property and residence of Mrs. Holt, widow, of Thomas Holt, esq.

The Church, (*see Plate II. p. 489, fig. 1.*) dedicated to St. Mary, stands at a short distance from the village, in a situation of that sequestered kind "where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells." It is built of flint, stone, and brick, and consists of a chancel, nave, South aisle and porch; the chancel is thatched, the nave, aisle, and porch are tiled. At the West end of the nave, there is a plain square tower crowned with what a friend of mine facetiously calls "an apology for a spire."

There were formerly four bells; two only remain at present; one very small bell bearing date "1789;" the other thus inscribed:

"MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1663."

The tower is lighted on the West by three lancet-shaped windows.

The following are the dimensions of the Church:

	ft. in.	ft. in.
Nave, length	48 0	breadth 18 0
Aisle, ———	48 0	18 0
Chancel, ———	31 9	31 9
Steeple, ———	11 0	10 6

The nave is separated from the tower by a pointed arch, and from the aisle by four pointed arches upon three clustered columns, with ring capitals. This part of the church is lighted by three windows on the North: the first is divided into two cinquefoil-headed lights by a mullion, which branches off and forms many trefoil, quatrefoil, and cinquefoil lights

lights above. In the upper part of this window there are some remains of painted glass, among which are imperfect figures of three of the Evangelists; the first division contains a decapitated figure sitting, clad in a yellow vest, with a flowing mantle, in his right hand a pen, in his left a book, before him a small figure kneeling, with uplifted hands, and above his head, *Matheus*. The figure in the second division, which has doubtless been that of *St. Mark*, is entirely destroyed. The third compartment contains a mutilated figure with the emblem (a lion) and this inscription: *Lucas*. The figure in the fourth division is in a sitting posture, clad in a yellow vest with a flowing mantle; the emblem (an eagle) holds in his beak these letters: *Ioh's*. There are many other pieces of painted glass. The second window is divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights by two mullions, and has been highly ornamented with painted glass; but the figures, arms, &c. are sadly mutilated. The third window is pointed, and filled with modern glass. The fourth window, which is smaller than the rest, consists of two trefoil-headed lights below, and one small light above. Near the third window there are some steps remaining, which probably led to the rood-loft. At the West end of the nave there is a paltry gallery for singers. Between the first and second window, a pointed door-way blocked up. Floor bricked. Roof of timber, slightly ornamented. Nearly all the seats are simple benches without doors. The font, which is octangular and lined with lead, stands upon a round basement against the first pillar between the nave and aisle. The reading-desk and pulpit, of oak, stand on the North side between the second and third windows. The sounding-board and back are much carved; the front of the former bears the date 1634."

On a free-stone slab near the reading-desk:

"Here lieth the body of
John Younghusband, esq.
who died Sept. the 25th, 1773,
aged 67 years."

A blue slab with brass plate bearing this inscription:

*Hic jacet corpus Roberti Weigham,
gent. Qui obiit secundo die Aprilis
An. Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo*

*Mona Qui quidem Robertus habuit
exitu' per Joanna uxore' eius tres filios
et sex filias, viz. Ann. Maria'. Thoma',
Jacobu', Aliciam, Catherina'. Mar-
garetam, Johannam, et Richardum.*

The Aisle is lighted by two windows on the South side, one on the East, and one on the West. The West window and the first window on the South side consist each of two cinquefoil-headed lights and various divisions above. The second window and the one to the East are divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights by two stone mullions, which form many cinquefoil lights above. Small remains of painted glass. In the East window two female figures.

At the East end of the aisle there is a small chapel now used as a pew, which belongs to John Mortlock, esq.

The only entrance to the church is by a low porch on the South side. On each side of the porch there is a small window, not glazed, divided into two cinquefoil-headed lights by a stone mullion which forms a quatrefoil light above.

The Chancel is lighted by seven windows, viz. three on the North, three on the South, and one on the East side. Each of the windows on the North side consist of one light. The two first windows on the South side are pointed, and consist each of one light; the third window is divided into two lights by one mullion which forms a quatrefoil at the top. The East window, which is nearly filled with remnants of painted glass, is of the same shape as the second window on the North side of the nave. It is evident, from the traces on the outside, that the chancel has formerly been lighted to the East by three lancet windows corresponding with those in the tower. Ascent to the altar by three steps. Table of oak; covering of green cloth with yellow silk fringe. On the South side, a double piscina, plain and pointed; on the North side, between the second and third window, a pointed recess, with clustered columns, ring capitals. There are two hatchments against the South wall:

1. Sable, a chevron Or, in chief two crescents, in base a trefoil slipped of the last. *Western*. On a coat of pretence: quarterly, Arg. and Az. over all, on a bend Sable, three birds proper.

2. The same impaling the coat of pretence. [See Plate II. fig. 6.]

Between

Between the first and second window on the North side, an altar tomb of black and white marble, on which lies a whole-length figure in gilt armour, his right arm rests upon a cushion with gilt tassels, his head on a helmet, the left hand holds a sword which is now broken; beard peaked, at his feet a lion couchant. Over the figure in a compartment of black marble is the following inscription in gilt letters:

THE MEMORIAL OF THE IVST IS BLESSED.

HERE VNDER THIS MONVMENT LYETH
INTERRED THE BODY OF ST WILLIAM
HALTON, KNIGHT, WHO IN FAITH AND
MVCH PATIENCE CHANGED THIS LIFE
FOR A BETTER VPON THE 20th OF NOVEMB:
IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD 1639, BEING
NERE VPON THE AGE OF 70 YEARES.

MORS CHRISTI MIHI VITÆ.

Above the inscription were formerly placed the arms of the Knight, *viz.* Party per pale, Az. and Gu. a lion rampant, Arg. (fig. 3.) The arms are broken and piled up in a recess between the second and third window.

The first Register-book begins on the 9th of August, 1724, and continues to the year 1792.

"Mem. Octobr. 1780, or thereabouts, there sell by allotment from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.* to the Vicar of Great Abington for the time being, the Interest of which is 2*l.* per cent. (till a proper purchase can be found) paid annually or half-yearly by the treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty. Received to Lady-day, 1783.

Wm. Bening, vicar."

A long list of briefs for churches, losses by fire, &c. from Sept. 20, 1724, to Oct. 3, 1735.

"Jan. 1785. Gave towards a pall for the use of the poor of the parishes of Great and Little Abington (a further collection was made in each parish towards purchasing a good one) 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*"

The second Register begins 1792, and continues to 1812.

Births and baptisms, from 1800 to 1812 inclusive, 55 males, 48 females; burials 23 males, 27 females.

VICARS.

John Boulton, 1678.

Thomas Colbatch, 1694.

Nicholas Nichols, 1733.

William Greaves, M. A. 1736.

William Bening, M. A. 1753.

George Barlow, M. A. 1792, is the present worthy vicar.

CURATES.

Thos. Axton, signs Curate, 1758.

Sam. Carr, 1759.

J. Turner, 1768.

William Chafy, 1772.

Claud. Martyn, 1773.

H. Wiles, M. A. of Trin. Coll. 1812.

John Cox, M. A. Christ. Coll. 1815, present Curate.

Robert Freeman, Parish Clerk.

Churchyard.

Upright stone, South side of the tower:

"Here lyeth the body of
Edward Hayward, who
died May the 30, 1731,
aged 54."

An altar tomb, under the East window of the aisle, bears the following arms and inscription:

Sa. a chevron Or, in chief 2 crescents, in base, a trefoil slipped of the last; impaling quarterly, Arg. & Az. over all on a bend Sable, three birds proper. [fig. 6.]

Crest: a demi-lion ramp. Or, holding in his dexter paw a trefoil slipped Vert.

"Here lieth the body of

Thomas Western, esq.

who died April the 8th, 1754,
aged 59 years.

And also the body of

Mrs. Catharine Western,

relict of the above

Thomas Western, esq.

who died May the 12, 1776,
aged 75 years."

Flat stone, South side of the chancel:

"In memory of

Mrs. Elizabeth Coates,

formerly of Reading,

in the county of Berks,

who died

November the 15th, 1774,

and in the sixtieth year of her age."

There are no more tombstones in this church-yard; but here and there a green hillock heaves, where

"Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Little Abington in our SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. URBAN, E—R—d, Feb. 10.

ACCIDENTALLY reading the Letter of T. Row, in your vol. XLIII. p. 384. on Bp. Blase, I was induced to examine the *Legenda Aurea*, printed at Lyons by Huguetan in 1509 (of which an English version only had been consulted by Mr. Row) to find whether or not some other circum-

circumstances may be discovered, which might have occasioned his being esteemed the patron of *Woolcombers*, than merely that of his being tortured with an iron comb; and I think that from the story there ARE additional circumstances which have given rise to the *patronage*.

It appears that when the President or Governor of Cappadocia (under Dioclesian) could not persuade the Bishop (after taking him from prison) to worship his false gods, he commanded, that Blase should be tortured by suspending his body, and tearing his flesh with iron combs.

"Jussit eum in ligno suspendi, et carnem ejus cum *ferreis pectinibus* laniari; et sic iterum in carcerem re-
portari."

Now mark what follows.—Seven women having collected the blood which fell from the Saint, and in other respects offended the Governor (particularly by throwing his idol gods into the water) he made the following preparation for punishment:

"Jussit plumbum liquelactum et *pectines ferreos* et septem loricas igne candentes, ex una parte parari; et ex alia, septem *carnifias* afferri *lineas*."

And upon provocation by one of the women (having two boys present comforting her,)

"Jussit eas suspendi, et carnes earum *pectinibus ferreis* laniari."

From the similarity of the punishment which these women suffered at the same time that it was inflicted on the Bishop, and from the nature of it, and from what an angel said to them at the instant, it should seem that the common people in this city of Sebaste were most of them *woolcombers, carders, &c.*

After divers miracles which happened previous to the deaths (by decollation) of these women and children and the Bishop, an angel appeared to the women, and comforted them in figurative language suitable to *manufacturers*.

"Nolite timere, bonus enim *operarius* qui bene incipit, et bene perfecit, et a conducente se benedictionum meretur pro *completo opere*; et mercedem accipit pro *labore*, et gaudium possidet pro *mercede*."—But the same angel when he appeared to Blase, said to him—"Go forth and receive the crown prepared for thee, by the Almighty."

Previous to the decapitation of the Bishop, he prayed thus—"Ut quicumque pro infirmitate gularis, vel alia quacunque infirmitate, *ejus patrocinia* postulet, *exaudiri* continuo mereatur"—which I think is not well translated (as given by T. Row) "That whomsoever desired his help, &c. that he would hear him, and might deserve to be guarished and healed;"—but should, in my opinion, have been, that whosoever being afflicted as above, or with any infirmity would ASK HIS INTERCESSION, (defence or patronage) might be heard, &c. which prayer being granted, the saint (with the two boys) was beheaded about 283.

I allow there may be a mistake in that date, because it was before Dioclesian was elevated to the throne (in 284), but he abdicated in 305.

From the whole legend thus related, I am inclined to think (in the absence of other testimony) that Blase was for ever afterwards esteemed the PATRON of Woolcombers, not merely (as Mr. Row surmises) because he was tortured with an iron comb, but because he suffered in the same persecution with the artificers of Sebaste; and in their cause was tormented, and with the same instrument (one of the tools of their art), and principally because it was granted to him by the voice of an Angel that whosoever prayed through him should be heard.

INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, March 4.

YOUR Correspondent, p. 99, is very right in reprobating the shameful and dangerous custom of loading the tops of stage coaches with boxes and luggage; but he does not seem aware that the practice is allowed by an Act of Parliament framed by that enlightened legislator, Sir John Sinclair. I think it is provided that the luggage shall not exceed 18 inches above the top of the coach, and no one is to sit on it. There is also a provision (by I believe another Act) that from the ground to the top of the luggage there shall not be more than a certain height; every turnpike-man is to keep a pole to measure, if required by any passenger; but it seems no one is a passenger, unless booked as such at the inn from which the coach sets out. Such is the ingenuity of those whose make, and of those who interpret, our laws. A.B.

Reasons

*Reasons why a NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE should not be published without a previous statement * and examination of all the material passages which may be supposed to be misinterpreted.*

THY WORD IS TRUTH. John xvii. 17.

*Æquè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æquè,
Æquè neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit.* HOR. 1 Ep. I. 25.

Extract from Collier's Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, Vol. II. p. 693, 694.

“Forty-seven Clergymen of the Church of England were employed in the Translation of the BIBLE in the reign of James I; thirty-two being appointed, in four Divisions, for the Old Testament, and fifteen, in two Divisions, for the New.

For the Pentateuch, and to the first Book of Chronicles.

WESTMINSTER, TEN.

Dr. Andrews, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

Dr. Overall, Dean of St. Paul's.

Dr. Saravia.

Dr. Clarke, Fellow of Christ's Coll. C.

Dr. Laifield, Fellow of Trin. Coll. C.

Dr. Leigh, Archdeacon of Middlesex

Mr. Burgley.

Mr. King.

Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Bedwell.

For Chronicles, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes.

CAMBRIDGE, EIGHT.

Mr. Lively.

Mr. Richardson, Fellow of Emanuel C.

Mr. Chadderton, Fellow of Christ's C.

Mr. Dillingham, Fellow of Christ's C.

Mr. Andrews, Master of Jesus C.

Mr. Harrison, Vice Master of Trin. Coll.

Mr. Spalding, Fellow of St. John's C. and Hebrew Professor.

Mr. Bing, Fellow of Peterhouse, and Hebrew Professor.

For the four greater Prophets, the Lamentations, and twelve lesser Prophets.

OXFORD, SEVEN.

Dr. Harding, President of Magdalen Coll.

Dr. Reynolds, President of C. C. C.

Dr. Holland, Rector of Exeter, and King's Professor.

Dr. Kilby, Rector of Lincoln, and Regius Professor.

Mr. Smith, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.

Mr. Brett

Mr. Fairclowe.

For the Prayer of Manassch, and the rest of the Apocrypha.

CAMBRIDGE, SEVEN.

Dr. Duport, Master of Jesus Coll.

Dr. Brainthwait, Fellow of Emanuel.

Dr. Radcliffe, Fellow of Trinity Coll.

Mr. Ward, Master of Sidney Coll. and Margaret Professor.

Mr. Downes, Fellow of St. John's and Greek Professor.

Mr. Boyse, Fellow of St. John's Coll.

Mr. Ward, of King's Coll.

For the four Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and Apocalypse.

OXFORD, EIGHT.

Dr. Ravis, Dean of Ch. Ch. afterwards Bishop of London

Dr. Abbot, Master of University C. and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Eedes.

Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Savill.

Dr. Peryn.

Dr. Ravens.

Mr. Harmer.

For the Epistles of St. Paul, and the Canonical Epistles.

WESTMINSTER, SEVEN.

Dr. Barlowe, Dean of Chester.

Dr. Hutchinson.

Dr. Spencer.

Mr. Fenton.

Mr. Rabbet.

Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. Dakins.

RULES FOR CONDUCTING THE TRANSLATION.

8. Every member of each Division to take the chapters assigned for the whole company; and after having gone through the Version or corrections, all the Division was to meet, examine their respective performances, and come to a resolution, which parts of them should stand.

9. When any Division had finished a Book in this manner, they were to transmit it to the rest; to be further considered.

10. If any of the respective Divisions shall doubt or dissent upon the review of the Book transmitted, they were to mark the places, and send back the reasons of their disagreement. If they happen to differ about the amendments, the dispute was to be referred to a General Committee, consisting of the best distinguished persons drawn out of each Division. However, the decision was not to be made till they had gone through the work.

* To the Publick, or to a Committee: to the Publick, if the Work be undertaken by one person, to a Committee, if by many.

11. When

11. When any place is found remarkably obscure, Letters were to be directed by authority to the most learned persons in the Universities, or country, for their judgment upon the text.

12. The directors in each company were to be the Deans of Westminster and Chester, and the King's Professors of Hebrew and Greek in each University.

13. The translations of Tindal, Matthews, Coverdale, Whitechurch, and Geneva, to be used, when they came closer to the original than the Bishop's Bible.

14. Lastly, Three or four of the most eminent Divines, in each of the Universities, though not of the number of the translators, were to be assigned by the Vice Chancellor, to consult with other Heads of Houses for reviewing the whole Translation."

REASONS, &c.

1. A new Translation of the BIBLE is a Work of no ordinary consequence, inasmuch as it may be productive of great service to religion, or great disservice. It ought not therefore to be undertaken without providing the best possible means for the correctness of its new interpretations.

2. No means can be so proper for this purpose, as a previous public statement and examination of all the passages in the authorized Version, which appear to contradict the meaning of the original, or to obscure the sense by ambiguous, obsolete, or incongruous terms.

3. The good proposed by Mr. Bellamy, in his Proposals lately submitted to the Publick, *viz.* the refutation of the objections of Deists, would be more effectually answered by a single small volume, such as Mr. Cooper's "*Four Hundred Texts of Scripture*, 1791," or by the notes to the Bible now printing by the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, than by a splendid, expensive, and voluminous translation of the Bible.

4. It requires great circumspection; lest injury be done to religion by groundless, disputable, or unnecessary alterations of the PUBLIC VERSION of the Bible, which to an immense majority of the publick is the only authentic rule of faith and duty.

5. The Proposals for a new Translation of the Bible are grounded on objections to the authorized Version, of which several passages are pro-

duced, as specimens of incorrectness, on one of which passages (2 Kings v. 18.) is a NOTE stating its alleged defects. If the new Translator can be shewn to be mistaken in his objections, it will afford a strong proof of the necessity of previously submitting to the publick a statement and examination of all the material passages supposed to be misinterpreted, before the alterations be incorporated into the text of a new Version.

(To be continued in our SUPPLEMENT.)

MR. URBAN,

June 8.

THE account of Mr. Dibdin's elegant publication of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, in the *British Critic* of December 1808, gave occasion to the following strictures on his "Epistle to the Reader." He there describes the English translation in 1551, "as a work of such scarcity, as to have escaped the notice of all Editors of ancient English authors;" and he attributes that translation to Raphe Robinson; whereas from Hearne's improvements of A. Wood's Account of More, prefixed to Roper's *Life* of him, Oxford 1716, it appears that the *Utopia* was "translated into English, with the notes added to it in the margin, by Ralph Robinson of C. C. C. London 1557, 8vo;" [before which translation "there came out another, without notes, in English, by A. B. being printed at London 1551, 8vo. This first translation is very scarce, and was undertaken as well as printed at the request of George Sadlowe, an honest citizen of London, and a man of sage and discreet wit."] The text of Mr. Dibdin's edition is taken from this first translation in 1551. It may not be amiss to add that Dr. Campbell, in his "*Hermippus Redivivus*," Lond. 1749, p. 62, note, observes, that "it was translated into English by Ralph Robinson, in 1557; which translation Bishop Burnet mistook for the author's own; however, he ventured to make another translation in 1683, and a very good one it is." The first English edition in 1551 was evidently considered by Hearne as the work of A. B. a distinct person from Raphe Robinson, to whom Mr. Dibdin assigns it without any apparent authority. Perhaps he will re-consider this matter in a future edition. Hearne is not apt to be mistaken.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr.

Extracts from the Correspondence of
Mr. HIGHMORE.

(Continued from p. 404.)

To the RAMBLER. [Dr. S. JOHNSON.]
 Y^{OUR} excellent Paper, No 54, Sept. 22, I have read again and again with the highest but most serious delight, and recommended amongst my friends as the best sermon I had ever seen, without the least apprehension that I should so soon have occasion to apply any part of it to myself: but I must now transcribe a paragraph, which, though I hope not strictly and in its full extent applicable, has, however, made a deep impression on my mind:—
 “When a friend is carried to the grave, we at once find excuses for every weakness, and palliations of every fault; we recollect a thousand endearments which before glided off our minds without impression, a thousand favours unrepaid, a thousand duties unperformed, and wish, vainly wish, for his return, not so much that we may receive, as that we may bestow happiness, and recompense that kindness which before we never understood.” If, by searching and examining my own heart, I am able to judge of it, I would rather have restored to me the dear relative I have just now lost, though it were for one year only, with a certain assurance of our expiring together at the end of it, than live, bereaved of that comfort, for many years, even with the largest additions of external and worldly blessings—and the very purpose of this wish, vain, alas! as it must appear, would be to devote that precious year (after the highest gratitude to the Disposer of all things) to acts of kindness and tenderness, to the making all possible reparation for any omissions, in kind or degree.—Oh, how effectually would I convince the dear companion of my life of the deep sense I have of my own failings in those very respects, on account of which I find the greatest acknowledgments, and warmest expressions of thank, in papers written by the deceased, at different times, and on different occasions, and left on purpose for my perusal and comfort; but what is the effect? they overwhelm me—I am ashamed and confounded, to find praises which I

fear were but half deserved; and though I cannot accuse myself of want of duty, or of care and solicitude for the real happiness, yet it now seems to me that these were in no proportion to the merit of this excellent person, and particularly merit with regard to me. Oh that by some accident they had fallen under my view during life, how they would have awakened and roused my attention! they must have raised such reflections as would have animated me to more ardour, and more assiduity in continual and repeated acts of kindness and benevolence, and spared me the confusion which I now feel. Had this been foreseen, the goodness of that heart which dictated those kind sentiments would have prevented what I suffer, since they were evidently penned for my consolation, and designed to express the sense of a soul overflowing with gratitude. But every kindness recorded now appears to me, so overrated, that I blush, and reproach myself, for having in my own apprehension fallen so far short of the estimate put upon them; and nothing could now make me so happy as a consciousness that I fully deserved all that I find so fondly and tenderly written on this subject would make me, though at the same time my own heart bears witness to this truth, that my general intention through, out the course of my life has been to promote the felicity of the dear object whose loss I lament, nor has my general conduct been unwearied to that sincere intention, but every, the slightest unkindness, or even smallest neglect, now oppresses my mind.

Oh, Sir, you that know how to touch the heart, as well as to inform the understanding, who can write with so much ease, perspicuity, and energy, bestow an hour on this subject—you will, besides gratifying and obliging one disconsolate person, perhaps be of eminent service to thousands: and though what I have written may not be fit for the public eye, you can now dress some of the same thoughts, and give them their full weight. If you are so good as to comply with my earnest wishes, give you full liberty to make, not only any corrections, for which I do very

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sensible there is great room, but also any alterations, omissions, or additions, a change from the first to the third person, or any other whatsoever.

Your Papers afford me daily instruction and pleasure; and I can truly say, I never read any that I think equal to them, as I have frequently had occasion to profess. At the same time, I as much scorn to flatter, as I know you would despise the person who should offer you such incense. A. Z.

Nov. 23, 1750.

To . — Sept. 10, 1771.

You say, irreparable losses *ought* not to be lamented! grief *should* be suppressed!—the *ought* and the *should* are not in our power; if they were, no one would ever be unhappy, for no one chooses to be so. However, I am not sorry that you sent me this separate Paper; it has, I hope, done me good, though the operation was painful at the time of reading, and reflecting on its contents. These things soften and amend the heart; and I perceive, by your expressions, how much your own was affected on the occasion.

—
From Mr. RICHARDSON to Miss HIGHMORE, afterwards Mrs. DUNCOMBE.

To be under a perpetual call for praise and admiration of all my good girl writes, and of felicitation on the happy manner in which you pass your time with your more than amiable friends, affords me not subjects for a long letter. A certain baronet says, that he will not flatter either a prince or a lady, yet I hope he is not a very impolite man. If you would have me write a long letter, you must write something I could blame you for. Let me re-peruse. Is there nothing in your favour before me of that kind?—Leading the life in the country every body should wish to lead—happiness of being in a family more exactly suited to your taste than any with whom you ever resided—kind entertainment within your own circle—insomuch that a ball, rout, or what will you call it, at an agreeable neighbour's, every one of that family highly agreeable, and harmony throughout it, was the best part of your delightful employ-

ment since you have been at Marlowe—contemplative walks through meadows by the river-side—wild woods overspreading romantic hills—early rising too! Good Lord! separating only that you may long to meet again—going out in search of rural scenes to employ the pencil—part of the afternoons passed in reading—the subjects not of entertainment merely, but of the most solid instruction—were there ever so many admirable girls met together before? Here indeed you find fault with your own inattention, and prefer your three friends so much to yourself, as to improvement of intellectuals, that, if one were ungenerous enough, one might lay hold of what you say by way of pickfault, and so lengthen out a malevolent paragraph. But what a wretch must he be that found out a beauty surpassing all beauties in this confession, where you say, “May it stand against me on record as self-condemnation, if I do not mend.” Riding—walking—nine to eleven at night spent sentimentally!—Retire at a seasonable hour—unless very deeply engaged in the pursuit of an argument—Discussion of some delicate queries—I wish I knew of what nature—here I fancy, according as they were quit and decided, I should find some little room for my (not ill-natured) malevolence—Think you that I should not?—Delicate queries did you not say? I want, methinks, to know what you delicate ladies think delicate, that I might form myself on your notions. Lord help me, I was foiled in the character I attempted of that kind, to guess at delicacy, and have too often had the mortification to be censured even by ladies (of character too) as over-delicate—Remember you not one instance in your own parlour, Abelard and Eloisa the subject? Give me therefore the Marlow notions of delicacy, both in the queries and solution, and by whom put and solved, in the dialogue manner if you please. I would fain reduce delicacy to a standard—Reduce, did I say? should not *exalt* be the word? or is there such a word? I have heard that disputed by scholars—who indeed are too generally accustomed to dispute—are they not?—But I am greatly pleased with your unbending moments,

ments, when "you give way to every lively whim of humourous imagination, when the mind is quite at ease:" at such moments should I wish to be with you, rather than at your learned disquisitions. But they must be adventitious—offer without studying for, or warning. Was I ever present on such charming gushes (I want a word) of freedom from the same individuals? I am afraid not—yet who will dare to think or surmise that such sweet and sudden ebullitions of frankness, were they to offer, would be restrained by ladies so unconscious of evil—by minds so truly delicate, let me rather say, let who would be present!

I know nothing of Mr. Ch.—hear nothing from him—must therefore be silent on two or three fine observations of my Miss H. which arise from the unexpected visit he made you—he is a worthy young man, and it is perhaps less to my credit than to his, that I own his seemingly studied, at least wilful slights.

I believe I have written enough for a letter, as to quantity, and as to quality too—all I have written springing from yourself. I write very close—shall I not interrupt you in some of your moments of companionable love if I proceed?—You say you will lay it aside if it comes to you at such a time, and resume the perusal of it when you have nothing else to do; well, on that condition I go on.

Thus writes my adopted sister, my dear Mrs. Watts, in a letter of July 22, dated from Bath, in her way to Wycomb: "Pray, Sir, assure the charming Miss H. of my affectionate gratitude for her obliging visit. Her good papa too. How very kind was his invitation! I could not have declined it, had I been in any other place in the world." But to abridge without necessity.—Sweetly soothing to a proud yet grateful heart, proceeds the almost inimitable lady. And, ever since I have been bereaved of her, I have been in good humour with myself for having not lost one quarter of an hour of her company and conversation, in the few days she was with us, that I could have enjoyed. Whenever I have been able, on more lamentable deprivations, to give myself on reflection like comfort, I have been greatly consoled.

I believe, if Mr. Watts and the dear

lady—oh, how I love her! will submit to some few conditions, we shall part with our Nancy to her. What a happy girl will Nancy be!

"Have I yet made my tour?" I have not. Yet that I have not been at Welwyn is owing to the uncertainty of a worthy gentleman being there, whom I was to meet at Dr. Young's on notice. That I have not attended my venerable and excellent friends in Oxfordshire, on which depends my visit to our good Mr. Edwards, is not my fault, but is owing to the truly reverend gentleman being obliged, as I presume, to be in town in the month of August, when perhaps the ladies will accompany him. But of this I hope to be more certain in a few days.

You charm me by the manner in which you mention one of the most excellent of women, Mrs. Beaumont. Mrs. Watts and that lady—are there in the world three such? in any one happy man's acquaintance, I mean.

Good Dr. Heberden has made me within a week two friendly visits; and yesterday (Friday) I had the pleasure of dining with him and six other learned gentlemen at his house by particular invitation. I mention this with an intention of making an observation on the conversation of learned gossip. But I will let it alone—being not myself a learned man, I ought to forbear, and reverse in humble silence. What makes me think that there is nothing either improving or delightful out of the company of intelligent women? They soften and harmonize every conversation where men, however learned, are admitted to a share in it. They—but I won't go on praising them thus, at the expense of men.

I have a very high opinion of the ladies your companions; but do you not depreciate yourself, my dear Miss H. where you, in more instances than one in your favour before me, prefer them to yourself? You may, in some things excel them; in others, they you; and each of you, therefore, have talents and acquirements by imitation of the others.

"Often do you wish me among you." Obliging Miss Highmore! But can I join in your wish? would it not be vanity in me to presume that my company would add to the pleasures you enjoy in one another's? I never was so selfish a man as to wish for pleasure

pleasure for my own single sake; and what addition can be made to the happiness of ladies who so well know their felicity, and can enjoy it, more than by expectation and reflection, to which the joys of most other people are limited?

The two last paragraphs I write at Parsons Green. What chance does it stand of participating your favour, when you are so very happy at Marlow!—yet I won't say *poor* neither; since here we have Miss Prescott and Miss Pennington. And now and then in town I am favoured with other chosen friends, and with *tête-à-tête* conversations that are not to be mentioned slightly.

Mrs. Watts having resided with me there a few days, which has given my imagination the presence of her in the parlour, in the dining-room, in my little closet, and which recalls to my remembrance the sweet conversations that passed in each, make all those places of that house delightful to me more delightful than otherwise they could have been; though they exceed my expectations. Well, I don't care: if you still stay at Marlow a longer time than I wished—do—only remember that the harmonious sisters you are so justly delighted with cannot be unhappy, were you not with them in residence for so long a time.

And let me tell them, that they have a loss as well as a gain in your company; since they have not letters from you, which, besides leaving them something to wish for in absence (and the absence but temporary), goes a great way towards balancing the joys of presence. At least you see by this reflection how I can console myself in your absence from me, while you honour me with your pen.

Miss Prescott* and Mr. Mulso invited themselves to Salisbury Court to attend Mrs. Watts, who wished to see again that lady, as well as the Canterbury girl, before she left town; but this was for the Monday preceding the Saturday on which she departed from me. They, Mr. Mulso particularly, seemed disappointed, but I believe you knew this. What child am I descended to! Will my girl forgive it?

* Afterwards married to Mr. Thomas Mulso.

“Inspector of your heart”—a charming office! The more so as it would give me many opportunities of mending my own. But what means my sarcastic girl by saying, “For such is my opinion of this set, that they might bear even your inspection.”—*Even your!*—And do you really imagine that I am a severe inspector of the hearts of my friends? I would say a great deal on this head, but I am half angry with you, and won't. Let me only—but did I not say I would not proceed with the subject?

You kindly call for a long epistle. I have obeyed. But what an epistle is it! Such an one however as will demonstrate that my pen and I are agreed, if ever I had a spirit for familiar writing, that it has departed from me. Miss Mulso saw this when she was last at Canterbury, and declined answering a long letter I directed to her there—Nay then, thought I—it is time, and so forth—and I made resolutions to encourage a reluctance that had already laid strong hold of me.—But, as I said, you, Madam, see by the length of this what power you have over your paternal friend, and affectionate humble servant,
S. RICHARDSON.
Parson's Green, Sunday Morn.

My best respects, as due, to the ladies, &c. All mine, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, May 8.

It is impossible that “Prince Leopold, brother of the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg,” p. 274, b. could be married to any such Countess as the German Papers have given him.

The wife of Mr. Wollaston, p. 275, was daughter, and I believe sole heiress, of Mr. John Hyde, of Charter-House Square, a very respectable merchant, a gentleman of the last age, Governor of the London Assurance Office.—Will there be no Memoirs of Mr. W. published?

Suppose it is well known to many of your Readers that *Frier Bacon*, as he was generally called among his friends, (p. 276.) was often said to be a son of Frederick Prince of Wales. He had one or two sons, and a daughter married to Sir William Johnston, a Scots Baronet.

Was not Sir Charles Shipley (*ibid.*) son to the late Bishop, and brother to the present Dean, of St. Asaph? E.

LATENT

LATENT ANTIQUITIES; from the *MS Collections of the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M. A. F. A. S. Author of "British Monachism," &c. No. III. Cyclopean Architecture.—Stonehenge.*

IN the *Archæologia*, vol. XV. p. 315, *seq.* is a valuable, but short paper by Mr. Hamilton, on the Fortresses of Ancient Greece. The walls, says Mr. H. of the City of Tyrius, to which Homer gives the characteristic epithet of *ταχυόσσω*, present a stupendous specimen of the most ancient mode of military building in Greece; even among the ancients, it was reported, as well as Mycenæ, to have been the work of the Cyclops.

These walls consist of vast irregular masses of rock, some of them equal in solid contents to a cube of six feet. The intervals between them are filled up by smaller masses, without any cement. The walls are twenty-five feet thick of solid masonry, and, where the upper part has not fallen, are forty feet in height. Walls of the same kind, but of improved construction, are next mentioned.

The Cyclopean Architecture is that which preceded the invention of the Orders. It is a subject which has much engrossed Continental attention; and the following are some of the accounts. They are notices of the answers, sent to the National Institute, by Travellers, and Literati, who were requested to acquire information upon this recent subject of investigation.

M. de Lasteyrie addresses them upon the ruins of Ausidonia and Sturnia, accompanied with drawings. The walls, he says, of Ausidonia seem to have been constructed on purpose to defy time. The stones employed, like all those in the Cyclopean Architecture, are nearly of the same dimensions as when they were taken from the quarry. Very little of their size is lost in cutting. They lie, one upon another, without mortar or cement; and he asks, why this style would not be both economical and durable for public Monuments?

This enlightened Traveller has annexed to his accounts of the construction of these two towns, anterior to the foundation of Rome, some observations of Architectural importance. He thinks, that in the ancient buildings they made their scaffolding with

cords, which seems to be much less expensive and troublesome, than with wood.

Some Correspondents from Greece and Asia Minor, have communicated the accounts of Cyclopean fabricks, recently discovered. The Memoirs of the Institute mention the Monuments of this character, discovered by Grossius, at the maritime extremity of Mount Syphilus. Mr. Dodwell, an Englishman, who obtained leave from Buonaparte to quit France, upon his parole, in order to make a Tour in Greece, examined, for two years, the Cyclopean buildings of that country, and compared them with the monuments of the same kind in all Italy. M. Dagincourt, in an account from Rome, proves that the English Traveller compared the five methods of construction, engraved by the Institute, with the ramparts of the most ancient towns in Italy.

Mr. Dodwell has further given the precise conformity in style of twenty-six Greek towns to the Cyclopean Monuments of Italy; and has sent the drawings of the walls which are thought to be those of Tyrius. But the most important of these drawings is that of the ancient Lycosures, the first town, says Pausanias, which the sun illuminated. The same traveller has announced, that he made this discovery in Arcadia, in the year 1805. He was not aware that the Manuscripts of Fourmont contain the description of this Lycosures, first made by the same Fourmont in 1729. The nature of this ruin of Cyclopean construction seems to confirm the views and analogies, which M. Petit Radet finds of a style, in the Italian remains, similar to the Metropolitan original from whence, according to history, the ancient Italian colonies issued.

The Livonian Barons de Bernienkampff have communicated some very valuable particulars, relative to some bas-reliefs, sculptured upon the Cyclopean walls of Altari, an Italian town, supposed to be of Pelasgic construction. M. Arsenne Thiebaut has furnished the design of the Cyclopean wall of Améria, a town of Umbria, and another of Castellucia, now Mouletti, in Tuscany. M. Jassand, the French Vice-consul at Smyrna, has confirmed the accuracy of

of the observations of Grossius; and has acquainted us with the plan of the walls of Melos, where it is observed, in the re-union of two different styles, that the ruins of the Cyclopean construction occupy the lower part of the wall, which has been restored, but at a very ancient epoch.

The æras of Abury and Stonehenge have been recently dated, of course upon hypothetical grounds. The author of this essay will not enter into any controversy upon the subject, nor does he think that it can offend any person to say, that, in his opinion, it is not possible to date either. He thinks that the Cyclopean architecture throws a light upon the subject, which destroys the hypothesis: because the term *Chorea Gigantum* has a strong allusion to the Cyclopean age; as stated below.

It is a mythological tradition, that *Celtus*, from whom the Celts were named, was the son of Polyphemus the Cyclops (Natalis Comitibus Mythologiæ, L. ix. p. 987); and, as the Cyclops were giants, our ancient historians call Stone-henge, Choir-Gaur, or *Chorea Gigantum*. The absurdity of these statements (the real origin being given hereafter) has nothing to do with the question. The object is merely to show, that as Tyrrus and Mycenæ are pronounced by Strabo and Pausanias to be works of Cyclops, or Giants, so also Stone-henge; and, in so obscure a question, this tradition is an analogy of much moment. Cambray, in his Celtic Monuments, traces the worship of stones to the first ages; and the size of those at Stonehenge is only conformable to the practice of the Ancient Greeks, who worked their pillars out of the solid stone at the quarry (Forster's Travels, 23). Thus too Virgil, speaking of the foundation of Carthage, says

— immanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt.

From the Description of Ammianus Marcellinus (Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores, T. ii. p. 345, 346. Ed. Sylburgii) and the delineations of the erection of the Egyptian Obelisks at Rome, we find that they were perpendicularly elevated by means of machines and pulleys, at the tops of masts, and the ropes worked by a testile crane, common in the quays of many sea-port towns.

Stonehenge, according to its appearance, is neither more, nor less, than an hypæthral Temple, built in the Cyclopean æra, before the invention of the Orders; and, had it been situate in Greece, or Italy, it would have been singular merely for its age. The plan is only that of many other round temples in later æras.

It was (according to *analogous information*, and no other is to be obtained) a Temple of the Sun, which, as Macrobius says, (Saturnal. i. 17) represented all the Gods, as the Moon the Goddesses. Bailly (p. 324) shews that the ancient Swedes knew the length of the Solar year 2300 years before Christ, and 200 years before the birth of Abraham, in whose time it was customary to raise stone memorials, &c. The worship of the Sun by the Druids is satisfactorily proved; and it is known, from Vitruvius, that the Temples of that God were hypæthral (i. e. without a roof); and Macrobius (Saturnal. i. c. 18. p. 237, Ed. Pontan.) mentions a Temple of the Sun in Thrace, made circular, as a symbol of the disk of that luminary; and it is needless to note, that all our monuments of the Stonehenge kind are stone circles, i. e. Temples of the Sun; nor is Abury, whatever may be Stukeley's account, incapable of being proved a conformity. Round and Octagon Temples, with interior circular iles, occur in the plans of Soria, and with projecting porches, similar to the Jersey Druidical Temple, engraved in Grose. Whoever knows the veneration for the number three, and the *Deasuit*, or procession, three times round the church, made by those undoubted Celts, the ancient Irish and Highlanders (which custom Giraldus Cambrensis mentions) will also know, that this was the principal Lay-ceremony of Druidical worship; and no more doubt, that the grass-walk and iles, around and within Stonehenge, were devoted to this prominent superstition, than that the claymore or Highland broad-sword was that of the Gauls, of which a specimen has been found, and is engraved in the Recueil d'Antiquit. par Mongez, p. ii. pl. LXXI.

Ausonius mentions a Sacristan or Ostiarius or Door-keeper of the Druids, as well as their promotion from that rank to particular temples,

as

as our modern clergy to livings; and the porch perfect in the Jersey Temple might be the occasional residence of the Sacristan: but this is not certain, because, as the Druids were also judges, the heathen kings, &c. sat in the porticos of temples for judicial purposes, whence originated our law-courts, held in subsequent porches of parish churches. The Valla around these Druidical Temples may delineate the bounds of sanctuary, or asylum; for this is supported by analogous evidence. Stukeley's opinion of the neighbouring circus has some support from Vitruvius, who says, that if Temples were built to Apollo, or Bacchus, the site chosen was near the Theatre. This, however, is uncertain. On the high turn-pike road, about four or five miles from Bath to Gloucester, is a small and artificially leveled valley, with terraces on both the hilly sides, which could not have been intended for fortification, and which have an exact resemblance to stadia engraved in Le Roy's Monuments of Ancient Greece. No reasonable person can doubt that Stonehenge was an ancient monument, which would have been erected according to the orders of Architecture, if such had been known, at the time of the erection: and they were so, certainly, before the dates ascribed to Abury and Stonehenge.

The real origin of the Cyclopean Architecture and Stonehenge is thus given by the celebrated Gilpin (*Tour on the Wye*, p. 148.) "As barbarous nations cannot aim at immortality by busts, statues, or works of art, they endeavour to obtain it by works of enormous labour. Hence the pyramids of Egypt, carved mountains, our White-Horse hills, and similar things. Only a few years ago Le Nigant, La Tour d'Auvergne, and Cambry, founded a Celtic Academy. Its researches were particularly directed to the language of the Celts, their Divinities, Customs, Monuments, and Arts; to the elucidation of a crowd of historical points; of quotations, either obscure, or inexplicable in the actual state of our knowledge; to retrace and revise from its ashes, a people long forgotten, which was certainly very civilized, which cultivated all the arts, and even contributed some to that proud Rome,

whose reputation swallowed up the Celtic in its own."

This passage overturns the modernity of Stonehenge, from the barbarism of that pile, because it can be proved, that the Celts, at least the Gauls, were good mechanicks; but here lies the error of the Society and of the powerful Whitaker. Skill in the mechanical arts is no proof of civilization, as literature undoubtedly is. An Otaheitean basket will hold water. Dexterity is the mere result of practice; but refinement of civil institutions and improved states of society, produced only by time.

It is not from any ill-nature, that these doubts have been raised, concerning such an attempt as dating Abury and Stonehenge; but, as it may produce controversy, the Author of this essay states, that he has studied the Science of Antiquities eight hours a day for twenty years of his life; and that he therefore thinks he has perceived a propensity to hypothesis, obtruding itself, where ingenuity only must mislead, and where the disgrace of the Science is copious dealing in 'perhaps,' and 'probably.' *From acknowledged facts inferences are useful; but to deduce from mere hypothesis, is to collect only pegs and nails, not materials for building; and it has the precise effect of fables intermingled with history, that of never knowing what we are to believe.* In point of fact, it is only literary vanity, or lazy cleverness; to the philosophical book-worm who cannot be credulous from ignorance, a disgusting disappointment; and a serious mischief to the progress of knowledge, which it retards by producing error, and occasioning controversy, merely that the vanity of an author may be gratified. The rule however is, that where direct information is not to be obtained, we ought to proceed by analogy, and only by hypothesis when both of these are wanting.

If, however, it be the will of the authors, and the concurrence of the Publick, that the æras of Abury and Stonehenge* should be dated, the Writer of this Essay cannot have the smallest objection; and, they may be assured, will not controvert the question; but retain his infidelity in silent pertinacity.

* See our present Month's Review, p. 525. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

"**S**TRE, you make all the beggars," was the observation of Queen Elizabeth, to Francis the second Earl of Bedford, well known for his indiscriminate charity. The history of the religious houses, suppressed by her father, had probably impressed her with the important truth, that distress and poverty uniformly increase "with the funds systematically destined to relieve them," which thus serve to "create the poor which they maintain*." Happy would it have been for England had she kept this principle constantly in her mind, and had never consented to the law relative to the poor which marks the 43d year of her reign, upon which so many various provisions have been engrafted; for, however benevolent the intention of it, it cannot be denied that *its effect* is precisely that of a regular bounty upon improvidence and vice, and consequently upon indigence, their general concomitant. Feeling that they have the Nation for their guarantee, the unprincipled part of the labouring classes are regardless of those that belong to them, more especially as the practice of giving parish relief in their own houses, and the general disuse of the badge, have annihilated all distinction between them and the independent labourers.

Under these circumstances, it does not appear extraordinary that the Poor Rate should amount to seven millions a year, and yet that there should be so many in want, to say nothing of the immense sums furnished by private charity, by institutions or otherwise. Although it is impossible to calculate what may be the moral effect of the general establishment of Saving Banks, it may fairly be doubted whether any very considerable improvement in the condition of the poor will be effected, while the Poor Rate (in its present form) affords a bounty upon indigence of an indefinite amount.

The able author before referred to has proposed, in the 2d volume of his

* Malthus's Essay on Population, passim, "a writer whose name must always be mentioned with warm approbation."

Vide Speech of the Right Hon. G. Rose, at Southampton, on the establishment of a Saving Bank, as reported in the Courier newspaper, (abridged in p. 78.)

essay, a plan for the gradual abolition of the Poor Laws, to which I own that I can see no objection; at least if Government should make provision for those disabled from obtaining a livelihood through old age, sickness, or infirmity. Institutions for these should be situated in the large towns, where those *partially* able to work would stand a better chance of getting employ.

If, however, a public provision must still be made for the *able-bodied poor and their families*, I would humbly suggest the following plan.—Let workhouses be built on various parts of the coast, to which every person or family applying to the Magistrate for parochial relief after a certain date should be passed.—The expence of passing them to be levied on the parish to which they belong under the old Poor Rate, which should die away gradually.—The men might be employed in fishing, the women and children in cleaning and curing the fish, making and repairing the nets, and making salt by evaporation of sea-water, preparing hemp for pack-thread, and ropes for the nets and vessels, care of the house, &c.—The finer sorts of fish, and surplus produce of the sea, as well as the dairy, (which would be necessary on account of the children belonging to these institutions) to be sold for the use of the house.—Paupers having received a pass, not to be suffered to leave the workhouse, but their children after a certain age to go forth as independent labourers.

In case of these workhouses becoming so full as to be incapable of receiving more paupers, a ballot to take place among them for settlers in the colonies, misconduct to give priority on the ballot.—The use of the badge to be indispensable. Justice to the independent labourer, requires that he should no longer be confounded with the burthensome pauper. Judge Hale's remark is very applicable here. "While I advert to the mercy sought by the supplicating party, let me not forget the mercy I owe to my country."—Religious difference might be provided for, by the distribution of the several sects in different workhouses.—The following good consequences would be likely to result from this plan.—1st, By creating a distinction between the

the pauper and independent labourer, appeal to the publick for alms would probably not be so frequent as at present.—2dly, Employment, would be furnished for paupers which would not interfere with that of the agricultural or manufacturing classes, and a subsistence for them would be introduced, which would be so much clear gain to the country.—3dly, A number of men used to a sea-faring life would be always ready for Government in time of war, and the pay of many seamen saved to the country.—4thly, The tax for the maintenance of the poor would be borne by the Nation at large, instead of pressing exclusively on the agricultural and householding part of it.—5thly, The dread respecting settlements which now materially impedes the circulation of labour, would be lessened, every labourer settling in a place under the present system, being looked on as a probable burthen on the parish, especially if a married man.—6thly, Orderly conduct would be more easily enforced on paupers, and pilfering habits detected or prevented.

Yours, &c.

A. M. F. I.

BIBLIANDER'S Apology for the English and French Versions of the Scripture circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

LETTER IV.

ALLOW me, Mr. Urban, to resume my subject, from page 581 of your last volume.—I have been unavoidably interrupted, by different causes, and especially by professional avocations, from pursuing my inquiries respecting the French version of the Holy Scriptures, re-published by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

When I recollect, Sir, that during the short period of about eight years, no less than *Ninety-two thousand* French Bibles and Testaments were printed by this Catholic Institution, besides purchasing and distributing some thousands more prior to the time when its stereotype plates were prepared,—and when I recollect further, that many thousand copies of the French version have been also printed and circulated, not only upon the Continent of Europe, but in North America, partly at the expence of the Bible Society, and stimulated by

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its noble example,—my full conviction is, that this Institution deserves the most grateful acknowledgements of mankind, for its efforts in so important a branch of the Society's operations.

Not to mention the absolute "famine of the Word of God," which prevailed among thirty or forty thousand French prisoners in Great Britain, I need only call to mind the extremely destitute state of the French Nation itself when the Bible Society was first formed. It might have been anticipated, without a spirit of prophecy, that the infidel agents of the Revolution would sweep away all the records of Divine Truth which could be discovered in the ordinary channels of circulation: and the fact was, that a Deputation from the London Missionary Society, on making an attempt to ascertain the state of religion, *could not find a single Bible in Paris, after a search among the booksellers of four days!* and say they, "we fear this is also the awful situation of the greater part of France, and other countries formerly connected with the See of Rome." *Vide* p. 511, of Vol. I. Transactions of the Missionary Society. Again in the Ninth Report of the same Society, p. 155, for the year 1803, the Directors confirm the above statement; and add, that "*the copy of the Scriptures which they at length obtained, was a present from a Protestant minister:*" which Bible, I learn from another source of information, happened to be a copy of "*the version in general use among the Protestant Churches of France;*" a fact that I have the means of verifying to my entire satisfaction, and to which your Correspondent, Dr. Abauzit, should especially attend. That edition was actually a re-print of the text of the Geneva version, sent forth from the press at Bienne, A. D. 1771; and this Work bore the following title: "*La Sainte Bible; qui contient le Vieux & le Nouveau Testament, revû & corrigé sur le Texte original, par les Pasteurs & Professeurs de l'Eglise de Geneve: avec les Arguments et les Reflexions sur les chapitres; par J. F. OSTERVALD, Pasteur de l'Eglise de Neuchâtel. Troisième édition, Revuë et Corrigée. A Bienne, &c. 1771,*" 2 vols. 8vo.

Two Protestant ministers (I know the

the names of them both) were employed to re-print a new edition at Paris, from this third of Ostervald's: one of whom, after he had revised all the sheets of the New Testament, and as far as the book of Chronicles in the Old, was obliged to quit Paris. The only alterations they made were in the orthography and punctuation, and by abridging the summaries of each chapter. All Ostervald's preliminary discourse was retained. I understand that eight thousand impressions were taken off for the New Testament in the year 1802; but only five thousand of the Old Testament, which was completed in 1805. I possess a copy of both editions, and subjoin their titles: "Le Nouveau Testament de Notre Seigneur Jésus Christ; exactement revu et corrigé sur le Texte Grec. Paris, Imprimé par J. SMITH, Rue Vaugirard, No. 939. AN XI. (1802)."

The title of the whole Bible is precisely and literally the same as that of the third edition of Ostervald's above mentioned; but omitting the final words "avec les Arguments," &c. and adding, "A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de la Rue de l'Echiquier, No. 18. AN XIII.—M.DCCC.V."

I have thus given a succinct and faithful account of the Paris Bible, from which (with some small variations, and many typographical corrections) another edition was stereotyped by the British and Foreign Bible Society; the New Testament having appeared in 1807, and the Old in 1811. Even Dr. Abauzit tells us, he was informed by the Reverend Messrs. Monod, Boissard, and Goepp, of Paris, that the edition printed in the metropolis of France was "*Ostervald's Bible*:" now, as this modern edition of Ostervald was merely a copy of the former Geneva translation, and as Dr. A. "was told at Paris that its editors (in the years 1802—5) WERE DEPUTIES OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY," how happens the learned gentleman to deny that the pastors and professors of Geneva were the original translators of that identical version? I need not say, that our Bible Society could have sent no "DEPUTIES" over to Paris in 1802, as this Institution did not exist till 1804; and the time of its origin ought to have been equally well known to Dr.

Abauzit, as to the British publick: but I must here, Sir, be allowed to observe, that the Rev. Critic from Geneva shews himself to be very little acquainted with the various French Bibles, which had been published in Europe before the year 1802,—since the same pretended grammatical "*fautes*," of which he so heavily complains in the title-page of the Paris edition, exist in almost every previous edition of the Geneva Bible to which I have gained access!!!

It will now be obvious to every reader, that the severest censures which have been cast on the Bible Society's edition, must be ultimately reflected back upon that of Ostervald, which issued *primarily* from the Divines of Geneva; so that the Helvetic professors are not greatly obliged to Dr. Abauzit for his hypercriticisms. It is perfectly clear also that the Paris editors knew nothing of what had been done at Geneva by the last set of translators, for the new Geneva version had not got into circulation when the Paris editors commenced their labours; nor indeed was it likely to have reached Paris till after they had wholly completed their work. Therefore these gentlemen could not be blamed for copying the former title-page of the Geneva French Bible, as edited by Ostervald; and they truly had stated, that "the translation was reviewed and corrected according to the original text, by the Pastors and Professors of the Church of Geneva."

The obligations of the publick to the Geneva Professors, in former times, are exceedingly great: for it was admitted by Roman Catholics themselves, that no tolerable French version of the New Testament ever existed till 1523, nor any of the Old Testament before 1526; at which periods, respectively, the Scriptures were printed in French by Faber Stapulensis, the friend of Erasmus. Anterior to this period the French Bibles, whether printed or in manuscript, were so disfigured and perverted, by omissions, additions, and variations, that no dependence could be placed on their accuracy; and therefore unlearned readers had no means of knowing the Truth of God's Word in its genuine form. These versions, in fact, were badly rendered from the Latin Vulgate of Jerome, long before

fore the integrity of that text had been determined by Popes SIXTUS the Fifth and CLEMENT the Eighth.

The first Protestant version in French was made by Olivetan, assisted by Calvin, A. D. 1535; which edition is considered by Father Simon, Le Long, Calmet, Du Pin, and others, as little more than a re-print of Faber's, collated with the Antwerp copy of 1534. The Rev. Mr. Nolan, of Hackney, may perhaps be known to hold a different opinion; for he pertinaciously contends (in his book upon the Greek Vulgate) that the ancient Waldenses of Piedmont had long before printed a French Bible, translated from the *Old Latin*, which is termed "the primitive *Itala*," and was in common use prior to Jerome's edition! But I shall take leave to say, that this novel and far-fetched opinion is quite groundless; Mr. Nolan being the only gentleman who is able to trace back Protestant Bibles in print to so remote a period, and to find the primitive *Itala* infused into a vernacular text which every body else recognizes as the corrupt version of GUARDES MOULINS.

(To be continued.)

On the Name of the Town and University of Cambridge: from Mr. Dyer's History of the Colleges and University of Cambridge.

Quis enim nescit, majores nostros æpius à naturâ, et situ nomina locis dedisse.

HOWEVER we adjust these matters, still it remains to ask, whence the modern name *Cambridge*?

As in matters of uncertainty, we choose to indulge our fancy, I remember once indulging mine upon this subject, conceiving we might refer for the origin of this word either to alteration of similar or cognate letters, or the abbreviation of syllables as occurring in ancient manuscripts, or to the similarity of their sounds in ordinary conversation, being aware, at the same time, that *Cam* is still called a winding river, in the Welsh language.

Indeed, this turn for abbreviating led men to change, as well as to drop, letters and syllables: thus, *Cambodunum*, *Camelodunum*, *Campordum*, for *Almondbury*, in Yorkshire; and *Lindocolle*, *Lidecollena*, for *Lincoln* city, &c. By a change not more

violent than these, might *Cantabrigie* give *Cambridge*; and close to *Cambridge* we have now *Granchester* for *Grantecester*, *Milton* for *Middleton*.

Every one must be aware of the tendency in our language to abbreviations particularly of the names of towns derived from the Saxon: thus, *Oxenford*, *Oxford*; *Madwaytown*, *Maidstone*; *Circencester*, *Cicester*; *Cantuarabyrig*, *Canterbury*. See Lambard's *Perambulation of Kent*, p. 174. In like manner, *Cantabrigia*, as we find it in *Bede* and *Gildas*, *Grantabrigia*, as in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and *Greutabrigia*, as in *Domesday Book*, might shorten itself into *Cambridge*; for *C* and *G* often in interchange, and we still abbreviate, in pronunciation, names which we lengthen in writing; thus, *Woster*, *Worcester*; *Toaster*, *Towcester*; *Cicester*, *Cirencester*.

This turn for abbreviating was expedited in manuscripts, thus: *Cātāria*, or *Cantuarabyrig*, was *Canterbury*; *Islād*, *Island*; *Grātabreg*, *Cantebreg*, *Cābridge*, for the hyphen supplied the place of *n* as well as *m*, and *Cābrigia*, *Cantabrigia*, might perhaps bring out *Cambridge*. But as I am not aware that others have hit upon this device, I do not insist upon it, but present the other side of the argument, in Camden's words: "*Quæ* (venie, *Cambridge*, *Cantabrigia*) antiqui *Camboriti* vel *pars vel proles* fuit, adeo et situ et nomine est confinis. Nec facile crediderim, *Cam* a *Grant* deflexum, utpote duriuscula videatur hæc deflexio, in quâ præter unam omnes literæ absorbentur. Existimarim potius vulgum antiqui nominis *Camboriti* vel *Cami* fluvii vocabulum retinuisse, licet Scriptores Saxonico nomine *Granthbridge* sæpe usi fuerint." Brit. p. 432. Ed. 1608.

To carry this matter a little farther than Camden: *medebridge*, uniting with the river, the analogy is exactly the same (both in British and Saxon) as in many other towns; for as *Caeresk* (British) was *Exeter*; *Caermedweg* (British) a town on the *Medway*, or *Medwaytown*; so was *Caer Grant*, a called town on the *Grant*; and *Cambridge* is exactly the same as *Tonbridge*, the bridge town, or the bridge in the town; and so *Beauibridge*, from the small brook called *Beaul*. And as I here allude

to Kent, I am reminded, out of Lambarde, the famous river Medway has taken its name insensibly from crossing the county, and dividing the two bishopricks; for otherwise, he observes, the river itself is properly called Egle, or Eyle, of which both the town of Ailesford, and the castle of Alington (or rather Eylington) do take their name. So Grant, as we have seen, was the British, as well as the Saxon name afterward; and it might insensibly take the name of the Cam, or the winding river, for the river was much more winding hereabout before its course was altered.

It should not, however, be passed over, that in the 5th Iter of Antonine's Itinerary we meet, as already observed, with Camboricum. This word is more generally translated Cambridge: Camden thought it was Cambridge, as did also Burton.

Burton's manuscript Commentary on Antonine's Itinerary is of the greatest authority. In speaking of Camborito, as Cambridge, Camden had his eye on this commentary: the editions of Semlerus, Aldus, and Sureta, that is, the best editions, read it Camborico. Langolius has it Camboricum: but Burton's manuscripts have it Camborico. Camden, and the rest, were evidently mistaken in the letter, *t* and *c* being scarcely distinguishable in ancient manuscripts: and Camborico is certainly more to the purpose of those who derive Cambridge from it.

Cam in the old British, as still in the Welsh, signified a winding river, and Rhyd, a ford; which the very nature of the place seems to shew, as Burton observes, for it was in the *καμπη της ποταμης*, "in the very winding of the river," as Ptolemy speaks of the Euphrates: "so that it was called Grant-cestre by the Saxons."

Let it, however, be observed, that the etymological meaning of Granta, as alluded to, though indeed cautiously, by Camden and Burton, as if from some Saxon word *Gron*, a marshy ground, does not correspond to Cam, which, as before hinted, signifies winding. Add to this, after all, it is not clear that the ancient Camborico, in Antonine's Itinerary, is Cambridge. Dr. Fulke, a Cambridge antiquary of some note, makes Camborico, or Camboricum, Comberton,

three miles from Cambridge; which, however, on the face of it, cannot be true, for the Roman road did not pass near Comberton. Others, as Dr. Stukeley, still maintaining that Cambridge and Grantchester are different places, call Camborico Chesterford. Burton does not affirm his positive belief that it was Cambridge: Cambridge (says he) esse *pulo*, non affirmo. Burton's manuscript Commentary of Antonine's Itinerary is in the library of Caius College, Cambridge.

But I leave these matters for the learned to decide. For myself, I conclude, with Mr. Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, in a similar case—"If I fail in this derivation, the fault is, for the first part, his, who made the chart of this shire, and then the folly is mine that follows him."

After so much said on the name of Cambridge, I cannot forbear noticing an inscription, mentioned by Mr. Blomefield, as being in his time in St. Clement's Church, on a stone, with a double circumscription; it was broken in pieces, part lying in the nave, and part in the South aisle, III: LIST: IOVN: DE HELVSIN: HAM: ELERK: IADIS: OEVRE: DE LAVNBRIDLE, &c. *i. e.* Here lies John of Helysingham, formerly Mayor of Cambridge. The inscription is Norman French; the date 1329.

MR. URBAN, *M. Temple, June 10.*
THE following Letter from the Rev. Dr. Miles Stapylton to the Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of Melsonby in Yorkshire, may be acceptable to the intelligent Historian of that extensive County.

Any particulars respecting the personal history of Dr. Miles Stapylton, who, if I mistake not, was a Traveller in Italy, would gratify,

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

Dear Sir,

Though I had not the assurance to trouble you otherwise than by my cousin Robinson with my enquiries, yet it is my duty with my own hand to return you my most hearty thanks for the kind answer you were pleased to send me.

Besides some other accounts of our family, I have by me a copy of a pedigree from the Heralds' office, now printed

printed in Mr. Thoresby's *Topography of Leeds*. It begins in the Conqueror's time, and is (as all others of the like antiquity, in the beginning of them at least) very jejune. I am desirous to know something further of it, which I am satisfied cannot be but from ancient deeds, particularly those formerly belonging to the family; and these are most likely to be in the hands of those who are possessed of the estates, parcels of the lordship of Stapeltun-upon-Teis, the small town in your neighbourhood. Knowing your skill in antiquity, and nearness to the place, encouraged me to beg your information where such writings might most likely be met with, or who now enjoy those lands; or rather, I desire you would direct me to such manuscripts in the Bodleian library, or museum, which you think might be most proper for me to consult. I have turned over Mr. Gale's edition of the Honor of Richmond, but it answers not my expectation: perhaps Dugdale's Collections in the Public Library might assist me, but I have not yet had the opportunity to peruse them.

You justly observe, that our surname undoubtedly comes from the lordship; for surnames, arms hereditary to families, pedigrees, as they are now authentically drawn, and the tenure of lands in fief, were not used by the Saxons till the advent of the Normans. So in ours, Heryon and his son Alan had no surnames, but only called themselves lords of Stapeltun upon Teis. Alan's son, Sir John, who was Comptroller to King Stephen, first took the name of his lordship, and called himself Sir John Stapeltun. His ancestors, I presume, neither submitted to the power, nor complied with the customs of their French conquerors.

St. Agatha's Abby, which you mention, I think was founded by one of our family, and many years after they had an interest in it, I suppose till they parted with their estate thereabouts, by degrees, and totally either when one of them married an heiress of Carlton, or another an heiress of Wighill: for after this I do not find the family about Richmond.

As to the name of the village upon Teis, we have a tradition (how well grounded I know not) viz. That af-

ter A^o. Xth. 450, whilst Hongist and Horsa were busy in the Southern parts, their brother Oeta brought a colony of Angles from Jutland, and were sent down to the Teis, to defend that river against the incursions of the Picts. That this people coming from Stapelholm, a tract of land on the borders of South and North Jutland, between Sleswick and Fredericksstad in our modern maps, where there are still two towns called Stapel, and distinguished by Noord and Sud: they, willing to give the name of their former country to their present abode, because it was not an island they could not call it Holm, but Stapeltun, from the Tun in Saxon, or Val-lum, which they drew about them for their defence; which name, in different orthography, it has retained ever since.

Now the history of our country from this time to the Conquest I am very much to seek in. The few writers, besides Bede, in this space, the civil broils when the kingdom of the Northumbrians was divided into Deira and Bernicia, the ravages of the Danes for so many years, and the almost utter extirpation of the Saxons by the Conqueror (as appears by Doomsday-survey, where so many places of this tract are returned to be waste) make me almost despair of recovering any coherent accounts. The Saxon Chronicon is very short; and of modern historians, Mons^r. Rapin Thoiras Hist. d'Angleterre, though he has, best of any I have seen, collected what is to be had from our old printed authors, yet is very imperfect: so that, unless I could meet with some manuscripts in the Oxford or Cotton Libraries, I cannot hope for any success.

My only request to you, Sir, is, at your best leisure, to favour me with your instructions how I may get an insight into the state of our country in these early ages, and to point to me such manuscripts as you can recollect, that may be of use to this purpose, and within my reach to consult.

Repeating my thanks for your obliging letter, I am, with the greatest sincerity, Sir,

Your most affect: brother,
and humble servant.

MIL^S. STAPYLTON.

Harpsden, June 30, 1729.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, June 25.
 PERMIT me to address an answer
 to your Correspondent the Rev.
 Mr. Owen, p. 421. J. CARTER.
 Rev. Sir,

How weak are words, how vain the attempt to express the feelings of my mind, or the gratitude possessing my heart, when I read your vocation of my *Architectural* publication, in its main intent, its probable usefulness, with your warm recommendation of my profession to general notice. "Cold neglect," but not from all; you, Rev. Sir, have stepped forth a patron of my work, in your strong and emphatic appeal to the publick; a "stranger" to me, unsolicited, or impelled by any incitement but that of "love for the venerable remains of the genius, munificence, and piety of our ancestors." I have not then been struggling in an useless hope against my hitherto unsuccessful pursuit; a friend unknown approves my labours, and participates with me in the rapturous sensation of rightly (surely I do not say too much) scanning the wonders of our antiquities. I then am amply rewarded, have received my highest meed of honour, and remain fully compensated for all my toil and expence so long sustained.

"The indifference of the Publick" is perhaps accounted for, when they find that a publication *does not sell*; for, notwithstanding the strong remonstrance you, Rev. Sir, have made to the world, not *one* new subscriber has yet appeared! and previously "only forty purchasers!" An avowal of this kind may, I fear, make more impression on the multitude, to restrain their patronage, than all the effusions of your glowing and disinterested pen, to encourage, and bring them forward. Believe me, Rev. Sir, those who raise imitative palaces, castles, and abbeys, have no idea or inclination in their attempt to consult in *reality* the true style or form thereof. I speak with certainty, and from the most mortifying experience, that neither the promoters, or professionalists concerned in such objects, would so far encourage, or put in act any thing of the kind: a superficial glance at our remains is with them quite adequate to work upon, not literally to *copy*, but to *design* or *invent* in "what is called the *Gothic style*:" hence "this de-

pravity of taste," and the "burlesquing of our admirable buildings." It will easily be conceived that, in the course of my life, I must have had many applications to build a mansion, a religious edifice, or make additions, repairs, &c. in certain metropolitan structures; but when my intentions, or draughts for that purpose, were given in, pointing out a strict adherence to original documents, my assistance became dispensed with, my delineations ridiculed, and held servile, betraying a want of science, skill, and judgment. How small the number who have joined with me in enjoying those "effects which charm the eye!" The Roman, Grecian, or other Pagan modes of architecture too commonly "excite the awe of the devout;" and surely "the wonderful perfection of our *antient architecture*" is known only to a chosen *few*, or why do we behold on every side "the rash and ignorant hand of mutilation, destruction, or disfigurement, on some of its finest specimens, not exceeded, if they are equalled, in their kind by any in Christendom." Would, I say, such things come to pass, if there were among us an absolute and real desire to study from our antiquities in their "best existing models?" Wherefore, then, Rev. Sir, the use or necessity of a work gone into, which should "exhibit the origin, the gradual progress, and the wonderful perfection" of that turn of design, (of which, it will be perceived, we both have deeply tasted the powerful fascinations,) when "indifference and cold neglect, with the poor item of *forty purchasers*," stands on record?

Whether any "artist now living, or likely to arise, will ever perfect my intentions," I have no wish to form an opinion. As it is, my ardent and constant zeal for our Antiquities has enabled me thus far to combat every difficulty, and sustain, with cheerfulness, every privation, in order that I might be enabled to investigate their "springs of science and of genius;" braved every hazard, and withstood every temptation to desert my post, of being their illustrator and defender. I cannot, Rev. Sir, but avouch what you so truly state: I do not "weary in the cause," my zeal encreasing with my years; and I seek no other "repose" but what is sufficient to render me competent to follow

low my employ with the returning day. A continued flow of health, and a renewal, within these two years, of my early sight, the greatest of all earthly blessings, are granted to me!

Here, Rev. Sir, I close my address to you, with my grateful thanks for your national and benevolent motives (however they act in my behalf); and may you enjoy an abundant return, in reflecting that you have cast an eye of attention towards an individual, it is humbly presumed, not wholly undeserving, and done your part, as a faithful Antiquary, and a real admirer of our Antiquities.

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, May 10.*

THE zeal shewn by your Correspondent Mr. Dovaston (see p. 291.) in celebrating, at his own seat in Shropshire, the anniversary of Shakspeare's natal day, is highly praiseworthy; and it may be some gratification to him, as well as others of your readers, to learn that the memorable day was not solely disregarded at Stratford-upon-Avon; but that the Bard's townsmen have, as far as local circumstances would allow, (and what more could be reasonably expected from them?) testified their sense of the honour exclusively belonging to this town. By direction of a very respectable Committee formed at a Meeting of the Inhabitants convened by the Mayor, a public breakfast, dinner, and ball were determined to be held in Shakspeare's Hall, dedicated to the Poet's memory by Garrick at the Jubilee in 1769. At six in the morning the merry bells struck up, and at the same time six cannon were repeatedly let off by George Lloyd, Esq. at Welcomb. The breakfast at ten o'clock was attended by 116 ladies and gentlemen; and the dinner at four, by 75 gentlemen; after which, "The immortal memory of Shakspeare," as well as that of "Garrick," and other appropriate toasts, were drank with the greatest enthusiasm. At nine there was a brilliant display of fireworks on the Bankcroft, attended by a band of musick; and at eleven the ball commenced, at which were present 155 persons, composed of Stratfordians and the neighbouring families, the greater part of whom did not retire

till five in the morning. Stewards; the Earl of Guilford, Lord Middleton, Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. and Francis Canning, esq. of Foxcote.—A medal was struck upon the occasion at Birmingham, and a ribbon wore at Coventry, which, with other memorials, were universally worn.

Thus far was proper to mark out the day which gave immortal Shakspeare to this favoured spot. Some entertainment in a literary and dramatic shape was originally intended, and would have been highly desirable; but, in consequence of the difficulty and expence of procuring assistance to render it generally attractive at a season of the year when most of the gentlemen whose attendance would necessarily be required, were unavoidably engaged in London (although Mr. Elliston liberally offered his own and that of his company from Birmingham), the want of such performances was sufficiently excused. It is also the expectation of the neighbourhood that a Jubilee upon a more general and extensive plan than a local commemoration will shortly be accomplished.

Yours, &c. R. B. WHEELER.

Mr. URBAN, *May 28.*

YOUR Correspondent of last May (vol. LXXXV. i. p. 422.) is by no means singular in his regret, that the munificent Founder of Gresham College and the Royal Exchange, has not employed the pen of a Biographer. There must be abundant materials for such a work; nor can it be doubted that a Life of Sir Thomas Gresham, including the Commercial and Literary History of this ancient and renowned city, from the reign of Athelstan to the present period, would be an acceptable volume to the Corporation and Merchants of London; and that proposals to this effect would meet with ample encouragement on the Royal Exchange; particularly from the interest which is now so generally excited on all subjects connected with antiquarian research.

The publications and MSS. on the Topography of London are numerous and valuable; yet no history has hitherto been compiled of acknowledged super-eminent, which may compete with several excellent works

on the provincial topography of the kingdom. Indeed it is observed by Pennant, that "he must be a Briareus in literature, who would dare to attempt a history of our capital on the liberal and elegant plan which it merits." But the parish of Shoreditch may be cited as an example, how much might be accomplished by individual exertions, if they were directed to the subdivisions of the Metropolis.—With this view, Mr. Urban, "I, a puny adventurer," to adopt Mr. Pennant's expression, am collecting materials for a history of Castle Baynard Ward, the site of the Roman Prætorian camp, and for many centuries the theatre of regal and baronial splendour; and through the medium of your pages, I beg to solicit the notice of any unpublished records connected with this portion of the City, or of any communications which may tend to elucidate the history and state of the Metropolis under the government of the Britons, Romans, and Anglo-Saxons. M. H.

MR. URBAN, June 14.

I AM encouraged to point out an inaccuracy which your Correspondent E. M. S. p. 306, has fallen into when speaking of Caius Gabriel Cibber.—He says, that he carved the statue of William of Wickham, for Winton College, when he sent his son Colley with a claim of Founder's kindred to the benefits of that Institution. But this last, who on the present occasion is very good authority, in the "Apology for his Life," says,

"About 1687 I was taken from school to stand at the Election of Children into Winchester College. My being, by my mother's side, a descendant of William of Wickham the Founder; my father (who knew little how the world was to be dealt with) imagined my having that advantage would be security enough for my success, and so sent me simply down thither, without the least favourable recommendation or interest, but that of my naked merit, and a pompous pedigree in my pocket. Had he tacked a direction to my back, and sent me by the Carrier to the Mayor of the Town to be chosen Member of Parliament there, I might have had just as much chance to have succeeded in one as in the other. But I must not omit in this place to let you know, that the experience which my father then bought at my cost, taught him some years after to take a more judicious care of my younger brother,

Lewis Cibber, whom with a present of a statue of the Founder, of his own making, he recommended to the same college. This statue now stands (I think) over the school-door there, and was so well executed that it seemed to speak for its kinsman. It was no sooner set up, than the door of preferment was opened to him." M. S.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We return many thanks to the Friend at York for a very kind Letter. The drawing of a *Silver Plate* which accompanied it, is not worth engraving. The original is of Flemish or German workmanship, of little value but for rudeness.

We cannot controvert the facts stated by a Correspondent respecting THE FLEET PRISON; and are sorry that we can only lament that they exist. But a Periodical Publication is not the proper place for them. If substantiated, Parliament alone can afford a remedy.

Not having the power of summoning to the Upper House of Parliament, nor the slightest wish to degrade an individual Peer, we leave the Claim and Pedigree of Mr. W. H. to be discussed before the proper Tribunal.

P. 392. a. l. 15 from bottom, for Sir Thomas Howard, read Sir Charles Howard.

A. B. mentions, as a matter of some curiosity, that there is in Hungerford-street, Strand, a Tallow-chandler's business which has been conducted by the same family in succession and descent, and in the same place, ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth, and which business had been established in her reign: the present master of the business is William Hedges.

H. C. B. says that in our account of Mr. Dowell, Fellow of Dulwich College, p. 346, Dr. Burney is erroneously mentioned as one of the two candidates to draw lots. He has frequently heard Mr. Groombridge, of Coleman-street, and Hackney, the gentleman from whom Mr. Dowell received his instruction, observe that Mr. Olive was the unsuccessful candidate.

E. asks, what was the Relationship between the late eminent Dr. Beavon of Canterbury [see p. 537], and Mr. TYSSEN, lord of the manor of Hackney. The Families were nearly allied.

J. B. asks, "In Bliss's Edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* II. 109, it is said that Francis Thynne collected some Church Notes in Peterborough Cathedral, 1592: Where are these?"

The statement of the death of the Rev. Dr. Jenkin, copied from a provincial paper in p. 477, b. we are happy to find, is unfounded.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

81. *THE ANTIQUARY*, by the Author of *Waverley*, and *Guy Mannering*; 3 vols. pp. 1056. Longman and Co.

THIS title, as it is worded, not only recommends the work before us, but also raises our expectations as to the excellence of its execution, our hopes of pleasure and entertainment, and our impatience of perusing a work highly spoken of even before its birth. When a person has, like the supposed Author of "*The Antiquary*," passed through the ordeal of criticism with so much credit to himself that he has in some measure monopolised the public favour, it becomes a difficult task for a Reviewer to attack the favourite, and to give his unbiassed opinion. In prefacing thus, we do not mean to arraign "*The Antiquary*;" we mean only to speak of its comparative excellence with the two other performances mentioned in the title.

The Author, in the advertisement prefixed to the first volume, informs us that *Waverley* was "a fictitious narrative, intended to illustrate the manners of Scotland, embracing the age of our fathers—*Guy Mannering*, that of his own youth—and the *Antiquary*, the last ten years of the Eighteenth Century."

As it would exceed our limits, we do not intend to give a regular analysis of the fable of this interesting Novel; and shall, therefore, introduce our readers, without any ceremony, to Mr. Oldbuck of Monkbarne, in the Author's own words.

"The Burghers of the town near which he lived, regarded him with some sort of envy, as one who affected to divide himself from their rank in society, and whose studies and pleasures seemed to them alike incomprehensible. Still, however, a sort of hereditary respect for the Laird of Monkbarne, augmented by the knowledge of his being a ready-money man, kept up his consequence with this class of his neighbours. The country gentlemen were generally above him in fortune, and beneath him in intellect, and, excepting one with whom he lived in habits of intimacy, had little intercourse with Mr. Oldbuck of Monkbarne. He had, however, the usual re-

sources, the company of the Clergyman, and of the Doctor, when he chose to request it, and also his own pursuits and pleasures, being in correspondence with most of the Virtuosi of his time, who, like himself, measured decayed entrenchments, made plans of ruined castles, read illegible inscriptions, and wrote essays upon medals in the proportion of twelve pages to each letter of the legend. Some habits of hasty irritation he had contracted, partly, it was said, in the Borough of Fairport, from an early disappointment in love, in virtue of which he had commenced Misogynist, as he called it, but yet more by the obsequious attention paid to him by his maiden sister and his orphan niece, whom he had trained to consider him as the greatest man upon earth, and whom he used to boast of as the only women he had ever seen who were well broke in, and bitted to obedience; though, it must be owned, Miss Grizby Oldbuck was sometimes apt to jib when he pulled the reins too tight."

Our Antiquary, Mr. Oldbuck, finds a fellow-traveller willing to listen to his dissertations upon *urns*, *vases*, votive altars, Roman camps, and the rules of castrametation. He forms a friendship with him, and recommends him to lodge at a widow's, who had apartments to let at Fairport, a small town in the neighbourhood of Monkbarne. A few days after, Lovel (that is the name of the young traveller) pays a visit to the Antiquary; and we must refer our readers to the book itself, pledging ourselves that their trouble will be amply repaid by the pleasure which will be afforded to them in reading the reception which Oldbuck gives to Lovel; the description of the House of Monkbarne; the goods, chattels, and books, which it contains; and the proud explanation of their value and importance. Here, in speaking of old black-letter books, the Author has taken the opportunity of presenting a pleasant caricature on the present taste for *Bibliomania*. As Oldbuck is showing the country about his house, and explaining its curiosities and antiquities, a third personage is introduced: viz. a sturdy beggar, an old blue-gown bedesman and retainer of his Majesty, who takes the

liberty

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liberty of contradicting our Antiquary, and oversets in a few words the spell of antiquity which Oldbuck was bestowing upon the surrounding objects. He had found a stone with the letters A. D. L. L. which he was modestly explaining to be *Agricola Dicavit Libens Lubens*; when, on a sudden, the beggar who had listened unperceived, amid the energy of the Antiquary's enthusiastic declamation, and the attentive civility of Lovel, told them that it was a stane which ane o' the mason-callants cut, a ladle on, to have a bourd at the bridegroom, and he put four letters on't, that's A. D. L. L. Aiken Drum's Lang Ladle, for Aiken was ane o' the kale-suppers o' Fife."

The man who had the audacity to overturn in this free manner the admirable conjectures of our Antiquary, "had the exterior appearance of a Mendicant.—A slouched hat of huge dimensions; a long white beard, which mingled with his grizzled hair; an aged, but strongly marked and expressive countenance, hardened, by climate and exposure, to a right brick-dust complexion; a long blue gown, with a pewter badge on the right arm; two or three wallets, or bags, slung across his shoulder, for holding the different kinds of meat, when he received his charity in kind from those who were but a degree richer than himself—all these marked at once a beggar by profession, and one of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the King's Bedes-men, or, vulgarly, Blue-gowns."

This adventure, and another which must be read in the book, threw some confusion on the face of Oldbuck, who, although in rage against this sturdy Blue-gown man, was obliged to disguise his anger, "conscious that his reputation lay at the mercy of his antagonist."

Sir Arthur Wardour, a neighbour, and also an Antiquary, is invited to dinner by Mr. Oldbuck; he comes, with his daughter; a quarrel arises between them upon the word *Picts*, which deserves the attention of our readers, and ends in their parting with each other upon bad terms. The Baronet, instead of returning home in his carriage, walks home "upon the sands which were stretching below a very high ridge of rocks," not thinking of the accidents which might happen at periods of

the Spring tide, or from the high winds which occasionally force the water so near the cliffs, as not to leave a dry passage. This occasions a scene of distress exquisitely painted, which keeps the attention in a horrible suspense, till at last it is relieved by the assistance of our good-natured Antiquary; who, being apprized of the danger of Sir Arthur, forgot his quarrel with him, and brought or the spot, in the middle of the night, all the people he could get, with lantorns and cords. The heroic assistance of Lovel and of Ochiltree the beggar had succeeded in conveying Sir Arthur and his daughter on the flat of a rock, quite above the water-mark; and, by the timely exertions of Mr. Oldbuck, they were all "safely grounded upon the summit of the Cliff."

Lovel, who, by his courage, had saved the life of Sir Arthur and his daughter, having previously been in love with the lady, but prevented from making a declaration to the father, began to hope that this would facilitate his views. Several scenes take place, when, unfortunately for him, a nephew of Mr. Oldbuck, named Hector, a lieutenant in the army, joins his uncle, who was then spending a day with Sir Arthur and his family. Hector attaches himself to Miss Wardour, is impatient to know who Lovel is; demands an explanation, which terminates by fighting a duel, in which the lieutenant is mortally wounded. Lovel is thus forced to leave the country: his flight, accompanied by the sturdy but faithful beggar, introduces us to another character, that of a German adept, a second Cagliostro, who has been ruining Sir Arthur in teaching him how to find gold. The rascality of the German is well painted, and equally punished; and brings us near the end of the second volume; when another sort of machinery opens itself in the house of a fisherman, where the grandmother, old Elspeth, a woman of great age, is admirably represented as a "*link*" between the dead and living, but with the high spirit of a person who has had some education. This old grannie, upon hearing of the death of the proud and haughty Countess of Glenallan, sends a message to the Earl, which brings him to her house, when she explains to him by what artful malice, wickedness,

and

and false oaths, the Countess herself, old Elspeth, and a Spanish servant of the name of Theresa, were the cause of the death of one Miss Neville, secretly married to the Earl. From her Narrative it appears, that the lady died in child-bed, but her son was preserved, and educated by the brother of the Earl, and was supposed to be still alive. Our Readers will of course anticipate him to be Lovel, who re-appears at the end of the third volume, under the name of Major Neville, and is acknowledged son-and-heir of Lord Geraldin, now Earl of Glenallan.

It may be observed, that our Antiquary has little to do with this last incident: he does, however, take part in every new situation, being constantly consulted by the Earl; and we must confess that his character as an Antiquary is supported here, and in every other scene, by his perpetual quotations, which, right or wrong, exhibit an erudition nearly resembling that of "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy."

We are sorry that our limits have not allowed us to mention oftener Eddie Ochiltree, the sturdy old Diogenes, whose fidelity and eagerness in making himself useful is admirably sustained throughout the whole of his character. The same reasons have prevented us presenting to our readers the Wilkie-like picture of the family of Luckie Mucklebacket; Caxon the hair-dresser, Justice Bailie Littlejohn, and Mrs. Mailsetter, are secondary agents: young Steenie rises a little more, on account of the part he took in the drubbing of the German adept, and of the exquisitely pathetic description of his funeral, at which our Antiquary assisted. Macraw is also a good picture. In a word, the whole is a Somerset-house exhibition, where none but Wilkie's and Lawrence's would be admitted. But the pictures, notwithstanding their excellencies, are hanging here and there without much connexion. The Author has himself confessed the deficiency of his ill-contrived plots, p. 322, vol. III; and owned, in his Preface, that he was un-

able to unite the minute description of manners with an artificial and combined narration. We thank him for the perfect manner with which he has acquitted himself in the first part, and care very little for the deficiency of the second.

82. *Prescience: or the Secrets of Divination. A Poem; in two Parts. By Edward Smedley, Jun. sm. 8vo. pp. 138.* Murray.

TO the poetical talents of Mr. Smedley we have frequently * paid that tribute of applause which they so eminently deserve; yet, highly as we have estimated those talents, he has in the present work outstripped our utmost expectation.

Taking for his groundwork a memorable passage on *Divination* from Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," Mr. Smedley has deduced from it a Philosophical Poem, which, blending the sublime with the beautiful, and contrasting the superstition of the Heathen world with the divine effulgence of the Gospel, is calculated to inspire the minds of his Readers with the purest principles of Christianity, and to be an antidote to the gloomy horrors which pervade the writings of one who in every other respect is among the first of modern Bards.

The Poem opens by describing the half-year night of the Polar World, the darkness of which is sometimes broken for a short period by meteors. These are compared to a similar darkness of the soul while linked to the human body, and to its occasional glimpses of higher knowledge, more particularly at the approach of death †.

" 'Tis then thy prize, immortal Faith,
is nigh, [thine eye!
And Heaven's own brightness flashes on
It is not Hope — her visions are too cold
For joys eye never saw, — [none never
told!

It is not Hope — her wandering view
may gaze [rays;
Where blushes Morn with ineffectual
But dimm'd by Noon's insufferable
beam [stream.
Dares not the full excess of Glory's

* See vol. LXXXIV. Part I. p. 361; Part II. p. 566; and the present volume, p. 44.

† "An opinion that the Soul at the approach of death is gifted with prophetic powers, was very generally entertained by the Greek Philosophers. Plato represents his Master as asserting it at the time in which he stood at the bar of the Athenians with a certainty of his fate."

It is the One whose being flies our view;
The still, small voice which ever whispers true;
The share of Gouthead to our nature
thrown; [our own.
The spark of Him whose image form'd
It is that Spirit which, when Time began,
[goodly plan;
Mov'd o'er the floods, and bless'd its
Now brooding o'er Eternity's abyss,
Wakes a new world as once it waken'd
this.

Hark! the same Fiat pierces Night's
domain, [again.
'Let there be Light!' and all is Light
'Tis this which whispers solace from
the bier

Where moulders all the heart hath cherished here; [tomb,
'Tis this which gilds the twilight of the
'Thou art not lost for ever in its gloom,
For ever lost, my Brother! — Oh! not all
Shall slumber on; but at the mighty call
Of the dread harbinger of endless fate
The captive soul shall burst its prison
gate. [cheers

Such is the glorious certainty which
The sad survivor's manly-flowing tear;
And pours the sweetness of immortal
breath [of Death!

Through the dark valley of the shade
"Where is the spirit now! th' immortal flame [less frame!

Which glow'd beneath yon cold and life-
Where now that lofty and aspiring mind,
Lord of itself, and friend of all its kind!
It sigh'd not from the bosom; for I knelt
Close to the heart, and its last pulses felt.
It flash'd not from the eye; I watch'd
its beam [ing stream.

Fix'd on mine own, and drank it, part-
Yet is that bosom hush'd; and faded
now [brow:

The doubtful lustre which illum'd that
Mute are the lips which seem'd on life
to dwell,

As if not yet content with doing well;
Which linger'd on their utterance but to
pour [more.

To Friendship's ear one gentle accent
Rent too are now those heartstrings
which alone [their own;

Throb'd ~~in~~ suffering, mindless of
Told not approaching death lest we
should weep, [to sleep.

And when they ceas'd to beat but seem'd
"Thought can but little trace the
fearful way [its clay:

The soul must traverse when it quits

The unfathomable depths of boundless
space, [ing-place.

The viewless worlds which gird its rest-
Is it then sleep? — yes! long unbroken
sleep! [must keep!

Chill is the couch thy slumbering limbs
Curtain'd in night — the worm their
bosom mate!

Their dream — ah! who that dreaming
can relate!

And when they wake — when at their
prison doors

Its all-arousing blast the trumpet pours;
When the dread Herald rushes on the
wind, [kind;

And summons forth the sons of human
I see Thee then, my Brother! — to thine
ear [fear;

Sweet flows the warning which the guilty
The matin lay which heavenly minstrels
sing, [King!'

'Joy to the Blessed! Glory to their
Fresh, as from light repose, I see Thee
fixe, [thine eyes;

Eternal Hope bright gladdening round
And holy meekness, and the sainted
smile [known to guile.

Which capture wreathes on lips un-
Thou goest before me — some few steps
before —

Ah! if we join, we cannot sever more!
I see thee beckon — lead me onward now,
If at the sapphire throne I dare to bow;
Till, snatch'd for one brief moment from
my sight,

I lose thee in an endless blaze of light!"

Mr. Smedley may safely rest his
claim to excellence both of sentiment
and versification on the passage we
have already quoted; and we doubt
not but our Readers will, from such
a specimen, be induced to wish for
more.

One very short picture we shall
give them, of the dawning of day:

— "that season, when the waning
night [light;
Unfolds her dusky wing to fly from
When 'tis not morning, yet one single
ray, [it day."
Flung from the East, would almost make

We shall now accompany our Au-
thor to a scene endeared to Antiqua-
rian recollection. A nocturnal visit
to the rude piles of *Stonehenge* is
recommended, but not by *moon-*
light *.

* "Mr. Scott's beautiful description of Melrose Abbey, by the 'pale moon-light,' has been too often read and admired to need quotation here. The Druid's circle at Stonehenge was visited by the Author of these lines, in which its portrait is attempted, on a night which will always be fresh in his memory; and he has perhaps given but a faint copy of the feelings which were excited by its wild magnificence."

"Rather when Heaven's vast face is one
 black cloud, [shroud;
 And darkness clasps all Nature in her
 When the big rain falls pattering thick
 and fast, [blast;
 And the storm howls upon the gusty
 Then gather round your cloak—well
 suits the time [clime.
 To tread the circle of that haunted
 Far o'er the dreary heathsward lies your
 road,
 So far, it seems not part of man's abode,
 So dreary that in silence you may bless
 The friendly gloom which hides its lone-
 liness.
 But little needs the torches' ruddy glare
 To tell you when your steps have wan-
 dered there:
 So bright the lightning's angry glance is
 thrown [of stone.
 Where frowns that mighty shapelessness
 Huge, and immeasurable; breadth, and
 height, [dering sight;
 And thickness which o'ercharge the won-
 As if the Fallen in his sport had rent
 Some rock for his eternal monument;
 And hurl'd the shivering quarry where it
 lies, [size.
 Fit emblem of his pride, and might, and
 Apart from all the rest one seems to
 stand,
 Grim-visaged porter to the brother band;
 The brother band, who, fix'd for ever
 there,
 In sullen state o'erlook the desert lair.
 Few, yet how many! never to be told
 Aright by man, or number'd in their
 fold.
 Work, as the peasant fondly frames his
 tale, [vale:
 Of him, the Wizard of Cayr-Merdu's
 Or sudden, of themselves upsprung from
 earth, [stuous birth.
 Convuls'd and shrinking from her mon-
 Erst girt around with everlasting oak,
 Whose broad limbs never felt the wood-
 man's stroke:
 Seen but by purer eyes; to which were
 known [stone:
 The lustral vervain, and the paddock
 Touch'd but by hands which cull'd the
 golden bough, [the vow.
 Mute to all lips but those which pour'd
 "Such have they stood, till dim Tra-
 dition's eye.
 Looks vainly back on their obscurity.
 Through the wild echoes of their maze
 have roll'd [bering bold:
 Fierce harpings fit to rouse the slum-
 And many a song which cheek'd the
 starry train, [restrain.
 And bade the Moon her spell-bound car
 For some in such mysterious ring of
 stone,
 Could mark the semblance of Heaven's
 fiery zone;

Read lore celestial in each mass, and
 name [frame.
 The planets courses from its magic
 Haply no common rites have there been
 done, [the Sun,
 Strange rites of darkness which abhor
 There charms, and divination, and the
 lay
 Which trembling fiends must list to,
 and obey;
 And horrid sacrifice: the knife has dared
 To search his bosom whom the falchion
 spar'd;
 O'er some pale wretch, yet struggling
 with the blow, [blood flow;
 The Seer has bent to watch his life-
 Felt the pulse flutter, seen the eye grow
 dim, [limb;
 Mark'd the quick throe and agony of
 Then pluck'd the living heart-strings
 from their seat, [beat.
 And read each separate fibre while it
 "Scarce can I tell, what forms beneath
 the gloom [sume:
 My rapt eye bade those fearful stones as-
 Shapes which ev'n memory shudders to
 relate,
 Monsters which fear will to herself create.
 Methought the Synod of those Gods ap-
 pear'd, [rear'd;
 Whose damned altar mid the pile was
 O'er the rude shrine in grim delight they
 stood, [tim's blood.
 And quaff'd the still life-quivering vic-
 The lightning gave their brow a fiercer
 seowl, [the howl;
 The North-wind louder swell'd their fran-
 And as the skies wept on th' accursed
 place,
 I felt the gore-drop trickle down my face!
 Fiege with the phrenzied boldness of de-
 spair, [there;
 I touch'd the giant fiend who revell'd
 It mov'd not, liv'd not, it was very stone;
 Oh, God! I joy'd to find myself alone!"
 Amongst other subjects in the
 Second Part is a lively sketch of the
 poetical character; ingeniously shew-
 ing that the Poet's imagination is per-
 petually operated on by an invisible
 agent: describing the presages which
 he draws from natural objects; the
 connexion between religious and
 poetical feeling; the eager anticipa-
 tions of posthumous fame; and the
 consolation derived from this Pre-
 science during contemporary neglect.
 "Then coming ages pass before his eyes,
 And dreams of long futurity arise;
 Tongues yet unborn his living strain re-
 hearse, [verse;
 And climes unthought of echo with his
 He sees the laurel which entwines his
 bust, [his dust;
 He marks the pomp which consecrates
 Shakes

Shakes off the dimness which obscures
him now,
And feels the future glory bind his brow."

This introduces the following fine
reflections on the slow progress of
Milton's reputation :

"Lo! He who pluck'd, with no unhal-
low'd hand, [brand ;
The Seraph's flame to light his daring
Who quaff'd the waters which in Eden
flow, [low ;
And sang ' things unattempted yet' be-
Though now for ever round him fair Re-
nown [erown ;
Girds the bright frontlet of her starry
And twines his crisped locks of golden
hair, [bear,
With flowers which everlasting gardens
Immortal amaranth, and deathless bay,
Dropping celestial dews, and free from
all decay :

It was not so, when cheerless and alone,
He linger'd onwards through a path un-
known ; [guide,
Without one smile to lure, one hand to
And all the sweetness of repose denied.
Offence was there, and misbecoming Toil,
Who spoil'd, nor knew the richness of
the spoil ;

And canker'd Envy, and the withering
eye, [pass'd by.
Which saw him fall 'mid robbers, yet
Still when his bonds the giant Spirit
broke,

And all the fury of his song awoke ;
When mute obedience on his lips would
dwell,
And catch the holy droppings as they fell ;
He trod not blindly, though his bodily
eye [ary ;

Was blank, and Nature's visual fountain
He trod not hopeless, though his evil
days [praise :

Lent the scant meed of half-unwilling
But, inly conscious of his future name,
Outstripp'd the march of lazy-pacing
Fame :

Wooed not the coy and still reluctant
maid, [proffer'd braid.

But nobly daring, snatch'd the un-
Taught the bright fabric of his song to
climb ;

Liv'd not for life, but for all coming time ;
Bask'd in the glories of a cloudless sky,
And drank the foretaste of Eternity."

The *Prescience* of a Lover affords
Mr. Smedley a fair opportunity of
shewing that he is himself perfectly
master of that pleasing subject.

"Such be the *Prescience* Heaven to me
imparts !

I ask no other knowledge but the
heart's.

Oh still may Fate her blazon'd page
conceal,

Still rest the volume with unbroken seal !
Pleas'd if the coming, but reflect the
past, [cast ;
No doubtful glance on future hours I
No ghosts of buried happiness deplore,
Nor make the present less by seeking
more.

Whate'er to-morrow on its wings convey,
Content I taste the blessing of to-day ;
As morn awakes no twilight shadows
see, [to be.

Nor cloud the sunshine with the storm
Whate'er Eternity's unchang'd design,
Each fleeting vision of the heart is mine ;
Mine more than aught but Fancy can
supply,
Mine all the future may perhaps deny ;
Dreams of the soul which all its powers
employ,

And hope which seems a reality of joy.

Enamour'd of delusion I survey
The quiet bye path of life's private way ;
There in the lap of gentle Honour lie,
There drink the fragrance of Affection's
sigh ; [twine,

There Love and Song around my being
The Muses not unwilling, Psyche mine.

"And as the lamp of manhood waxes
dim,

And age is quivering in each feeble limb ;
When link by link life's chain is in
decay, [stay ;

And the last mourner murmurs at his
When scarce a hand remains to smooth
his brow, [now ;

And, all that once was Love is Memory
Mine be that eye which shrinks not if it
cast [past ;

One backward look of fondness to the
And when o'er shadowy years its glance
has run,

Dares humbly raise it to the future Sun.
If on the mirror one foul speck remain,
Oh ! be there tears to wash away the
stain ;

If on its surface shine one brighter spot,
Oh ! may no cloud its holy lustre blot !
Sated with life, yet not with sweetness
cloy'd,

Its gifts nor coveted, nor unenjoy'd ;
Not unremember'd, yet not idly known,
May no ungentle hand deface my
stone."

The *Prescience* of the dying Patriot
is exemplified in the firmness of
Lord Russell ; and the advantages of
Religion over Philosophy, with an
illustration of the Christian scheme
of Prophecy, introduce to the reader
some miniatures of Adam, David, and
Isaiah, and an exquisite portrait of
St. Paul.

83. *The Sacrifice of Isabel. A Poem, by Edward Quillinan, Esq. Longman and Co. 12mo.*

[In our last Vol. Part II. 149, 430, we reviewed a former Poem of this Author.]

THE difference between sterling ore in Poetry, and that which is counterfeited and base, can never be mistaken by minds of solid sense or real feeling. It would seem by some of the modern works of criticism, as if Poetry was an artificial sort of production, mainly depending on certain technical merits unattainable except by those who are initiated and well practised in its mysteries. Whatever therefore is most remote from general nature in its thoughts, and from the simplicity of general language in its diction, is considered by those who are of this school, as the necessary proof of poetical genius. Perhaps it may be safely affirmed, that the direct reverse of this is the true principle of genuine Poetry. Genius indeed may adorn the most extravagant stories, and interest us for the most eccentric and faulty characters: but, perhaps, the very secret of the charm will be found to consist in laying open the natural workings of sensibility and conscience in these very characters, contrasted with their outward appearance of exemption from common affections and common pleasures. We doubt if this be not one of the causes of the surprizing interest created by some of the compositions of Lord Byron.

It is therefore quite idle to talk as if merit or demerit in Poetry was a mere matter of temporary or individual caprice of judgment. It is so with that which is artificial: the fashion of our day will change, like dresses, with the next; as the great flowing wig which was so much admired in the time of King Charles II. appears now both ugly and ridiculous. But the beauty of Poetry, like that of the natural human form, is always the same. Great labour and long application may, without extraordinary natural gifts, construct a composition, which casual or momentary whim may exalt into a short reputation: but a work of true Poetry can only be produced by a combination of the qualities of the head and heart, at once most vivid, most elevated, and most rare. It is the last

essence of intellect in its most refined and brilliant state.

To paint even in abstract any leading features of the human soul, is a great effort; but to paint the spirit of an highly-endowed human Being in actual conflict with the noblest passions of his nature; to embody, as it were, in a story, all the ethereal parts of his mortal frame, and put them in association with the material scenery of the creation, and with all those bodily sensations, which, in union with the shadowy existences of the mind, constitute our wonderful and mysterious formation, demands a high degree of power and excellence in every separate mental faculty of him who succeeds in such a production.

In the Poem before us are exhibited all those ingredients of poetical pre-eminence which confer the lasting and truly enjoyable power at once to delight, affect, and mend the bosoms of its readers—Striking invention of story; great talent in managing it; the most touching simplicity of language, as clear and transparent as the purest stream glittering under a summer sun, with not a weed to disturb it, and not a speck to stain it; but reflecting as in a mirror all the sweet native flowers that grow upon its banks;—a brilliant perception, and equally brilliant faculty of communication, of many of the most secret, subtle, and affecting movements of the human breast;—the magic wand, which raises true poetical imagery at its touch; a keen insight into the characters of mankind; the constant swell of virtuous indignation at mean and hardened Vice; and the tenderest pity and affection for all the venial faults, for the sorrows and undeserved miseries of poor Humanity. To these are added the minor charms of a sweet and flowing versification; and all those little graces of composition, which can only arise from the stretch of great powers crowned by felicity of effort.

Of all literary compositions, a bad Poem is the most useless, the least instructive, and the most nauseous; but a good Poem is the most precious, the most ameliorating, the most above humanity. To those who are capable of feeling it at all, it changes for the time the very nature; it seems to invest us in a new frame; to in-
fuse

fuse a new sort of current through our veins; and to inspire us with a new soul. The sun shines with more splendour; the streams glitter with stronger rays; the trees smile with greener leaves, and the meadows are clothed with a brighter emerald. Then "the human form divine" steps forth in more attractive beauty; and we are transported for a moment into the gardens of Paradise!

Perhaps this tone of criticism may seem to want the sobriety of a severe judgment. There are those who think that to find fault is the sole business of a literary judge. The *Nil admirari* is the fashion of the day: it gratifies the envy and love of equality of mankind; and curbs and freezes the airs and pretensions of genius. But it may be doubted if this analyzing and dissecting spirit improves the judgment as much as it hardens the heart: if there be much wisdom in reasoning away the beauties of the rainbow, or of the fantastic shapes of the clouds. It is true that weak pretensions to Poetry may be well discouraged: *mediocribus esse poetis* is certainly unendurable. There is nothing so disgusting as dull, languid, lifeless verse: unless, perhaps, that which is full of quaintness and false ornaments, and tasteless extravagance of thoughts or imagery. But it is a singularity not easy to be accounted for, that unproportionably rarer than all other gifts as is a genuine poetical talent, it has often failed to draw down to its roots in time those fructifying showers of fame which are necessary to expand it into full life, while false and undeserved encouragement has forced forward scentless blossoms of momentary attraction from plants incapable of a solid produce.

It may be supposed that the Army, in which it seems the young Author's life has been spent, is not, more especially at a period of active warfare, a school, in which the waters of Helicon are most in use. But every day's experience proves, that it is not the situation, the surrounding circumstances, the facilities, or the impediments, which make or destroy the genuine Poet. The academic grove, the soothing solitude of retired woods, the instruction of tutors, the converse with the effusions of the Muse dead and alive; the ease of wealth, and

the refinements of luxury, cannot form the Bard: danger or distraction, or want of congenial associates, or absence of fortune, or narrowness of education, cannot extinguish him. Amid the allurements of society, the vanities of youthful soldiership; amid the parade, the field-day, and the ball-room: the privations and hardships of campaigns, and the stunning roar of battle; all the senses and all the sentiments of this young Author have been kept in a state of exquisite vividness of refinement. Beginning, as it is said, with satirical pieces of pleasantry, such as it is natural that the habits of a mess-room should draw forth; pleasantries which gave an harmless, and perhaps not unwholesome sting to folly or absurdity; it was not suspected what brilliant and pathetic genius lay hid behind those boyish ebullitions. There is something pungent in a personal or local *jeu-d'esprit*, which gives it a temporary power beyond its permanent value; and a critical and unbiassed censor may now and then make too great a deduction on this account. When, therefore, an Author comes to shew his general powers unaided by those accidental attractions, infinitely greater than his particular, it is a surprize of the most agreeable and impressive kind.

There is a sort of sickly feeling, a factitious temperament fertile in discoloured and whimsical views of human life and the scenery of Nature, which brings Poetry into disgrace with the sound moralist and sound philosopher, who think that intellectual pleasure or amendment or instruction can only be connected with truth. And so it surely is. It is as well to prefer the flowers of some gaudy piece of old embroidery to the primroses and lilies in the field; as such sickly poetry to that which is chaste and natural!

The only way to prove that this last is the character of the Poem now before us, will be to bring forward a few specimens.

1. "The Argument.

"In the Spring of 1814, two strangers, a Lady and a Gentleman, were disembarked with a few domestics on a small and thinly inhabited Island in the Mediterranean, not many leagues distant from the Isle of Elba. They excited some curiosity, which was subsequently much

much increased by a singular occurrence that happened to them, during the Autumn of the same year, in consequence of a visit paid to the Island by Napoleon Buonaparte. A very short time ago, the gentleman having been with considerable difficulty traced to his retirement by the affectionate exertions of a brother who had recently returned from America, was persuaded to reveal the cause which had originally led him to seek, and that which still induced him to retain, his romantic seclusion. Though he evidently laboured to command his emotion, and was sufficiently methodical in the greater part of his narrative, yet his deportment, at some particular moments of the recital, almost indicated insanity. His story, as thus related by himself, is the subject of the Poem."

II. "The Fugitives.

—— "I waited for the still of night;
Then sought the Princess, to conduct
her flight.
She spoke no word, she look'd no doubt;
but mute [foot.
And passive, following stept with eager
We gain'd the beach: the air was calm
and soft,
The gracious moon superbly rode aloft,
Myriads of stars from Heaven's blue
mantle beam'd, [stream'd,
And all, commix'd, a sheet of splendour
Which sweetly lay in a refulgent sleep,
On the broad bosom of the burnish'd
deep.
In breathless haste th' attending boat
to reach, [beach.
We glided o'er the silvery-spangled
What scenes and sounds of visionary fear
Arise to Flight's fantastic eye and ear!
Did but a far off blow dully hum,
I thought I heard the fell pursuers come:
Frown'd but a broken crag in deeper
shade, [cave.
I thought I saw them burst from ambush-
Behind a jutting cliff the pinnace lay,
The blest resource we reach'd, and bore
away.
Illustrious Isabel beside me sat,
Pale as the moon, and still as dumb as
that:
No gleam of joy across her features
flush'd, [flush'd.
But every feeling seem'd profoundly
I held her hand, and gazed upon her
cheek,
And felt as 't were impiety to speak.
It was an awful superstitious hour;
I was weigh'd down by some mysterious
power;
The measur'd cadence of the rowers'
stroke [broke;
Was all the sound that o'er the waters
Gent. Mag. June, 1816.

Yet ev'n that sound was terrible to me;
And cold I shudder'd as it dash'd the sea;
Lest it should rouse from slumber into
wrath

Some angry Genius of the liquid path,
Whose hand might sweep us back from
his domain,

And render up sweet Isabel again."

III. "Sun rise.

"On the Tyrrhonian wave our course we
bore,
Mid laughing Islands dear to classic lore;
Till, on the second morn, we reach'd
this Isle, [smile.
Loveliest of all on Ocean's cheek that
Here we debark'd; the rude sequester'd
spot,
Where royal Beauty was to live forgot:
Where she who knew of statelier things
so well,
Child of the Wilderness was now to dwell;
Dead to the world, its tumult and its
sur,
[to Her.
Yes, dead to all but One; but He was all
The Sun had not arisen; but now, afar,
Announc'd his coming by his herald star,
I climb'd with Isabel yon rocky height,
To greet the glorious minister of light.
The clear horizon distant lay below
On Ocean's bound, and now began to
glow.
Quick sprightly strokes oferimson flush'd
the East,
And every instant busily increas'd;
Broad spreading, and more broad, and
high, and higher,
Till all the Orient seem'd a blaze of fire.
Still the Sun linger'd, still we watch'd
the flame, [he came!
And thought him tardy, when at length
A ray, abrupt as lightning, sprung on
high, [sea, and sky;
Shot through all space, fill'd earth, and
The veil of darkness fell from Nature's
face, [grace!
And all around was light, and life, and
Our eyes could now this new abode com-
mand,
And fair we found it as a fabled land.
So wildly lay each verdant thing that
grew,
Beneath its fairy net of sparkling dew;
So wild its rocks; hills, woods, and
founts so wild;
And, in the new-born day, so young and
fresh it smil'd
The strange sea-mews, on wings of tri-
umph borne, [Morn.
Circled about the waves, and welcom'd
The wild-goats wantonly from rock to
rock
Bounded, a glad some desultory flock.
The small birds warbling forth with qui-
vering throat
Together rais'd the universal note:
Not

Not one, amid the parti-colour'd suit,
Of all the island-choristers was mute;
All join'd their various voices without
number, [slumber.

Soft from the languor of their peaceful
Hast thou ne'er felt, in such an hour as
this,

A bounding elasticity of bliss?

Hast thou not felt a buoyant influence
roll [soul?

In tides of freshening transport on thy
Perchance thou hast; but still it is not
thine [mine.

To know what bliss was Isabel's and
* * * *

"The morning sun thy mantling blood
may warm, [charm,

The morning green thy ranging eye may
Its breeze of health new powers of life
dispense,

Its flowers of balm intoxicate thy sense;
But thou wilt never feel how Nature's
spell [tell.

On every nerve of our's that morning
Soft as her dew it dropp'd in cordial
showers, [flowers;

Fresh as her gales, and fragrant as her
And fill'd the brain, the trembling bosom
fill'd,

Inspir'd the fancy, and the spirit thrill'd."

IV. "The young Bride.

"But five brief moons! and could it
come to this?

So suddenly ingulph'd in the abyss
Of frightful ruin! At the period too,
When most delightful to my soul she
grew.

Ev'n at the time she first began to prove
The sweet infirmity of blissful love.

When the deep drawn and oft-repeated
sigh, [eye.

The charming languor of the dim blue
The lip of wanness so divinely meek,

The flush of fever o'er the pallid cheek,
The taste's unmet fastidiousness of
choice, [voice,

The dear half-querulous faint tone of
The flow of sparks, check'd with sudden
pause,

The burst of tears without external cause,
All, all confirm'd the husband's fondest
hope; [scope;

All gave my fancy's sanguine temper
And I already with new feelings smil'd
On the sweet mother of my unborn child."

V. "The Widowed Lover.

"Twelve months are past; and still I
linger here;

Though life is all I loath, and all I fear.
Death awes not me; for in yon heav'n
above

I know there is a place for faithful love.
There shall I join my Isabel. Yet earth
Has, ev'n for me, one spot of cherish'd
worth.

Come, follow if thou wilt; and I will shew
This solitary shrine of jealous woe.

This is the way; and hath not Nature
well [cell?

Contriv'd this cypress-path to sorrow's
So narrow, dark, and intricate a maze

Secures my temple from unhallow'd gaze.
Here, here it is! thus girt with rocks

around; [ground;

Gigantic forms, that guard the holy
Yet do not quite exclude the sun at noon,

Nor quite shut out the glances of the
moon,

Nor quite deny the wandering winds to
breathe [wreath,

O'er the old trees that so fantastic
Nor quite forbid the showers of heaven
to fall [a pall

On these fair plants thus spreading, like
Of ever-springing blooms and lasting

green, [ful scene!

O'er this most lovely and most mourn-
O mark that flowery mound; that cross

will tell,
Thine eyes behold the grave of Isabel.

Hither, how alter'd! by these arms was
borne [May-morn.

The shape once warmer than the young
A Priest alone assisting at the toil,

These hands dug out the consecrated soil.
Hide me that sight away! 'twas full of

blots; [spots;

Her livid lips were dark with purple
Her cheeks were wan, and colourless,

and cold;
And all was ghastly horrid to behold!

No, 't was more false than hell—it could
not be—

What! Isabel a ghastly thing to see?
Why, I believe 't was all a treacherous

dream; [extreme;

My sight was blear'd by wretchedness
And so I fancied death had marr'd her

face; [grace.

But no! e'en yet it hath not wrong'd one
Do not the flowers I've planted sweetly

wave, [her grave?

And the fresh grass sprout greenly o'er
She's, be sure, as fair and fresh as they:

Would I might move this covering earth
away!

So sure am I her charms are perfect still,
I am half-tempted with a strange wild

will.
What if I should remove it? — 't were

not much! [touch;

I'd not profane her reliques with a
But only gaze a little, little while:

Perhaps her mien may yet retain its
smile.

O mockery! 't was her soul, to heaven
long fled,

That softly-dimpling radiation shed.
Why is my brain with dreams so mon-

strous vex'd, [next?

One moment cheating, but to taunt the
Dost thou not marvel I exist so long?

Dost thou not think my heart-strings
more than strong?

Alas!

Alas! all other care-worn wretches die;
But I seem damn'd with immortality.

Madness, they say, makes Misery long
survive;

I am not mad; then why am I alive?"

* * * *

"O Isabel! enthron'd in bliss above,
Hast thou so far forgot thine earthly
love,

That I am left thus desolate to pine,
And almost doubt if ever thou wert
mine?"

* * * *

24. *A Historical Account, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes, of the House of Saxony, tracing the Descent of the present Royal and Ducal Branches; and containing a Memoir of the Life of his Serene Highness Leopold George Christian Frederic, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By Frederic Shoberl. Embellished with Portraits. sm. 8vo; pp. 196. Ackermann.*

THIS publication is extremely well-timed, and cannot fail of exciting a considerable degree of attention.

In an address to the Prince Regent the Author says,

"At a moment when the congratulations of all classes of his Majesty's subjects upon the auspicious marriage of your Royal Daughter, attest their affection for the illustrious family from which she is descended; an individual, whose veneration for that family is equalled only by the love that he bears to the Country which gave him birth, and whose best efforts are employed to excite in others similar sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, presumes to lay this Work at the feet of your Royal Highness. It is a humble but well-meant endeavour to make the British Nation better acquainted with the connexions and character of the amiable Prince to whom your Royal Highness has entrusted an only child, the dearest treasure that even a Monarch can bestow."

In the Preface Mr. Shoberl proceeds,

"In regard to the literary execution, I claim no other merit than that of industry. I have made the best use of such materials as I could procure, and these being wholly foreign, and therefore not easily accessible in this Country, I flatter myself that I have brought together a collection of facts which will at least possess the recommendation of

novelty."—"The native Country of the ancestors of the English Nation; the land from which we derive many of those institutions on which we still justly pride ourselves; the cradle of that Reformation, which, like the sun bursting from amidst the gloom of worse than Egyptian darkness, dispelled the clouds of superstition that had for ages enveloped the human mind, diffused correct notions of liberty, civil as well as religious, and paved the way to those prodigious improvements in arts, sciences, and the state of society in general, which have marked the progress of the last three centuries, is certainly a theme worthy of the pen of the professed Historian: and happy shall I be, if my unassuming performance shall stimulate one possessing more leisure and superior talents to undertake the task. The field is ample, and would, I am persuaded, richly reward the assiduous cultivator. In such of these pages as relate to our own times, the intelligent observer will easily perceive that I have not drawn upon the frivolous gossip of idle rumour. Indeed the names of those with whose communications I have been honoured in this portion of the work, were I permitted to mention them, would not fail to stamp upon it a value that would be duly appreciated by the future Historian and Biographer. It is a tribute due to Mr. Ackermann the publisher, whose late humane, successful, and honourable efforts in behalf of the suffering Saxon Nation* have been acknowledged in the most flattering terms by the highest characters both at home and abroad, to state that for the communications to which I have alluded, the reader is entirely indebted to his active personal exertions and influence. To that public spirit which animates him in all his undertakings must also be attributed the addition of the embellishments. These portraits will, it is presumed, be considered a pleasing accompaniment to this volume. Belonging chiefly to the era of the Reformation, they are highly curious as copies of paintings of the most zealous supporters of that measure by an eminent contemporary artist, and also interesting as memorials of the costume of the early part of the Sixteenth Century. The

* "It is scarcely necessary to remark, that to the active philanthropy of Mr. Ackermann; the munificent subscription raised in England for the Germans, reduced to the most abject distress by the destructive campaign of 1813, owed its origin, and no small portion of its success."

portrait of Prince Leopold is engraved by Meyer, from the first picture for which his Highness sat after his arrival in this Country; and those who are at all conversant with the merits of living artists will need no other pledge for its being a faithful likeness than the information that it is from the able pencil of Mr. A. Chalon. The original is a whole-length picture in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy."

In this elegant little volume the reader will find a compendious and satisfactory account of the various branches of the House of Saxony, interspersed with several entertaining anecdotes.

Under the account of the Dukes of Saxe Weimar, for example, we receive the following information :

"Ernest Augustus Constantine married in 1756 Anna Amelia, daughter of Charles Duke of Brunswick Wölffenbüttel, and died in 1758. After his decease, the Regency was vested in his widow as guardian of the present Duke till 1775. The patronage bestowed by this Princess on Learning and Science, have endeared her memory to the people of Weimar. Her enlightened encouragement and the patronage of her son collected round the court a galaxy of genius, in which the names of a Wieland, Schiller, Herder, and Goëthe, shine with resplendent lustre, and have caused this little capital to be characterized as the Athens of Germany."

But the portion more immediately interesting at the present moment will be found under the "Memoirs of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld."

The personal History of this branch of the Saxon Princes commences with Francis Josias.

"This Prince, the great grandfather of the reigning Duke, was respected by his neighbours as a man of the highest integrity, and beloved by his subjects as an excellent Sovereign. These qualities caused him to be intrusted with the guardianship of some of the Princes of the kindred Houses of Saxony during their minority."

Ernest (the present Duke) in 1808 went to Russia, and resided there sometime. During his absence, Prince Leopold (now become a naturalized Englishman) devoted his assiduous attention to the administration of the Duchy.

"Since that period his brother has never failed to consult him on all con-

cerns, whether internal or external, of the House of Coburg; and whenever he has not been himself absent on his travels, he has exclusively superintended various branches of the Administration. In the same year Prince Leopold accompanied the Emperor of Russia, and his brother-in-law the Grand Duke Constantine, to the interview which Napoleon had appointed at Erfurt."

From that period till the surrender of Paris in 1814, Duke Ernest, with his two gallant brothers, Frederick and Leopold, took a very active part in the several hard struggles against the gigantic power of Napoleon.

"On the 12th of March, the Prince, as well as the greater part of the Russian troops belonging to the main army, advanced upon the road to Vitry. After the French had recovered Rheims and occupied Chalons, the Prince formed the advanced guard towards the roads leading to those places. In this service the troops, already extremely fatigued by the repeated night-marches and incessant manœuvres in an exhausted and desolated country, and continually harassed moreover by the armed peasants, who were particularly troublesome in Champagne, had to endure extraordinary hardships and inconveniences. Till the 20th of March, the enemy was daily expected to make a general attack upon the right wing of the army, which therefore occupied all its positions in readiness for battle. When, however, the enemy on the 20th suddenly retired from the Marne to the Aube, the allied troops of the right wing marched to the left upon Arcis, by which movement the main army effected its junction. The French now made a very impetuous attack, which the Allied Army repulsed with the greatest firmness, on which occasion the Prince had to support the right wing. On the morning of the 21st, Leopold was sent forward with his cavalry, part of the Prussian guard, and a reinforcement of horse artillery, to form a communication with the corps of the Prince-Royal of Wirtemberg, which had not yet come completely into line. The enemy, apparently deterred from an attack upon the Allies by their excellent position, occupied Arcis as a rear-guard position, and retired upon the road to Vitry. At night-fall the Allied Army also marched again to the left bank of the Aube, and then likewise directed its course towards the Marne, when the Prince formed the support of the advanced guard upon Vitry. On the 24th of March, the Allied Army took the road to Paris, and on the 25th its ad-

vanced

vanced guard attacked Marshal Marmont at la Fère Champenoise. The Prince being sent with his cavalry to the support of this advanced guard, attacked the enemy in the right flank at Contrenai, drove him from his position, and took five pieces of cannon. Being joined by the rest of the Allied cavalry, he followed the Marshal from position to position, and did not desert from the pursuit, even when the greatest part of the Allied cavalry was recalled against the corps of Gen. Pactod. Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who had by this time formed a junction, profiting by the consequent weakness of the pursuers, sent their cavalry to attack the artillery of the Russian guard. Prince Leopold took this attack in flank, drove back the French cavalry to an elevated position which the Marshals had occupied, saved the Russian artillery, and in spite of a very brisk fire, maintained his post till night. The troops of the Grand Army were not again engaged till the battle of Paris. On the 31st of March, Prince Leopold entered Paris with the reserve cavalry, and there remained in garrison. He accompanied the Sovereigns to England, and sailed with them in the Impregnable from Boulogne to Dover. He continued here about a month after the Sovereigns, and did not leave England till the end of July. In the beginning of September, he repaired to Vienna, to the Congress, for the purpose of promoting to the utmost of his power the independence of his native land and the interests of his family. Leopold's politics, sound as his understanding and his heart, could not chime in with all the maxims which were broached there. He could not, above all, convince himself, that it was just to sacrifice the right of one to the convenience and power of another; and though he duly weighed the many flashing political interests, he found it impossible to admit the paramount cogency of those reasons upon which the partition of Saxony was decreed. The Congress acknowledged the services which the Princes of the House of Coburg had never ceased, during the last ten years, to render to the good cause, as well as the sacrifices that had been made by them, and therefore granted an indemnity, which, though afterwards diminished by imperious political considerations, was nevertheless not inconsiderable. This business was exclusively conducted by Prince Leopold during the last decisive months, and to him alone is to be ascribed its happy issue. On the return of Buonaparte to France, Prince Leopold hastened from Vienna to the grand Allied Army on the

Rhine, which soon afterwards reached Paris. On the termination of the war, the affairs of his family detained him for some time in the French capital, after which he proceeded by way of Coburg to Berlin, and here it was that the invitation of the Prince Regent intimated to him the high destiny to which he was called."

For a more detailed notice of Prince Leopold's personal bravery we refer to the Memoir of Mr. Shoberl; and shall conclude with his delineation of the gallant Hero.

"In his early youth, he manifested an excellent understanding and a tender and a benevolent heart. As he advanced in years he displayed a strong attachment to literary and scientific pursuits, and even at that time all his actions were marked with dignified gravity and unusual moderation. His propensity to study was seconded by the efforts of an excellent instructor, and as he remained a stranger to all those dissipations with which persons of his age and rank are commonly indulged, his attainments, so early as his fifteenth year, were very extensive. His extraordinary capacity particularly unfolded itself in the study of the languages, history, mathematics, botany, music, and drawing, in which last he has made a proficiency that would be creditable to a professor. The vicissitudes which he was so early destined to experience, seem only to have contributed to preserve the purity of his morals; and they have certainly had a most powerful influence in the development of that rare moderation, that ardent love of justice, and that manly firmness which are the predominant traits in the character of this Prince. Necessitated in like manner at so early an age to attend to a variety of diplomatic business, he acquired partly in this school, and partly in his extensive travels, a thorough knowledge of men in all their relations; and though his experience has not always been of the most agreeable species, still it has not been able to warp the kindness and benevolence of his nature. In his campaigns, and in the field of battle, where all false greatness disappears, Leopold has given the most undeniable proofs that courage, and a profound sense of religion and liberty, are innate in his soul; and that clear intelligence and unshaken fortitude are his securest possessions. With such qualities of the head and heart, with a character and principles that so completely harmonize with the feelings, the notions, nay even the prejudices of the British nation, this illustrious Prince authorizes us to anti-

anticipate, from his union with the heiress to the throne, results equally conducive to the welfare of the people at large, and to the happiness of that distinguished family of which he is become a member."

Good Portraits are given of Prince Leopold; Frederic III. or the Wise; John Frederic, the Magnanimous; and John Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg.

35. *The Life of James the Second, King of England, collected out of Memoirs writ of his own hand, together with the King's Advice to his Son, and his Majesty's Will. Published from the Original Stuart Manuscripts in Carlton-house. By the Rev. James Stamer Clarke, Historiographer. Two Vols. 4to.*

THE title page of this Work is a compendious exposition of its contents, and sufficiently recommends it to the Publick. James the Second is not entitled to claim precedence in the list of Royal Authors; but of his ability to collect information there can be no reasonable grounds for distrust, and his authority respecting facts has never been disproved.

The original manuscripts from which these Memoirs were composed, have perished; and consequently they include many curious documents which in no other form are extant.

The occasional extracts, from the original narrative of James, form the most interesting part of the first volume. The Advice to his Son is curious, and characteristic of a Prince who is at once the abettor of arbitrary rule, and the advocate for universal toleration; a professed friend to the people, and an implacable enemy to their Representatives, the Parliament; jealous of innovation; yet not averse to reform; attached to the Laws, but ignorant of the Constitution. His scheme of government is simply despotic; but he requires that the Sovereign should be a Saint, who is incapable of abusing power, and who holds himself accountable to God, and his Confessor.

36. *A History of Hartlepool, by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Knight, F.S.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 206. Nichols, Son, & Bentley.*

IF we are not mistaken, this is the first time Sir Cuthbert Sharp has appeared before the Publick as an Author. We sincerely hope it will not

be the last. The visible remains of antiquity which adorn Hartlepool, sufficiently indicate its pristine grandeur and importance, and yet even its very inhabitants were in a manner unacquainted with its origin and history. Hutchinson's account, at best but an imperfect one, was by a deplorable misfortune rendered almost inaccessible; and in vain did strangers inquire into the origin of those mouldering towers and spacious harbours which bespeak ancient magnificence and grandeur. A History was obviously wanting, which, whilst it satisfied the curiosity of visitors, might, from the interest and importance of the subject, require to be classed with those many excellent topographical works which already grace the shelves of collectors.

How far Sir Cuthbert Sharp has succeeded in an attempt of this nature, we do not pretend to determine; and yet we venture to say, that improved as the topographical taste of the present age is, the intelligent purchaser will be by no means disappointed.

The History of Hartlepool is modestly, and with great propriety, dedicated to George Allan, Esq. M. P. son to the intimate friend and correspondent of Gough, Pennant, Grose, Hutchinson, &c. and owner of all those invaluable MSS. which were compiled by Randall, the true disciple of Dugdale and Dodsworth.

The Author, upon completing his task, was congratulated as "in olden tyme," with a beautiful sonnet from an unknown hand, which through modesty he has not prefixed to the book in general. We gladly avail ourselves, however, of a permission to transcribe it from a presentation copy, and take this opportunity of complimenting the Poet upon his happy imitation of the ancient style and spelling.

"To my moche-honoured friend, Syr Cuthberte Sharpe, on y^e putting forth of his Boke.

"Now, by Seint Cudberte, 'tis a worthy werke,

And travail'd with rare payne and diligence,
That tells of Hilda*, and her ancient Kirk,

Of Hengist, Horsa, and of all sithence,

* "The tutelur Saint of Hartlepool."

That

That peace or war have brought to Hil-
da's baye. [say nay,

The Yorkists prayse their Gent*, but I
For thou, by holy Powle, out-Gent'st
them all, [small,]

(Alzates to theirs thy matter be but
So lofty yet so dull is thy strain,
Cheering with gentle art the duller way;
Oft interposing tale of lighter mirth,
Like flowers that when swote Aprill melts
in rain

Broider the sadder mantle of the earth,
Filling with freshe deylght the jocund
swain. [vain !

The gylded spurs were not bestow'd in
Fit meed of industry and painful hours:
Shame, double shame, befall the losel
wight, [seate bowers,

That spends his days in pleasure's ro-
Nor values arts, nor haunts the Muses
train, [own trew knyght."

Nor turns th' historic page, like Hilda's

The general History of Hartlepool, the first and most material part of the book, will afford abundant proofs of the Author's great diligence and attention. The account of the family of Bruce, as connected with Hartlepool, will be read with great interest; and the short history of their successors, the Cliffords and Lunkleys, will convey to the reader a most perfect idea of the descent of property till the purchase of Hartlepool by Sir G. Pocock in the year 1770.

The "Corporation" next occupies the Author's pen, and upon this subject he appears to be quite "at home." The list of Mayors is abundantly decorated by armorial bearings, and illustrated by short pedigrees; and if a plate of Autographs had been added, we should have had no hesitation in pronouncing this the most perfect thing of its kind ever published.

The Ecclesiastical History of Hartlepool is treated in a very able manner; and the curious notes which are every where appended, most happily illustrate the text, and give interest to the whole.

The present state of the walls is next described, and illustrated by plans and views at almost every point. The period is not far distant when

these will be highly interesting, as the walls themselves appear to be

"hastening quick to their decay."

The modern History, which accurately describes the present state of Hartlepool and the various customs of its inhabitants, who are principally fishermen, is in no respect inferior to the rest of the book.

We shall conclude these remarks by expressing our unfeigned satisfaction with the various plates and decorations which every where meet our eye. D.

87. *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century.* (Continued from p. 434.)

AMONG the various recommendations of these truly entertaining and interesting Volumes, is the introduction of many articles comparatively new, and which are either not to be found in preceding Biographical compilations, or have been imperfectly exhibited. Besides those which in this particular volume have not been unnoticed by us, we might have commented upon the lively and curious sketches of the family of O'Sullivan, p. 51; of the venerable and amiable Dr. Vincent, p. 126; or, which in order should have been first mentioned, the Rev. Aulay Macaulay; of whom some interesting anecdotes are given, with extracts from his entertaining correspondence.

"This excellent Scholar, in the Autumn of 1793, made a Tour through South Holland and the Netherlands; of which he gave a very curious and entertaining detail in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. and several subsequent Volumes. In 1794 he attended a son of Sir Walter Farquhar, as Tutor and Travelling Companion, into Germany; where he was in a very particular manner noticed at the Court of the late Duke of Brunswick, at whose table he was a frequent and familiar guest; and was very highly esteemed by the late Duchess. During his residence there, he had the honour of instructing their illustrious Daughter, the present Princess of Wales, in the rudiments of the English Language; and long after her Royal Highness's arrival in this Kingdom, Mr. Macaulay was distinguished by repeated proofs of grateful recollection; as he was afterwards by the good old Duchess, on her return to this her native country. But, unfortunately, the friendships of the Great do not always lead to their patronage.

* Thomas Gent, gent. citizen of York, Hull, and London, and Author of the Histories of York, Beverley, Ripon, &c. The curious portrait prefixed to his History of Ripon is highly valued by Collectors.

age. Mr. Macaulay was of too lofty and independent a spirit to solicit preferment; and it very rarely flows spontaneously on mere merit. Meanwhile he was presented, in 1796, to the Vicarage of Rothley in Leicestershire, by Thomas Babington, Esq. the worthy and philanthropic Member for the Borough of Leicester. This Vicarage, though not of any great pecuniary value, is somewhat of an Ecclesiastical Dignity."

Very soon after, he says of himself,

"I am now as comfortably situated as a Country Parson can reasonably desire; and no ambitious dreams disturb my repose, notwithstanding the following passage in a letter from a friend in high life: 'I have no doubt of your eventual promotion in the Church; for YOUR PRINCESS does not forget her Friends.'"

His friendly Biographer adds,

"On this moderate preferment, with a numerous family, the zealous Vicar is 'passing rich.' The sequestered situation of Mr. Macaulay has, however, been a loss, not only to himself, but to the literary world. Few men have greater abilities for writing; few have laid in a greater store either of classical or historical learning; and his enunciation is pleasing and perspicuous: but his oratory has been principally exhibited to rustic Congregations; and his productions from the press, are not very numerous. Besides "The History and Antiquities of Claybrook, &c. co. Leic." he has only published the following detached Sermons. 'The peculiar Advantages of Sunday-schools; a Charity Sermon preached at St. Paul's, Bedford, 1792,' 8vo; 'The Liturgy of the Church of England recommended; a Sermon preached on St. Mark's Day, 1796, at Bow Church, before the Governors of Hutchins's Charity,' 8vo; 'a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Claybrook, May 5, 1805, at the Funeral of Emma Dicey.' He has indeed meditated loftier flights, and has planned a thousand schemes for a variety of useful and entertaining books—but, when I add, on my own knowledge, that he has been *full thirty years* engaged in a 'Life of Melancthon,' there is not much hope that the publick will be gratified with *many* of his productions—One of his many plans he thus unfolds, in a letter dated Feb. 12, 1801: 'I have often thought, since the appearance of Warton's Edition of Pope, that a new Edition, upon a new plan, would be well received. I mean an *Editio expurgata*, upon the plan of Hurd's Cowley, intitled 'Select Works, in Verse and Prose, of Alexander Pope.' Such an edition might, perhaps, be comprized in three large octavo volumes;

and, if you would run the risk, *solum cum solo*, or jointly with any of your brethren, I should have no objection to engage in the task of revising, abridging, and annotating. Let me know what you think of this plan; and, if you approve of it, you shall have my ideas respecting it more in detail in a future letter. I am sanguine in my expectation that such an exhibition of Pope as I have in my mind's eye would be acceptable to the Publick. A. M.'—Having communicated to him my own ideas on the subject, he thus writes more fully, March 4, 'The more I think of Pope, the more I am convinced the thing would answer, provided it were executed properly: I mean, with taste, discrimination, and judgment. Several pieces that appeared in Warburton's Edition ought to be expunged; as well as some that have been introduced into Warton's. The Poetry might either be arranged in the exact order of chronology, or under the various heads of *Descriptive, Didactic, Satirical, Translations, Imitations, Miscellaneous*. The Prose should be arranged under the heads of *Prefaces, Essays, and Select Epistles*. The Notes should be short, to illustrate beauties, to mark deviations from the principles of taste, or the canons of sound criticism; to elucidate obscurities, and to give biographical sketches of the writers and characters who figure in his works. Not many of Warburton's Annotations are worth preserving. Warton has enumerated his Edition with too many Notes; the quintessence of them should be extracted for a new Edition. A new Life should be prefixed, containing the substance of Warburton, Warton, Ruffhead, and Johnson. Now, I think, all this might be comprized in half the bulk of Warton's Edition; and, in my humble opinion, greatly to the advancement of Pope's fair fame with the present and future times."

The next personage to whom in this last volume our attention has been particularly directed, is the worthy Dr. Anthony Fothergill, of benevolent memory, at p. 211. He was personally known to the writer of these annotations, who bears willing testimony to the accuracy with which his character is here delineated.

At p. 232, the reader will be pleased with an excellent portrait of the celebrated architect, Robert Mylne, and at the same time entertained with a neat Biographical Account of this truly ingenious man.

It is impossible to yield on every occasion which presents itself to the desire

desire which is felt of specifying the various sources of amusement and information with which these volumes, and this last not less than its predecessors, every where abound. We therefore, though very reluctantly, pass over many memorable names, and more particularly those of Dunster, Boscawen, and Trevor Bishop of Durham. But it is impossible not to linger a while upon the character of Dr. Nathaniel Forster; a remarkably well-written account will be found of this eminent scholar; and many of the excellent letters which passed between Dr. Forster and his friend and patron, Archbishop Herring, are inserted at p. 293 & seqq. We gladly insert the inscription to his memory written by Hayter, Bishop of Norwich, and engraved on his monument in Bristol Cathedral, of which place, he was a Prebendary.

“ M. S.

Nathanielis Forster, S. T. P. nuperrimè hujus Ecclesiæ Preb. et paucis abbinannis C. C. C. Oxon. socii. Dignus sanè erat, qui multifariæ laudis exemplar debeat proponi, morum, fideique integritate, quæ Christianum deceat, inculpat; eruditione quæ Theologum ornat, instructissimus; optimarumque artium cognitione accuratè præcellens. Eximiam linguarum peritiam eò unice direxit ut insitam cuilibet genti indolem penitus inspicere: proprium scriptori cuicque ingenium certius erueret, puramque ex ipso fonte derivaret Sacri Codicis simplicitatem. Hinc naturâ sagax, doctrinâ solers humane mentis explorator, philosophorum veterum sectas, primariâ quadam placitorum communicatione sibi invicem affines, et in diversa paulatim deductas scholarum discrimina præ cæteris calluit notare et distinguere. Hinc porro reconditos Platonis sui sensus, non, ut plerumque fit, leviter tantùm perstringet, sed, quod à Platonis olim amico et familiari quodam expectandum fuisset, specioso verborum involucre exutos eorum lectore sistit, fidus interpretas.

“ Ne talem virum non satis ob oculos haberent posteri, hoc amoris luctusque sui monumentum extare voluit uxor superstes.

“ Ob xx^o die Octob^r, A.D. MDCCCLVII, ætat. xli^o.”

The following observations are appropriate:

“ That a scholar of Dr. Forster's attainments, so greatly distinguished too by Prelates, not only of the most exalted rank, but of the highest intellectual character, would be well known to the

GENT. MAG. June, 1816.

literary world, seems a matter of course. But the gentlemen (beside those before mentioned) with whom he lived in the closest habits of intimacy or friendship, were the Rev. Zachary Mudge, author of a Translation of the Psalms, &c. Dr. Barton, Dr. Kennicott, Dean Tucker, Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, his great successor Warburton (with whom he occasionally maintained a literary correspondence, as has been before alluded to), and Dr. Hayter, Bishop of Norwich. His character in private life was that of much discernment, mildness, and benevolence. He shewed his contempt of what was absurd, and his abhorrence of what was wicked, in a manner the most likely to produce a good effect on those whom he wished to convince or reform; at the same time, with a most perfect command of his own temper. By an uniform application to study, he acquired and deserved the character of most extensive general erudition, and great critical acumen; and arrived at a knowledge in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, not exceeded by any man of his time.”

We could, most agreeably to ourselves, and we doubt not to our readers also, pause at p. 323, to speak with high commendation of the letters from the learned Dr. Bentley to Dr. Sike, the Hebrew Professor; as well as of the illustration of the *Mar-mor Sandvicensæ*, p. 325; neither are the *Literary Anecdotes of the Rev. Roger Pickering, of Six of Canterbury, of the Macros, &c.* unworthy of serious notice; but, as poetical specimens occur but seldom in the progress of this Work, we gratify ourselves by the insertion of the following two pieces by Dr. Osmund Beauvoir, of Canterbury. They will probably induce the reader to regret with us, that more of his elegant productions have not been preserved.

“ SONG. July 1, 1742.

I.

“ When, all charms as thou art,
Thou first woundedst my heart,
At those lips, at those breasts, when my
fancy ran wild, [deep the dart,
‘ I’m convinced,’ I cried, as I felt
‘ True Love is of Beauty the child.’

II.

“ Now that maxim, I own,
Was too rashly laid down;
Since on fancy’s fair canvas that quick-
piercing eye [is shewn,
By memory’s frail pencil but faintly
Yet for Chloe, though absent, I sigh.

III.

III.

"If when absent the fire
Of true passion grows higher,
To her name, while th' enraptured glass
sparkles high, [of desire,
We must own Beauty lights the torch
'Tis for reason, for sense, that we die."

"SONG. Nov. 22, 1743.

I.

"When by Stour's gentle current I
breath'd the soft flute [mute.
To Chloe's sweet accents, attention sat
How charming its tone, as I swell'd the
soft strain " [again!
To her voice, or return'd it in echoes
Little Cupid beat time, and the Graces
around [sound.
Taught with even divisions to vary the

II.

"From my Chloe remov'd, when I bid it
complain, [sick pain,
And warble sweet numbers to soothe love-
How unmeaning its tone, as the rising
notes grow! [flow!
And the soft-falling measures insipidly
I will play then no more; for 'tis her
voice alone [its tone!"
Fills with raptures my soul, and enlivens

Honourable mention of this distinguished personage again occurs at p. 747, and p. 809.

The article on Mr. Thomas Christie, p. 367, contains much curious information, and one very pleasant and interesting Letter; but is perhaps somewhat too far protracted. He was an ingenious man, personally known to the writer of these notices, and perhaps no one ever possessed more diversified talents. He was, however, poisoned by the nauseous and contagious venom of the French Revolution, of which he became a most enthusiastic advocate. He died, in the prime of life, at Surinam.

(To be continued.)

88. *A brief Exposition of the Actual State of the Land-Owners and of the Farmers of Great Britain; in corroboration of the Facts and of the Arguments adduced in two Pamphlets, intitled, "A Defence of the Land-Owners and of the Farmers of Great Britain," and "Letters to the Hon. and Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham," &c. &c. Published in 1814 and 1815. By Thomas Simpson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 18. Bickerstaff.*

THE two Pamphlets, to which this is an explanatory sequel, were noticed in our vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 657; LXXXV. i. p. 252.

"In those Pamphlets," Mr. Simpson says, "I conceive that the question is fairly met and argued, not indeed in the language of to-day, when the distress has most awfully overtaken us, but in the language of May to July 1814, for FEW NEW Arguments can now be adduced. Cause and effect, action and re-action, were clearly COMBINED AND POINTED OUT, and Distress has stalked forth by the line I laid down for it, almost without one deviation, till it has reached, as nearly as possible, the point predicted in my Speech at the Cleveland Meeting.— Prompt, efficacious, and decisive must the measures now be—the season for palliatives is gone by. To look for efficient relief in the removal of a DIRECT Tax or two, is to look at the question with the eye of a Child—not with that of a Statesman."

89. *The Tyrant of the Church. 12mo. pp. 69. Ogles and Co.*

AN ingenious disquisition on a subject which has frequently engaged the attention of the learned. The object of it, we are told, is

"The detection of that Tyrannical Power, who, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God. The discussion is grounded upon the principle that the spirituality of Scripture Prophecy directs to a spiritual and scriptural interpretation."

90. *The Relicks of a Saint; a right merry Tale. By Ferdinand Farquhar, Esq. 12mo. pp. 135.*

MR. Farquhar is a wicked Wag; as our Readers will readily believe, when they learn that the saintly relick is only a pair of small-cloaths, which the frontispiece not over-delicately explains. The story, however, is sufficiently humorous, and the versification free and easy.

91. *A Sermon on the Benefits of choosing a Heavenly Kingdom, in preference to an Earthly one. By William Dent Asperne. 12mo. pp. 16.*

THIS "effort of juvenile composition" is "entirely the unassisted production of a youth not yet thirteen years of age (written in the presence of his father) without the slightest reference to any volume except the Bible;" and "parental partiality" may readily be pardoned, for presenting to public inspection so good a specimen of a son's abilities.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"J'appelle bruit tout déplacement de la matière manifesté à l'organe auditif : ainsi le bruit ne sera pas un être existant hors de nous, comme le mouvement ; ce sera plutôt un accident de l'organe qu'un accident de la nature : phénomène heureux, source de plaisir pour l'homme, qui voit la nature doublement armée, et qui l'entend parler. Solitaire, il converse avec elle ; les arbres ont leur langage aussi bien que les airs et les ondes ; rien n'est muet dans l'univers que ce qui nous y semble en repos."—SUREMAIN-MISSERY.

20. *Complete Instructions for the Harp, in which is introduced every necessary instruction for attaining a perfect knowledge of that instrument, exemplified by progressive Preludes and Airs : to which is added, the useful and necessary principles of Thorough-Bass ; by J. B. Mayer, Professor of the Harp.* pp. 34. 8s. Birchall.

21. *A Complete Demonstration of the Advantages afforded by Mr. Sebastian Erard's new-invented Harp, with double action in the Pedals : with Examples in all the Keys marked according to a regular system of fingering : to which is added, a familiar and brief View of the Principles of Thorough-Bass, &c. : the whole arranged, and the greater part expressly composed by John Baptist Mayer.* pp. 61. 15s.

ERARD'S Harp has 43 strings, and seven pedals for altering the pitch of their sounds. Each pedal has two motions.—the first, raising the pitch from flat to natural ; the second, raising it from natural to sharp ; and the pedal may be rendered stationary at either sound, without the continual pressure of the foot. The compass or scale extends to six octaves, from E to E inclusively. The fingering on this instrument is considered easier on account of the performer's not being obliged to substitute one letter for another, as he sometimes must on the common pedal harp. It is tuned in the key of C flat, the seven pedals being unfixed and in a state of inaction ; and each fifth (Vth) is to be tuned flatter than perfect, as much as the ear will tolerate. In regard to the performer's position, this Author directs that the seat be a little higher than a common chair, and the harp placed between the feet and resting sidewise against the right knee and shoulder : in placing the hands, the thumbs are to be held "horizontal or straight upright, with the extreme joint bent backwards (unbent ?) ; the three fingers next, bent downwards as

much as possible, and held straight on the strings to avoid touching them with the nails ; and the elbows should be a little elevated. The little finger is seldom used." He informs us that, after having considered the best methods of fingering, he has adopted the system of De Marin, in which the wrists are not so frequently moved from one third or sixth to another as in the common method. When notes descend gradually from the highest note of a passage, they are frequently played, especially if slurred, by sliding the thumb from string to string with proper rapidity. Staccato notes in the bass are played with the thumb, which, after striking a string, is to be replaced on it in order to stop its vibrations. To produce the harmonics, or flute-notes, with the left hand, "the under part of the muscle opposite the little finger" must press against the string at the same time as the thumb which is to strike it, and the whole hand is to be quickly withdrawn. The Author's explanations are not particularly accurate. In his "demonstration" book, all the lessons are sufficiently fingered ; but in the other work, none of the tunes and preludes are marked at all ; its utility, therefore, is more limited. The few pages on thorough-bass, in each of these books, are copied from Rameau, and will prove of little service to the learner without a commentator.

22. *A Dictionary of Music*, by J. Bottomly. pp. 17. 1s. Button & Whitaker.

THIS little Dictionary may be ranked a degree higher than such as are usually given at the end of common instruction-books, and its form is more convenient. The word *band* is omitted, as it is in Rees's Cyclopædia, a work which is so full as sometimes to repeat itself, and which well deserves the title of "The Aris and Sciences disjoined." Some of Mr. B.'s definitions

definitions are not very accurate: for example, "*Thorough-bass*, the art of playing" (chords) "by figures."—In the following instance he has blindly copied the "energizing" Doctor Busby, "*S'lentando* (ital.) the abbreviation of *silentando*, growing slower."

23. *The Comet Waltz, a pondeux Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte or Harp. pp. 4. 2s. Preston.*

THIS rather pleasing Air is eked out into a rondo with little skill, forming a lesson that may interest learners, and requiring very little power of execution.

24. *Proceedings on a Trial in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, May 18, 1815, in the Cause Whitaker versus Hime; to which are subjoined Observations on the extraordinary Defence made by Mr. Serjeant Joy, Counsel for the Defendant, by Leigh Hunt, Esq.*

THIS action was brought against Hime, a musick-seller in Dublin, for

printing and publishing, without leave of the proprietor, some vocal compositions of Whitaker's. The action was brought for the musick alone, and not for the words: "the setting to musick may be considered giving them wings to fly through the world." It has been decided that compositions of this kind are as much within the protection of the Law as the largest folios; and that a single sheet, consisting in part of musick, and partly in words, may be called a book within the meaning of the statute. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages fifty pounds, which by the statute entitled the plaintiff to double costs: thus establishing the copy-right in musick in the fullest extent. The words of the compositions were written by Mr. Hunt, editor of the Examiner; and his observations on the trial have been made in consequence of Mr. Joy's considering them to be obscene. We are not acquainted with the said compositions.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, March 22.—The Chancellor's gold medals for the best proficients in Classical Learning amongst the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, are adjudged to Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of Christ College, and Mr. MARMADUKE LAWSON, of Magdalen College; and their merits were declared by the examiners to be equal. The subject proposed was a passage of a play of Aristophanes, to be turned into English verse in two hours.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the English Poem was this year adjudged to Mr. HAMILTON SYDNEY BERESFORD, of Clare Hall; the subject "*Mahomet.*"

The subject of the SEATONIAN Prize Poem for the present year is—*Heczekiah and Sennacherib.*

Oxford, April 30. The Rev. GODFREY FAUSSET, M. A. unanimously elected by the Heads of Colleges to preach the *Bampton Lecture, Sermons* before the University for 1817.

The compositions for the Prizes of the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, *Dublin*, are this year to be "*The Marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.*"

Dr. LETTSON's *Hints*, designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science, have been republished, in three volumes 8vo. with Memoirs of the Author, and of James Neild, Esq.; and brief Notices of many other of Dr. Lettson's friends. The work is en-

bellished with 40 Plates, 10 of which were not in the first edition.

The Eighth Number of Mr. BRITTON'S "*Cathedral Antiquities*," containing seven engravings of Norwich Cathedral, is just published. One more number, to be published in August, will complete the history and illustration of that Cathedral.—Winchester Church, which is to be third in the Series, will be illustrated by 30 Engravings from drawings by E. Blore, and will be published in five successive Numbers, in the course of the next winter.—The History and Illustration of York Cathedral will immediately follow that of Winchester, and will consist of 36 Engravings from drawings by E. Blore and F. Mackenzie, with ample historical and descriptive accounts.

The concluding Part of HARDING'S *Biographical Mirror*, illustrated with twenty-five neatly-engraved Portraits from original paintings never before copied. The work forms three quarto volumes; each containing fifty Portraits, accompanied by a brief yet spirited Memoir of the person represented. These memoirs were written by the late Mr. Malone, Mr. Waldron, and Mr. Brayley.

Nearly ready for Publication:

A Description of the principal Picturesque Beauties, Antiquities, and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight, by Sir H. C. ENGLEFIELD. With Additional

tional Observations on the Strata of the Island, and their Confinuation in the adjacent parts of Dorsetshire, by Mr. THOS. WEBSTER. It will be illustrated, with Maps, and nearly 50 Engravings, by W. and G. COOKE, from drawings by Sir H. C. Englefield and Mr. Webster.

An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving, on Copper and Wood; with an account of Engravers, from Maso Finiguerra to Marc' Antonio Raimondi. By W. YOUNG OTTLEY, F.S.A.

A second edition of Mr. STACKHOUSE'S *Nervis Britannica*, or History of all the species of Fuci growing in Great Britain, containing Plates of those described in the Appendix, and all that have since been published by MESSRS. TURNER and SOWERBY; together with three non-descript species. Printed in 4to. (the Latin part only) with a new Classification of FUCUS as an Order; xxxiii Genera and cxx species, as it was published in the Moscow Transactions previous to the burning of that city. An Atlas in folio, consisting of 20 Copper-plates, accompanies the Letter-press. This Work is limited to 100 copies.

A second edition of Dr. PINCKARD'S Notes on the West Indies; with additional Letters from Martinique, Jamaica, and St. Domingo, and a Proposal for the Emancipation of the Slaves.

Annotations on the Epistles, by the Rev. J. SLADE, M. A.; being intended as a continuation and completion of Mr. Elsley's Annotations on the Four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles.

Lectures delivered before the Christian Philological Society; by NATHANIEL ROGERS.

A collection of Dramas in two vols.; by Sir JAMES BLAND BURGESS.

The Battle of Waterloo, a Poem, in two Cantos, by JOHN HASKINS, of Holywell, near Watford.

Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners; by JANE TAYLOR, Author of "Display," &c.

"Self Deception," a Novel, by Miss PARKER.

"Thoughts on the Poor Laws, and on the Improvement of the Condition and Morals of the Poor." By the Author of "The House of Romanof."

Preparing for Publication:

The first Part of Mr. J. P. NEALE'S History of the Abbey Church of Westminster is announced for early publication. Many of the Engravings are in a very forward state. The literary department will be solely directed by a gentleman who has had many years experience in the management of Topographical and Antiquarian Publications. The Work will be completed in two vols.

A Volume of Sermons on various subjects and occasions, by Rev. G. S. FABER.

Mr. HYETT, Royal Military Surveyor, is preparing for publication a set of Engravings (from his pen-drawings) of the Altar Tombs and Monuments contained within the County of Northampton.

Theological and Literary Essays, on a great variety of Practical Subjects in Divinity, and on interesting subjects in Literature. By the Rev. GEORGE GLYN SCRAGGS, A. M.

Religious Liberty stated and enforced on the Principles of Scripture and common sense. By T. WILLIAMS.

A Work on the Beauties and Defects of the Horse, comparatively delineated in a series of coloured Plates, from the pencil of Mr. H. ALKIN, with references and useful instruction to young purchasers, or to those who wish to pursue the study of that noble animal.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing, by subscription, "The Ecclesiastical Division of the County of Dorset, methodically digested and arranged." By EDWARD BOSWELL. To contain lists of the Clergy and principal Officers within the Archdeaconry of Dorset and Diocese of Bristol, with their Salaries, Fees, &c. Also, of all the Deaneries, Parishes, Rectories, Vicarages, &c. &c.; the names of the present Patrons and Incumbents; and the number of Inhabitants, from the last Returns. A Translation of Pope Nicholas' Taxation, or the Valor of 1291; and an historical account, in chronological order, of the names of the Bishops of the Dioceses of Dorchester, Winton or Winchester, Sherborne, and Sarum; with the names of the several Clergy and Officers to whom the Ecclesiastical government and administration of the Archdeaconry was entrusted before it became united to the Bishoprick of Bristol in 1542.

The Hon. and Rev. FRANCIS HENRY EGERTON has printed at Paris the Fragments of two Odes of Sappho, the one preserved by Longinus, the other by Dionysius Halicarnassensis, with the text opposite. The notes, the principal design of which is to compare the readings of different MSS. in the altered passages, display profound erudition. We learn with regret, from an elegant Latin advertisement, that the health of the learned Editor has obliged him to suspend a work which was to have been attached to that here announced.

M. de CHATEAUBRIAND is engaged upon an Historical Poem, in the style of his *Martyrs*. The subject is taken from the History of the Moors in Spain: and the work will be entitled *Les Alencermes*.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

ON THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

Meditated on the Banks of the Cam.

(FROM G. DYER'S POETICS.)

LO! where the Virgin Spring is seen,
 Dancing forth in bright array,
 Blithe as an Eastern bridal Queen,
 To wed the Lord of Day.
 And see! where rising Nature homage
 yields, [along,
 And all her breathing incense pours
 O'er dewy meads, and the wide open fields,
 The stream's soft murmur, and the
 Poet's song,
 All, all, her smile attend; earth, water, sky,
 All wake to thee, fair Spring, their sweet-
 est minstrelsy.

I, too, the genial spirit feel,
 Ranging gay the meadows wide,
 Or muse smooth numbers as I steal
 *Fair Camus' banks beside.
 Though on these banks no myrtle breathes
 perfume, [near,
 No rose unfolds its blushing beauties
 Though here no gaudy tulip spread its
 bloom, [terre:
 Nor decks the towering lily the par-
 tuclos'd within the garden's fair domain,
 'These all in sultan pride shall hold their
 flaunting-reign.

Yet wild-flowers o'er the pregnant scene,
 Quicken'd by the touch of May,
 Shall spring obedient to their queen,
 In simple beauty gay.

To me the violet shall yield its sweet;
 Its hue of gold to me the kingcup shew;
 From primrose pale, like modest virtue
 neat, [flow.

From meek-eyed daisy shall instruction
 Yes, field-flower and the lowly willow-tree,
 Crowning yon fav'rite bank — these shall
 have charms for me.

What though, at times, the drizzling shower
 Spread a transient gloom around?

Soon shall burst forth the vernal power,
 Amid the sweets of sound.

Upward shall spring the lark at early dawn,
 And its clear matin carol through the
 sky, [morn,

The mellow blackbird hail the settled
 The linn-et softly trill on hawthorn nigh:
 The gleam shall vanish soon, and every
 spray [day.

With wildest musick ring, and all be holi-
 Even now the sunbeam glittering bright

Dances on the crisped stream;

The waters with a clearer light,

Now more pellucid gleam.

Nor does in vain the swan * majestic sail,
 Nor bee buzz roving near the flowery
 brink,

Nor the fish sportive down the current
 steal, [dank:

Nor the plum'd songst on the margin

* Swans formerly inhabited the Cam.

All, as though some great bounty did in-
 spire, [their best attire.
 Put on their happiest looks, and wear

For me, as here thy votary strays,
 How past pleasures rise to view!
 And thee, oh! Spring, I well may praise,
 Where praise so well is due.

Sweet was thy gale in youth, when smil'd
 the Hours; [my breast!

How soothing soft, when sorrow heav'd
 Thy morning gale could quicken Fancy's
 powers; [est zest.

And Friendship ow'd to thee its sweet-
 So reign, oh! Spring, while memory shall
 last, [of past,

Pregnant with new delights, and redolent

Yet I, who hail thy gentle reign,

Soon must leave thee, gentle Spring,

What time fate's high decrees ordain,

Or wills the Sovereign King.

Yes! all which charms at morn, of orient
 light, [ting ray,

And all which soothes of eve's soft-set-
 Thy gales, and songs, and rills, and flowers
 so bright, [day;

All that can warm the heart, or gild the
 All must be follow'd by funereal gloom,
 And man, frail man, at length, sink silent
 to the tomb.

But though I love thee, Spring so fair,

If there's one more fair above,

Where smiles the sun the live-long year,

And all is light and love;

There shall immortal gales breathe sweets
 around; [flowers,

There rise seraphic songs, and golden
 Cherish'd luxuriant on the laughing
 ground, [brosial showers;

From Heav'n's own dews, and pure am-
 And happy beings rest, then conquests
 won, [course to run.

Spring never cease to smile, nor time its

THE Rev. WALTER WHITER, Rector of
 Hardingham, Norfolk, so well known to
 the literary world *, has for several years
 been accustomed to entertain his friends
 on the 23d of April, being the day of
 St. George, the Tutelar Saint of his Church,
 and to enliven the festivity by many
 amusing ceremonies. On the 23d of
 April, 1815, the name of " St. George's
 Mount" was given to a pleasant hill, ad-
 jacent to the Church, when he accom-
 panied the Rate of Libation with the re-
 citation of the following Verses:

THIS jug of nappy ale we throw
 Against yon Holm-n Tree;
 Be this St. George's Mount yelep'd
 As long as trees shall be!

* Author of the " Specimen of a Com-
 mentary on Shakespeare," the " Etymologicon
 Universale," &c. &c.

As long as Spring shall come and go,
And leaves wax green and brown,
May still *St. George's Mount* abide
In honour and renown!

May good *St. George*, when'eve doth rise,
* Here fetch his sainted round,
And watch o'er all this mystic mount,
And o'er yon hallow'd ground.

† "Great vision of the guarded mount!"
'Tis thus *Sir Priest* doth pray,
On us and ours propitious gleam,
Till past be date of day.

On the last Anniversary, April 23, 1816,
Mr. WALTER gratified his friends with the
following Poetic Address:

Once more our annual rites return,
Once more our vows we pay;
Our Champion Saint once more we greet;
All hail! *St. George's Day*.

This spot, yclep'd from knight so famed,
Whose deeds old tales recount;
Again we pace in frolic mood;
All hail! *St. George's Mount*!

Around this tree of trees we go,
In pageant guise and glee;
Which drank with joy our mystic streams;
All hail! the *Holmen Tree*!

And if, perchance, as Poets sing
Within this trunk should be
Some guardian nymph—O hail, all hail!
Maid of the *Holmen Tree*!

While Spring shall last, and we stay here,
Our offerings still to thee,
With jug of nappy ale, we'll bring,
Maid of the *Holmen Tree*!

With rhyme and muttered spells we'll
pour

These drops of sovereign power; [dew!
May thee Spring's quickening drops be-
Maid of the *Holmen Bower*!

Here no unhallow'd axe shall dare
To root thy sylvan reign:

In peace around thy boughs shall spread,
Watch'd by thy guardian train.

Long be thy days, through many a year
Of seasons fair and foul!

Nor blights approach, nor lightnings blue,
Nor hag with baleful scowl.*

But yet, in after-time, may come
Dull wights of sullen mould;
Reckless of all that Fancy forms,
Or all the Muse has told.

Oblivion's gathering cloud at last
May dim this cheerful scene;

* "When evening gray doth rise, I fetch
my round [ground."
Over the mount, and all this hallowed
(*Milton, Arcades*, 54, &c.)

† "Where the great vision of the guarded
mount [hold."
Looks toward *Namancos* and *Bayona's*
(*Lycidas*, 161-2.)

Nor e'en one kindred soul be left
To tell what erst has been.

This Tree may then unheeded stand
On this dismantled spot,
Thy honours then be known no more,
And ancient name forgot.

Nay, fleeting years thy shrine must waste,
And then, alas! at thee
Fell Time his ruthless dart will strike,
Maid of the *Holmen Tree*!

But even then perchance may rise
Some Bard of verse divine,
Who loud shall sing, in deathless strains,
Of us, and thee, and thine:

"Here rhymed *Sir Priest*: his gallant
band

Here all around him stood,
And ladies fair and good were there,
Pride of the hallowed wood.

Here rose the tree, in days of yore,"
Thus will the Bard recount,

"And thence the ancient bounds were traced;
Here stood *St. George's Mount*."

Soothed by the sounds of fame to come,
Which wait on us and thee;
With gracious sign thy votaries heed,
Maid of the *Holmen Tree*!

Ah! see ye not yon radiant form,
In robes of green? — 'Tis she!

Her blue, blythe eyes, and brownny locks,—
Maid of the *Holmen Tree*!
O hail, all hail!

Maid of the *Holmen Tree*!

The ceremonies of the Mount were
closed by the Rev. THOMAS CROMPTON, of
the neighbouring Parish of Cranworth,
who addressed the company in the follow-
ing Verses:

Since now again, combined in heart and
hand, [stand,

Upon this magic mound we've taken our
Have paced the circle, raised the solemn
strains, [dains,

And closed all rites our Wizard Chief or-
Some moments spare from mirth and wit
and wine,

While I, the humblest votary of the Nine,
Profess and prove my creed;—that it were
treason [reason;

Rhime to forego, ev'n though devoid of
As sure our Patron Saint might well com-
plain, [reign;

If verse were banish'd from his festive
Pleased I recall the time, when this gay
green

Was fill'd with airy beings all unseen,
When every spot was sacred, every stone
Placed or displaced by fairy hands alone;

When by our holy sires, nor deem'd in
vain, [false;

Since we were invoked to guard each sacred
When this, so near us, claim'd *St. George's*
care, [share;

And early seem'd his special grace to
For,

For, when by willow Cam his search he
made, [for aid.
On Clare * and Learning's sons he call'd
A genuine son this day has brought us
here [cheer,
The Saint to honour, and our hearts to
To wake the fancy, raise the mirthful song,
And freely move where pleasure leads
along.

All solemn rules of dulness laid aside,
And all the frigid forms of pomp and pride,
To view, supported on its *wheeling* blocks,
In round of state the mighty limb of ox;
Nor yet at peace and plenty to repine,
But drown such *novel* cares in generous
wine;

To give this day a respite to our woe,
And raise our spirits *high*, though corn be
low.

Nor less our Saint deserves our high
acclaim, [fame;
The guardian of our Country and our
When ill of every sort enclosed us round,
"St. George and England" still the con-
quering sound.

Nor let us e'er forget that milder theme,
Perhaps of all his honours the supreme:
Immortal Shakespeare, sent to Heaven's
high plan,

"To give the *world* assurance of a man,"
Born for no age, confined within no clime,
The ceaseless wonder of succeeding time,
Whom Nature saw, and claim'd the child
her own, [shewn.

First on this day by Avon's banks was
And let us hail, from the same classic
earth†.

The mighty Master of our present mirth,
Who leaves for us all deep research to-day,
Gems ‡ far removed beyond our visual ray,
But surely doom'd, if rightly I presage,
The light and glory of a future age:
To-day he simply proves by *fact* alone,
Though words may vary, still the meaning
one,

That senseless all disputes about a name,
Since *Wit* and *Worth* and *Wit* mean the
same.

TEMPLE OF THESEUS.

Θησεύ, τὸ σὸν γενναῖον ἐν σμικρῷ λόγῳ
παρήκει. SOPHOCLES.

WHAT time had Theseus swell'd the roll
of fame,
And stamp'd the glory of a deathless name;
In polish'd brass the graven records shone,
And breathing statues figur'd Ægeus'

* The Living of Hardingham belongs to the Fellows of Clare Hall.

† Mr. W. is a native of Warwickshire.

‡ Alluding to his profound etymological inquiries.

Proclaim'd a God, with acclamation rose
These op'ning colonnades and porticoes:
And, mark — no labour'd outline toils the
eye;

No pond'rous heights the rules of art defy:
The wings or whiten with meridian heat,
Or veil'd in moss to Northern shades re-
treat.

Two spacious portals bound th' advancing
way

To greet the rising or receding day;
Chequer'd with triglyph — teeming with
event,

Crown'd by their architrave and pediment:
Sustaining frieze and cornice from below,
Six Doric columns line the fluted row;
Deep-grafted these within their rocky base,
Those amply charg'd with ev'ry sculptur'd
grace.

Fir'd with the genius of the parent Jove,
How moves the offspring of Alcmena's love!
He, form'd to wield the destinies of men,
Tears the grim lion from his putrid den;
Lays Lerna's monster writhing on the
plain, [in vain;
And sears the headless trunk that branch'd
Infatuate life-streams gush at ev'ry pore,
While thirsting shafts imbibe the poison
gore.

Where the Pronæus still securely stands,
Seeguardian gods await their favourite bands!
In wild dismay the routed legion flies,
And victor Greek and vanquish'd Persian
dies.

Had Time forborne, whose unrelenting
hand

Despoils the work of each forsaken land,
What wond'rous deeds might yet the walls
impart, [art;
Through all th' entrancing maze of varied
Here conquer'd Cæon laid his honours
down,

His broken sceptre and his tarnish'd crown;
Fell'd by the vengeful arm that oft had
won.

There reel'd the goading pest of Marathon.

And this was Theseus' fame, by Athens
rais'd, [blaz'd;
Whose beauties brighten'd as the altars
Beauties that now no longer shine on high,
But here and there (a bruish'd memorial) lie:
Still, though nor vot'ries on their Archeon
wait,

Nor corded victims bleat within the gate;
Meek as the rising dawn of day serene,
That gently opens on the silent scene,
Lo! heav'nly Truth, array'd in native light,
Dispels the dark'ning clouds of Pagan
night,

And, consecrate to her, the walls remain
A Christian Temple on the desert plain*.

* "It is now a Church dedicated to St. George, for whom the present Athenians have as high a veneration as their ancestors had for Theseus."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 25.*

SIR G. Warrender moved that the Navy Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply. This gave rise to a long discussion.

Mr. Tierney observed, that the estimates were divided into the Admiralty, the Navy Office, the Navy Pay Office, the Victualling Office, the Home Dock-yards, the Out-ports, and the Foreign Dock-yards. With respect to the first branch—the Admiralty, the estimate for the present year, including the Marine Office, was 61,223*l*. There certainly had been a reduction of 1,500*l*. resulting from a late debate in that House, being the salaries proposed by Government to be given to two Gentlemen (Messrs. Croker and Barrow). The Hon. Gentleman went through most of the items, further pointing out where the saving was real or merely nominal, shewing where further reductions might be made, and comparing the estimates of former years with those of the present, inferring that Ministers were not disposed to practise the least economy in reducing the public expenditure, unless compelled by that House. The Right Hon. Gentleman shewed clearly that the proposed peace establishment for 1816, under the head of Admiralty, Navy Office, Dock-yards, &c. when only 33,000 seamen are retained, exceeds the war establishment of 1814 by 3580*l*. when 140,000 men were maintained, and is more than double the war establishment of 1804, when the Navy contained 100,000 seamen. Mr. Tierney concluded by remarking that there was a class in the House determined upon economy, draughted from all parties, and belonging to none. The support of this respectable body he was sure he should gain, as he was convinced that his figures, if not his arguments, would with them have weight. He begged them, therefore, to consider the course proper to be pursued on the present occasion: he begged them to consider, that if they agreed to the present estimates, they would declare that the Country should support in time of peace a greater burthen than they were called on to bear in time of war. He concluded by moving that the question be adjourned.

Sir G. Warrender and Sir J. Yorke (both Lords of the Admiralty), and Mr. Croker, replied.

Mr. Baring contended that neither the two Lords of the Admiralty, nor their Se-

cretary, had given any answer to the speech of Mr. Tierney; for they had said nothing to justify the enormous augmentation of the civil establishments of the Navy. His idea was, that the estimates should be sent back to Ministers for reconsideration; and the rather, as they were made so far back as in January last.

After a few words from Admiral Markham, on the necessity of building ships of war in the Royal dock-yards, instead of the Merchants', for enforcing which Lord St Vincent had been so much abused, the question of adjournment was negatived without a division. The Committee on the Navy Estimates was then postponed.

• *March 26.*

Lord Castlereagh said, that it was intended shortly to introduce a Bill respecting the Civil List, the object of which was to ascertain what permanent reductions could be made effectual on the principle of not leaving the Crown liable to arrears. The arrear of 277,000*l*. would be covered by funds, disposable by the Crown, arising from the proceeds of Droits.

Mr. Tierney wished to have an account of the Droits of the Admiralty, and also for a Committee with powers to examine persons as well as papers, when he had no doubt of establishing his case.

Mr. Croker obtained leave to bring in a Bill to transfer the duties of the Transport board to the Navy and Victualling boards.

March 27.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, when the resolutions founded on the Navy Estimates were proposed.

Mr. Bankes said, that he disapproved of an increase of salary to the clerks, as the necessities of life had fallen from 20 to 30 per cent. and the income-tax, which made a difference of 10 per cent. to them, had been repealed. He therefore moved an amendment, that "the salaries of the clerks should not be increased beyond what they were in May last;" to which Mr. Tierney agreed, and withdrew his motion. — This amendment was rejected upon a division, by 168 to 85.

Mr. Baring then moved, that the two offices, of paymaster of marines, and of widows' pensions, should be abolished, and the amount deducted from the sum specified in the resolution. This amendment was finally negatived, by 124 to 38.

March

March 28.

The House having gone into a Committee, to consider the state of the agriculture of the United Kingdom, Mr. *Western* remarked that a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had deprecated a gloomy view being taken of the state of the country; but, as the land paid no rent to the proprietor, the wages of labourers were not adequate to their maintenance, and the profits of stock were turned into losses, it was impossible not to feel despondency. This must be increased when the National debt, and so large an amount of taxation, was considered. The Hon. Gentleman then stated, that he considered the original causes of the distress to be, first, the depressed value of the produce of the land, occasioned by an increase of the produce beyond the demand; secondly, the withdrawing the extensive circulating medium, or credit currency, which has still further depreciated the value of land. His remedy was, either the export of corn, or prevention of the importation of foreign corn, and the removal of the duties on spirits. Passing over the introductory resolutions, he concluded by reading the fourth:—That the consumption of barley, and consequently the demand for it, were very materially reduced by the excessive duties to which it was subjected, and that those duties ought to be repealed.

Mr. *Brand* viewed the Tithe system as a great cause of distress, and suggested a commutation. For the encouragement of clover, linseed, and rape, he thought that 20s. a quarter ought to be imposed upon foreign clover, linseed, and rapeseed imported. He suggested also a duty upon foreign wool imported, or a duty upon all foreign cloth. Only 8d. a day, he had been informed, is given in Cambridge-shire to strong, healthy, single men, who are capable of the greatest labour. (*Hear, hear!*) Dreadful as this situation was, he feared a much worse state of things. The Poor's rates were a heavy burthen to the landholder, and threatened to destroy the agricultural interests of the country. Personal property ought to be made to contribute equally as land. The best mode would be, to limit the claim for relief by the age of the poor—to extend assistance to the old who were past labour, and to orphans who were without protection—but to leave the intermediate period of life to the benevolent.

Lord *Lascelles*, on the contrary, thought that a duty upon foreign wool would be in the highest degree detrimental to our woollen manufactures.

Col. *Wood*, so far from thinking that the duties on spirits ought to be removed, thought they ought to be augmented; this would encourage the use of malt liquors. Being more particularly ac-

quainted with Wales, he suggested a diminution of the tax on salt, which pressed heavily on the Welsh.

Mr. *Curwen* considered the distress of the agricultural interest to have arisen not from surplus produce, but from the withdrawing the accommodation which the farmers received from the Country Banks. At the same time he did not think there was such deep and universal suffering as the gloomy disposition of some taught them to believe. His remedy was the advance of money to the agricultural interest, as was done to the merchants some years ago. The sum to be advanced 12 millions, and the security to be landlord and tenant jointly, not to exceed half the rent paid by the latter. He objected to a duty on foreign wool imported; and recommended public granaries, at least the storing of three months' provisions for the metropolis. Finally, some arrangement with respect to the tithe system, and a revision of the poor laws.

Mr. *Leslie Foster* and Sir *J. Newport* were chiefly for excluding the foreign grower.

Mr. *Peel*, adverting to the great distress of Ireland, said, that the only adequate relief would be to give a preference to her agricultural produce. The Irish butter trade ought particularly to be encouraged; whereas, at present, the quantity of butter imported from Ireland was less than the butter imported from foreign ports.

Hon. Mr. *Robinson* could neither agree to the proposal for giving a bounty on exportation, nor for imposing a prohibition against importation.

Mr. *Barham* was for a prohibition against the importation of foreign agricultural produce.

Mr. *Frankland Lewis* objected to prohibitory duties as a general principle; and suggested, that a duty of 6d. or 1s. on every pack of fine wool imported, might be a great relief to the farmer; also, an additional duty on rape and other seeds, excluding clover. He was against a bounty on exportation of corn, and also the commutation of tithes.

The debate was then adjourned.

March 29.

In a Committee on the Butter Trade, Mr. *Robinson* said, that in order to protect this branch of the trade of Ireland from an injurious competition with Holland, he should propose to increase the duty on all foreign butter imported in British ships to 20s., and 25s. on all imported in foreign vessels.

Sir *J. Newport* and Sir *F. Flood* urged, as reasons to increase the duties to 25s. and 30s. that the people of Holland were comparatively exempt from taxation; that their ports were in the vicinity of the Eng-
lish

lish coast, and small vessels at small freights could be used; whereas ~~from~~ Ireland there was a longer navigation, and large vessels at high freights were requisite. Mr. Robinson's duties were then agreed to.

Mr. Gordon said, if cheese was not protected, the farmers in Holland would send more cheese than ever, after the protection for home butter. He had been informed by a Cheshire factor, that the London dealers would make no contracts for the inferior country cheeses, but only for the best Cheshire and Gloucestershire, as the Dutch cheeses were preferred to our own inferior ones. He would quadruple the protecting duty on cheese, on the same principle as the Right Hon. Gent. had acted respecting butter. He moved that a duty of 16s. per cwt. be laid on foreign cheeses imported in British ships, and a duty of 20s. on those imported in foreign vessels.—The resolution was agreed to.

April 1.

At the request of Mr. Lyttelton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated on the subject of the Malt Tax as follows: "A Bill was now preparing to be brought down to Parliament, which would effectually accommodate all parties. The country knew that the tax expired on the 5th July, when, in order to prevent any stagnation of trade, he had resolved to grant some drawback to the maltster. At the same time knowing that, unless the brewer got also some relief, he would be rather inclined to sell off than to buy any more malt, he had determined also to give him some relief, that the present distressed state of agriculture might be alleviated. Accordingly, for whatever proportion of beer might be on hand, the brewer would have allowance made him."

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Sir G. Warrender moved that a sum not exceeding £3,864*l.* be granted for the expences of the Navy Pay Office.

Mr. Bennett observed, that the present Treasurer of the Navy, whose salary was 4000*l.* and whose duties he understood could be performed by the appropriation of a single hour in the day, ought not to receive so large a remuneration, in the existing distresses of the country. He proposed that the salary should be reduced to 2000*l.*; and therefore moved, as an amendment, that, instead of the 43,864*l.* the sum of 41,864*l.* be granted to his Majesty for the expences of the Navy Pay Office for the year.

Mr. Rose peremptorily denied that the office of Treasurer of the Navy was one of so little labour as it had been described to be. Those duties engrossed a large portion of his time, even when he was absent

from London; they employed him many hours in the day, and often two hours before day-light. This might be no reason for the salary being 4000*l.* a year; but he wished to shew that the duties of the office were not so easy. It was not one of those offices the salary of which had been lately augmented. At the Revolution the salary was fixed at 2000*l.* a year, but then great advantages were derived by the holder of the office, from having large sums of the public money in his hands. When those sums were taken out of the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, 2000*l.* was added to his salary as a compensation. He had no disposition to cling to the office, or to the salary attached to it; and to the determination of the Committee, whatever it might be, he would submit without a murmur; but he confessed that, under all the circumstances of the case, he could see no reason for the selection of this particular office as an object of exclusive reduction.

Mr. Bennett replied, it was not this office alone that he wished to reduce; he intended to go through all. He should endeavour to reduce even offices of great public labour.

After some conversation, during which Messrs. Baring, Barclay, and Babington, and others, supported the amendment for reduction, which was opposed by Messrs. *Maryatt, Bankes, Finlay, Croker, Vanittart, &c.*; Mr. Thompson observed he would not say that the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Rose) was overpaid for his services, but he thought that no reason why he (Mr. R.) should not, in consideration of the distress of the country, come forward himself and propose a reduction of at least 1000*l.* (*Hear, hear!*) He thought, if the Right Hon. Gent. did this, it would do him great honour in the decline of his life, by setting so good an example to the occupants of other affluent places. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Rose said, that experience did not lead him to rely much on the effect of his conduct in inducing others to reduce their salaries. He had once before given up a thousand pounds, with the hope of being extensively useful; but he did not find that his friends were willing to take the benefit of his example.

The Committee then divided; for the amendment, 21; against it, 66: majority, 45. The original resolution was then put, and carried.

The Committee subsequently divided on another amendment, moved by Mr. J. Martin, that the sum of 7000*l.* placed under the head of Contingencies, be deducted from the vote, because the details of the items promised to be brought down were not yet before the House. This was also negatived, by 153 to 57.

The other resolutions were agreed to,
House

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 2.

The Marquis of *Buckingham*, in making his promised motion on the State of Ireland, traced the impolitic system which had been adopted and acted upon. The present state of that country he attributed to the system of tithes—the non-concession to the Catholics—and the imposition of injudicious duties, which had occasioned illicit distillation to a great extent. Among minor grievances were, the mode of assessment by grand juries, the appointment of sheriffs, and the admission of improper persons into the magistracy. Remedies for these evils would be found in a cool and dispassionate inquiry. The Noble Marquis concluded an eloquent and impressive peroration by moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of Ireland.

The Archbishop of *Cashel* defended the conduct of the Clergy on the subject of tithes.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* replied, that the evil was to be attributed, not to the Clergy, but to the system of government.

A discussion of great length ensued, in which Lords *Liverpool*, *Rosslyn*, *Stanhope*, *Darnley*, *Sidmouth*, *Blessington*, *Redesdale*, *Holland*, *Grenville*, *St. Germans*, and *Carnarvon*, participated. It was alleged by the opponents of the motion, that the appointment of a Committee would be attended with no good result. On a division the motion was negatived, by 137, including 69 proxies, to 67, 26 proxies: majority 70.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Tierney* said, that on examining a paper before the House, he found there was an increase in the Treasury department of 10,000*l.* and that the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. *Harrison*, had had his salary increased from 3000*l.* to 3500*l.* besides being presented with a gross sum of 5000*l.* for services performed by him; it also appeared that two other clerks had each 200*l.* and a Mr. *Herbert* 400*l.* as remunerations. Mr. *Tierney* taxed Ministers with endeavouring to bury these transactions in everlasting silence.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, the grant might excite surprise, but there was no intention to conceal the transaction.

In the conversation which followed, it came out that 10,000*l.* had been paid out of the Treasury contingencies to Mr. *Campbell*, who is entrusted with the collection of the Legacy duty at the Stamp Office. Papers ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Brougham* said, that the powers vested in the Treasury by the 54th of the King, for suspending prosecutions for violation of the revenue laws, and remitting penalties, had been grossly abused. He then stated four cases: 1st, that of John

Gibbs, of *Emsworth*, near *Chichester*, who had a cargo of salt entered as containing 300 bushels; when measured it was found to contain 15 bushels more. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a mitigated penalty of 600*l.* He paid 200*l.* and applied for a remission of the remaining four. In support of his application he produced a testimonial signed by the Earl of *Westmoreland* and others, bearing, that “he was a man of known loyalty, and zealous attachment to Government, and had, upon all public occasions, spared neither expence nor toil in supporting the friends and measures of Government.” The Treasury remitted the penalty, in opposition to the representations of the Board of Excise.—The second was that of Mr. *Solomon Lennard*, brewer, of *Bristol*, whose penalties were remitted at the solicitation of Mr. *Hart Davis*.—The third case was that of *Wolf Benjamin*, of *Leigh*, soap-maker, whose penalties of 1200*l.* were reduced on the representation of Mr. *Western*, member for *Essex*.—The fourth case was that of Mr. *Abbott*, brewer, of *Canterbury*, whose fine, on the application of the Dean of *Canterbury*, *Sir Wm. Curtis*, and others, was reduced to 500*l.* for mixing poisonous substances with his beer. Mr. *Brougham*’s motion of censure was negatived, by 124 to 76.

April 3.

Sir *R. Peel* moved the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the situation of Children employed in Manufactories. It was not uncommon, he stated, for children employed in manufactories, of only six years of age, to be taken from their beds at five o’clock in the morning, put to work, and kept at it for fifteen or sixteen hours. To counteract such abuses, and to limit the extent of such cruelty, could not, in his opinion, be a subject unfit for the consideration of a British Parliament.—Motion agreed to.

Mr. *Tierney* concluded an elaborate speech, recommending the abolition of the third Secretaryship of State, held by Earl *Bathurst*, at a salary of 6000*l.* per annum, and which was first created during the war, by moving the following: “That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, representing to his Royal Highness that his Majesty’s faithful Commons, relying on his gracious disposition, which had been expressed by his Royal Highness, to concur in any measures of economy consistent with the interest and security of the country, pray that his Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to give directions that that division of the State Office which was made in 1794, and by which an additional Secretaryship was created for the transaction of

of the business of the war, should, now that the war has been concluded, be abolished, and that the office should be restored to the same footing on which it stood in 1793."

Mr. *Goulburn* argued at some length the continuance of the department to which he belonged, separate from any other, both on account of the heavy duty, and the salutary influence it exercised over the Colonies. He deprecated giving to the Board of Control the management of the Colonies.

Mr. *Banks* said, that he always felt a disposition to agree to every proposition, the object of which was public economy; and it was not without doubt and difficulty that he had come to the determination, that it was not consistent with the convenience of public business to abolish the office under debate. (*Hear, hear!*) It would be more agreeable to him to support a measure, the object of which was economy; but he did not think the office under consideration was one of the first which should be reduced.

Mr. *Rose* observed, that the Gentlemen on the other side dealt on this occasion altogether in confident assertions, which were quite unfounded. For instance, it was erroneous to assert that our Colonial business was now much less than when America was subject to our dominion; and it was equally false to assert that the office of Treasurer of the Navy was a sinecure. The Right Hon. Mover might have found it so, for he (Mr. R.) could not discover any trace or minute of that Right Hon. Gentleman's having done any thing while he held the office but sign quarterly receipts for his salary during the year he retained it. (*Hear, hear! on the Ministerial Benches.*) But for himself he could say, that he found the office of Treasurer of the Navy of a very different description; and he could appeal on this subject to the records of the office itself, as well as to the Paymaster of the Navy, and to other officers, who were aware of his exertions to improve the administration of the office. Even when in the country, the official correspondence obliged him to be up several hours before day-light; and when in town it occupied the greater portion of his time. He hoped, therefore, that the House would not form its estimate of the duties of an office from the manner in which the Right Hon. Gentleman attended to that to which he had alluded.

Mr. *Tierney*, in replying, said, that he wished in the first place to address a few words to a Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. *Rose*) who had been moved to great warmth by what he (Mr. T.) had said regarding the insignificant duties of the Treasurer of the Navy. That it was in truth a sinecure he

was warranted in asserting, by the often-mentioned report of Sir F. Baring; although it was equally true that other duties, not connected with that place, did devolve upon the person filling it, for which extraneous business the salary was not nominally, but actually paid. The Right Hon. Gent. (continued Mr. T.) asserts, with his usual vehemence, that the only trace I left behind me, when I filled that place, of the execution of any business, was the signature of my name four times a-year for my salary. Now the fact, unluckily for me, is, that I only received the salary for three quarters. At that time I was a poor man, and a poor man I continue to be; and I might have some excuse for receiving the money, even were it true that I did nothing to earn it. But what is the situation of the Right Hon. Gentleman? What excuse has he to offer?—he that is burdened with emoluments taken out of the public purse—the calculation of the amount of whose sinecures is the most difficult duty he has to discharge (*Hear!*)—who makes a boast that they are so numerous, that even his retirement in the country is broken in upon by correspondence regarding them. Surely it is a little too much that the Right Hon. Gentleman should not only hold all these places, but should boast of them in the face of the Commons of England, who annually vote the money for his payment! Let me ask him if he is not Clerk to the other House of Parliament?—a place that his children hold in reversion; and let him state the emoluments he derives from that. Let me ask him if he does not hold another sinecure in the Court of Common Pleas; and let him state the emoluments of that. Let me ask him if he is not possessed of a third sinecure in the Record Office; and, after he has estimated the value of these, and all the others he has obtained, let him twit me with having signed my name for three quarters' salary while I happened to be Treasurer of the Navy. (*Continued cheers.*) He asserts that I did no good in the office; let him ask the clerks how I conducted myself.

When the House divided, there appeared, for the motion 100, against it 182.

April 4.

Lord *Milton* said, though our soldiers might acquire improper notions in the air of France, he was not one of those who thought that the spirit of liberty was extinct in this country. He was that day going through Pall Mall, in an open carriage, with a friend, when he was prevented from proceeding on his way by a soldier stationed in the street. He asked the soldier his name, and by what right, or under what authority, he was thus stopped in the highway? The soldier refused to tell

tell his name; and on his (Lord Milton's) attempting to proceed, struck his horse, adding that, if he attempted to pass, he would strike him too. The soldier struck the horse with a sword, and that when, so far from there being any crowd, there were not ten carriages in the whole length of the street. The peace was to be preserved by striking the horses, and even the persons of people who were quietly proceeding in the discharge of their usual occupations. He would not say that liberty was yet extinct; but he thought these facts worthy the attention of the House, because a system was growing up, of accustoming the people to see soldiers employed, when the civil power would be quite sufficient.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the soldiers were placed when a Court was held, to keep the avenues clear, and to preserve the peace. He was sorry that any individual soldier should have exceeded the bounds of his duty; but he was confident the whole town would bear witness to the temper with which the guards have acted on all occasions. (*No, No*, from Lord Milton.) The present order had been given only for the purpose of preserving the peace, and not with any view to oppress individuals.

Lord Milton believed that the soldiers were placed only to preserve order, but his objection was to the use of the military for such a purpose. Every one knew how these things crept on.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the practice of stationing the guards in the streets, which had been practised ever since the days of Queen Anne. They were stationed for public convenience. He was quite sure the Noble Lord could have no intention of interfering with the established customs of the Court-days.

Mr. Wynne said, that House ought to resist in the beginning this assumption of a right in the Crown to stop persons on the highway, in the peaceable pursuit of their lawful occupations. He himself had that day seen soldiers waving their swords, galloping this way and that, stopping or endangering passengers, without any shadow of constitutional authority for such alarming conduct. He wished to know whether, after the soldier made his threat, sword in hand, he would be justified in putting Lord Wilton to death, if he had persisted in proceeding?

Lord Falkstone had always put himself out of the way of the annoyance, but of late he had been surprised to find soldiers stationed even at Hyde Park Corner. (*A laugh*.)

Lord Nugent was desirous to know, at what periods, and under what circumstances, the people of England were to be stopped on the King's highway? He

moved for a copy of the instructions to the life-guards on duty that day in Westminster.

Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion.

Mr. Baggot Balhurst said, that if any annoyance or hindrance happened to a person going to his own residence, that was a subject for a Court of Law: it would be just the same if a murder had been committed.

The motion was then negatived by 48 to 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 5.

The Earl of Essex brought the subject of the interruption experienced by his Lordship and Lord Milton from the military on Thursday, before the House. He stated, that the soldier had threatened to out down both himself and the horse.

Lord Sidmouth promised inquiry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 8.

Mr. Flavel presented a petition from the private brewers and consumers of malt in Norfolk, praying for the immediate abolition of the War Malt Duty, instead of its continuance to the 5th July.

This produced a conversation between Messrs. Calvert, Barclay, Curwen, and Sir M. Ridley. The Chancellor of the Exchequer heard nothing to induce him to alter his resolution.

Mr. Bankes, having noticed the repairs which were going on in the front of the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, moved for estimates of the probable expence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the repairs had been undertaken by the Board of Works, without any specific authority from the Treasury, as an exercise of the powers with which they were vested. One of the Surveyors of the Board, having remarked the dangerous state of the building to passengers, reported it to the Board; and Mr. Soane was consulted by them on the subject. The repairing the whole with stone would cost 3000*l.*; from the ruinous state of the front, it was impossible to use cement. The repairing the front in any manner than with stone, would appear extremely unsightly, and the difference of expence would not exceed 1000*l.*

Mr. Tierney hoped that some care would also be taken in improving the inside of the Treasury.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. R. Ward moved the Ordnance Estimates. A long discussion ensued, which was concluded by Sir John Newport. The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that it would be necessary that the Act for preventing the Bank from resuming payment

payment in gold, should be prolonged for two years. A Bill was ordered to be brought in for that purpose.

The House went into a Committee on the Horse Tax.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed the suspension of that tax in the case of Farmers occupying land under a rent of 150*l.* a year, and that in lieu of it there should be charged,—When the farm was under 70*l.* 3*s.*; above 70*l.* and under 100*l.* 5*s.*; above 100*l.* and under 150*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

April 9.

The Bill for settling the revenue of the Princess Charlotte and her intended consort, at 60,000*l.* a year, passed the House. In the conversation which took place upon it, Mr. *Tierney* inquired whether her Royal Highness would hold Drawing Rooms, but no answer was given to that point. It was stated that their Royal Highnesses had obtained from Lord Genville a lease of Camelford House, for seven years, at a rent of 2500*l.* a year.

On Mr. *Western* moving that the House should go into a Committee on Agricultural Distresses, but declaring that, as there was so thin an attendance, he should not press the motion; Lord *Castlereagh* and several members expressed themselves in favour of the discussion being postponed, which was ultimately overruled, and the House went into a Committee.

Mr. *Brougham*, in a very luminous speech, took a review of the origin of the agricultural distress, and concluded by alluding shortly to the remedies. He approved of the Corn Bill introduced last year, and thought the disapprobation expressed at it mere clamour. He could not approve of bounties on exportation, as it was only forcing exportation, by taxes taken out of the pockets of the farmers. Warehousing grain was another expedient, which met his decided disapprobation, as productive of no good whatever. Had the farmer no yard of his own? Had he no barns to keep his grain in; or was he less afraid of rats in the King's warehouses than in his own barns? (*A laugh.*) He could not agree in the opinion of this warehousing of grain having any effect on speculation. The merchant acted in a very different manner indeed, and instead of waiting for the *Gazette* announcing the price of grain to be 80*s.* he had persons who went round the country, like riders on a circuit, for orders, and examined corn-fields, and took grains, which they put up in parcels and docketed, and by comparison of these parcels knew how matters would stand for next year; so that, in fact, while some farmers were trusting to the annunciation of the *Gazette*, the corn-merchant had a

complete knowledge of their corn-fields. With regard to the poor rates, he deplored the inequality which existed in levying them. The hope of being supported by them, made families indifferent to the obligations of morality and the calls of industry; in this view they became an inlet to vice, and excited to transgression. He detested the plan of supporting able-bodied healthy persons in poor-houses by means of these rates; and suggested the propriety of an Act, upon the principle of Mr. Malthus, but more lenient,—not to prevent poor people, who were unable to maintain a family, from contracting marriage,—but that none but impotent people should be supported by the rates. Tithes he thought a remediable evil. He suggested the propriety of allowing a free exportation of wool, as a measure calculated not merely for agricultural, but commercial relief. In the foreign markets there was a very great demand for coarse wool. He was aware the price of wool had been rather high of late, but he also knew that it was now falling, and he believed its present price was only kept up by the remainder of the war orders for clothing. After a minute statement respecting the Sinking Fund, he thought much relief might be afforded by allowing the seven millions of this fund to be appropriated to this distress. Much relief might be got by the abatement of the Assessed and Leather Taxes, and by a considerable reduction of the Malt Duty, in consequence of the grant of this seven millions. After entering at some length into this part of the subject, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded by trusting that Government would endeavour, as far as they possibly could, to open the colonies of South America, not to the exclusion of North Americans, but in unison with them. Thus the Minister would confer a lasting advantage on the agriculturist, and on all the other branches of the country.

Lord *Castlereagh* complimented the last speaker on the long, able, and luminous speech he had delivered. There was a candid and liberal tone throughout that speech, which was the best pledge that this question would absorb the minor considerations of party. He (Lord *Castlereagh*) was persuaded, that shut out as foreign corn was, the home growth would soon rise to a competition with the other domestic articles of produce and manufacture with which it came in competition. The simple circumstance of land going out of cultivation would accelerate this operation. His conviction was, that the great mass of the agriculture of the country was founded on a solid basis; although he did not deny that it experienced at present great distress and difficulty. To allege, however, that this distress was an actual

actual decay of the national wealth, was, in his opinion, not to seize its true character. Of the reverse, the state of the revenue afforded an indubitable indication. In all its branches it had been maintained, and down to the very last week, was more productive than in the same periods of any former year. He did not state this to dissuade the House from affording any possible mitigation of the existing evil, but to induce them to look at the situation of the country with a steady eye, in the expectation which he himself cherished, that a termination would ere long be put to the sufferings that had been occasioned by the great change of prices. The operation had already commenced. Wheat, he understood, had risen at Edinburgh to 72s. a quarter. It was not likely, therefore, that it should long remain at 56s. in the other parts of the Kingdom. If it should rise to 80s. or 90s. he should be glad to know where would be the distress? He allowed that the alteration in the circulating medium had co-operated in producing the existing circumstances. But this was by no means a permanent state of things. In a short space of time, the Banks over the whole country, although they would not advance so incautiously as they had formerly done, would advance sufficiently to diminish the existing pressure. The continuation of the restriction on cash payments would also go a great way to remedy the inconveniences which would result from the rejection of the Property Tax, by affording facilities for raising money for the public service in other ways. The Sinking Fund was a topic too extensive to be incidentally treated. He would protest against any considerable applications to that fund, however, until its operation had so raised the country, that application might be made to it without danger. It had been the means of carrying us through all our difficulties, and ought not to be too rashly invaded. Adverting to the state of our commerce with South America, he declared that at present it was very considerable, and that the means of improving it occupied the earnest and constant attention of his Majesty's Ministers.

Sir J. Newport attributed the distress in a great measure to the pouring in of produce from Ireland, in consequence of the demand for that produce being lessened by the removal of the British army from the Peninsula, and also in a great measure to the delay which had taken place in the passing of the Corn Bill, and which had enabled the foreign grower to send a large quantity into the country. He believed that much of the distress would prove temporary, if such measures were adopted as would prevent it from becoming permanent.

Mr. W. Smith, in answer to what had fallen from the Noble Lord, denied that the rejection of the Income Tax rendered a loan necessary.

Mr. Western argued that nothing was so injurious as rapid fluctuations in the price of corn, and explained the mode in which the measures which he proposed would remedy this evil.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A select Committee was appointed to examine the policy of imposing an increased duty on the importation of Foreign Seeds, and to report their opinion thereupon to the House; and it was ordered to be an instruction to the same Committee, that they have power to consider the laws relative to wool and the woollen trade.

April 10.

Mr. Hemmlesley rose to move for an account of the sum due from the French to the English Government for the maintenance of prisoners of war, which had been remitted by the treaties of peace in 1814 and 1815, to favour the claims of those who had suffered from the confiscation of property placed in the French funds. He could not approve the arrangement which had been made in this instance, as he thought it went to give up that which belonged to the community at large, in favour of individuals who were not entitled to such an especial favour for placing their money, if not in the funds of our natural enemy, in those of our natural rival, which came to much the same thing.

After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Grenfell said, he had before called the attention of the House to the disgraceful state of the Silver Currency. It was well known, that in change for a pound-note, persons usually received one half in French coin, and the other half, perhaps, in counterfeit made at home. From a conversation with an eminent French merchant, he had reason to believe that within the last twelve months, not less than 200,000*l.* worth of 12 and 24 sous pieces had been imported into this country. It was not surprising that this great importation should have taken place, when it was known that there was a profit of 20 per cent. on these transactions. There was now no reason whatever that the silver currency should continue in this debased state, because that very day silver was at the Mint price. He believed there was an Act of Parliament existing, which stood in the way of coining shillings and sixpences any where but at the Mint, which it would be necessary to repeal, as a preliminary step to the remedy which it was proposed

proposed to apply. He concluded by moving for an account of all foreign gold and silver coin and bullion imported since the 1st of Feb. 1810, to the latest period at which the same could be made up, distinguishing each year, and also the coin from the bullion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the return would be necessarily imperfect, as there was no duty paid on the importation of those articles.

Mr. *Baring* expected that the Country would have had some assurance of relief from the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. The matter ought to be proceeded in by a Committee; and no time ought to be lost. As he understood Government had a great sum in silver by them, he supposed this

would be employed in a new coinage. When that took place, he hoped the officers of the Mint would pay some attention to their work, and take some pains to understand what coinage was. We had a building that cost 2 or 300,000*l.* and a large establishment, yet such was the disgraceful state of it, that when they had a few tokens to make, the officers knew nothing of the matter, and after many attempts, all the dies were broken up. In coining gold for France, they had not improved their reputation, and had concluded by blowing up the Mint itself. He hoped the Master of the Mint would think it worth his while to know a little of his business.

The motion was agreed to.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

We have to notice the acquittal of *Barrery the younger*, an eminent Counsel, who was brought before the Chamber of Discipline of the Order of Advocates, at the instance of the *Attorney-General*, for opinions delivered in his defence of General Cambrone, which were thought repugnant to the principles of legitimacy. The Chamber pronounced the doctrines illegitimate, yet acquitted the accused, from the conviction which, it is said, they felt, that he did not publish them as his own sentiments. Another person, who undertook the defence of Drouot, was arraigned for the same offence; but the Chamber dismissed the charge, upon the plea of their incompetency to try an individual who did not belong to their Order.

A horrible scene took place on the 19th ult. in the commune of Mery des Bois, canton of Chapelle d'Anguillon, in France. A miscreant entered a house in order to rob it of eighty louis; and had the ferocity to put to death a young man and two girls, who were in it at the time. The assassin was afterwards taken.

The proceedings of the French Government against the adherents of Buonaparte suffer no relaxation. *Marchal Gruyer* has been condemned to death by the Council of War sitting at Strasburgh; and proceedings have been commenced against Gen. Grouchy for contumacy.—*Gruyer's* sentence has been since commuted to imprisonment for twenty years.

General Chartrand has been shot at Lille, in pursuance of his sentence, for having joined Buonaparte. Among other charges, he was accused of stopping the progress of the levies which were making in the South of France in the Royal cause; and of rallying the General Officers and troops in favour of Buonaparte, to oppose

the Duke of Angouleme, and to cut off his retreat. He was brought before the Council of War on the 24th of December last, condemned to death on the 9th of May, and shot on the 22d.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, May 29—"The Prevotal Court at Grenoble, which few would suspect of too much indulgence, recommended to the Royal clemency eight individuals. This was not only withheld, but some disapprobation manifested to the members. For their own justification, they have given due publicity to the motives that guided them. It appears, the greater part of the delinquents, for whom they invoked the King's mercy, were youths under 18, and that none of them were taken in arms; but it did appear that some of them were possessors of national property, and they had declared their resolution of defending it to the last drop of their blood.—A youth of 18, who had inherited, a few months before, an estate of 500,000 francs, being captured in the ranks of the insurgents, was tried and shot. This refusal by Louis XVIII. of an unanimous recommendation to mercy, is almost unprecedented."

A Lieutenant of Cavalry of Buonaparte's Guards, has been justly condemned at Paris to hard labour for life, for cruelly running through the body with his sabre a poor fellow who shouted *Vive le Roi*, in March 1815.

The trial of General Bonnaire, and Lieutenant Mictou, his Aide-de-camp, for the murder of Colonel Gordon, at Condé, terminated at half past eight o'clock on the 8th inst. The Council of War then withdrew to deliberate upon the sentence, and continued shut up in their chamber until nine o'clock the next morning, when they pronounced their judgment. The Aide-de-camp, Mictou, is con-

condemned to death, and General Bonnaire to transportation. Soon after the battle of Waterloo, the Colonel, who was in the service of the King of France, was sent to the garrison of Combré, then in a state of revolt, to summon it to surrender. Bonnaire, the commander of the place, not only refused to recognise the orders of his Sovereign, but caused Colonel Gordon to be put to death.

The papers of the 10th instant mention the condemnation of Didier, at Grenoble, on the 7th. He suffered death on the 8th. It is added, that his examination has thrown new light on the nature and extent of the conspiracy.

If reliance can be placed on the following extract of a letter from Paris, a fresh persecution of the Protestants has taken place at Nîmes:—"While (says the letter), with a view to quiet the Tuilleries, Paris is kept in this state of perturbation (i. e. by numerous arrests), the religious and political fanaticism of the South has broken out with increased fury. We learn from good authority, that in the course of last week a general rising took place at Nîmes, which terminated in the massacre of a great number of the Protestants, and in the destruction of their dwellings. It is confidently stated, that at least one half of the city has fallen a prey to the flames. The massacre began at the celebration of a Protestant wedding. The parties were grossly insulted by some Catholics: blows ensued. The bridegroom fell in the affray, and in the result upwards of 100 persons, men, women, and children, were destroyed."

It is affirmed positively, says a Dutch paper, that the wives of the Crown Prince of Sweden and of Joseph Buonaparte, who are sisters, and whose maiden name was Clary, who were still in Paris, have received a notice to quit that capital, as belonging to the family of Buonaparte; according to the law of amnesty, which banishes the relations of that family for ever from France.

Letters from Paris advert with some surprise to a late Ordinance of the King's, taking away from the Grand-Almoner certain functions relative to the superintendence of the Clergy, and uniting those functions to the department of the Minister of the Interior. "This," says one of the letters, "is much the same as if your Prince Regent were to deprive the Archbishop of Canterbury of his ecclesiastical authority over the Clergy of his province, and put it into the hands of Lord Sidmouth."—It is, in fact, rather more extraordinary, because in England the Secretary of State cannot possibly be a Catholic; whereas, in France, there is nothing to hinder the Minister of the Interior from being a Protestant. In consequence of this,

the Archbishop of Rheims and the Bishop of Nancy have declined acting any longer under another commission to which the King had appointed them.

The Paris papers have, of late, been filled with accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the new Duchess of Berri, at every stage of her journey, and more especially on her entry into Paris with the whole of the Royal Family on Sunday the 16th instant. Paris was one scene of general festivity; and the whole population seemed as sincere in invoking blessing on the head of her Royal Highness, as a frantic mob was, on the same spot, 23 years ago, in calling for the blood of her august relatives. The following extract of a letter from Paris, dated Monday noon, the 17th, gives some amusing particulars:

"Yesterday and to-day presented spectacles unique in their kind. The morning of Sunday was consecrated to the procession of the Fete Dieu. Posting bills had long been stuck throughout Paris, announcing through what streets the procession of the Holy Sacrament would pass, and inviting the parishioners to decorate their houses and places *exposés*, i. e. mock chapels, at convenient distances, where the emblem of the deity might rest in performing the weary round. Accordingly, the inhabitants stripped their beds and windows of the curtains, sheets, and counterpanes; and the floors of the hearth rugs and carpets; and these were suspended in proper and awful solemnity on the fronts of the houses!!! An immense tribe of priests and servitors, in all kinds of gaudy dresses, resembling nothing but London sweeps on the 1st of May, sallied forth with flags, crucifixes, &c. to the beat of drum; the National Guards lined the way, with each a bunch of flowers stuck in their muskets; last followed the Holy Sacrament, borne by a priest walking under a canopy, precisely resembling an English four-post bedstead with the sackings cut out. At certain intervals, the priest elevated the Host, and children crowned with garlands strewed flowers in the way, and the multitude fell down on their knees in all due reverence. At four in the evening the King made his entry, with the Duke and Duchess de Berri, and the Duchess d'Angoulême. — Ah! Paris was turned inside out, to view the new Duchess; and the day, which had been showery, cleared up in time, and rendered the scene amazingly brilliant. All eyes were fixed upon the young Duchess; she appeared excessively fatigued, and pale as death; she is remarkably fair, with very light flaxen hair; she has true eyes, but is by no means beautiful, not even pretty. Illuminations were general in the evening. This morning such a scene of riot, tumult, and confusion, took place as is seldom witnessed.

witnessed. Six thousand tickets were issued for Notre Dame, which will not contain half the number. At half past eleven the King and the bride and bridegroom, &c. started from the Thuilleries, followed by a most brilliant cortege. At half past twelve the nuptial knot was tied; and at this moment all Paris is occupied in preparing for the fetes of the evening."

Paris Court of Assize.—The following extraordinary trial of a woman, named Caroline Leruth, was decided on the 14th instant. She was charged with having stabbed the Sieur Delacour with a sharp instrument, with an intention of putting him to death. It appeared from the confession of the woman, as well as that of Delacour himself, that this unfortunate man, being tired of his life, met the woman in the garden of the Thuilleries, entered into conversation with her, took her to dine with him, accompanied her afterwards to her lodging, communicated to her his desperate intention of committing suicide, and offered her a large sum of money to kill him; she refused to perpetrate the horrid deed, although she was in great distress; he made her drink a quantity of wine, in order to deprive her of her senses, with the hope that while in a state of intoxication she might be prevailed on to do the act; he gave her his note for 1000 francs and his watch. He then took her along with him to the Boulevards, where she still persisted in refusing to put him to death. He then sat down by a tree, took hold of her hand, put a sharp knife into it, and forced her hand, together with the knife, against his belly, which the knife entered. These were the principal facts of the case. The Jury found Caroline Leruth guilty of having wounded Delacour, and sentenced her to ten years' solitary confinement.

NETHERLANDS.

A plan of law was lately presented by the King to the second Chamber of the States-General, prohibiting the negotiation in Holland of loans to foreign governments or private individuals, without the previous consent of the Crown. This plan of law was discussed in a sitting of the Chamber on the 28th ult. and adopted by a majority of 68 to 5 voices.

At Brussels, it is proposed to found a perpetual Society, having for its motto, "*Victory of Waterloo—Peace to Europe.*" The object of this association is, to go every year to pay a mourning visit to the manes of their brave defenders, and propagate anti-revolutionary principles, that is to say, love for the independence of their country, and attachment to the King.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Duke of San Carlos is gone to Vienna in the quality of Ambassador of Ferdinand VII. to arrange some difference

which has arisen out of certain resolutions taken in the Congress of Vienna relating to Spain.

Madrid. May 6.—Yesterday they hung a commissary and surgeon, accused of attempts against the life of the King. The commissary's head and right hand have been cut off, and nailed upon the gate of Alcala.

Beja (Portugal). May 11.—Various persons flying from Spain mention, that wide and extensive plots and conspiracies are every where hatching, and that the country is really filled with Catilines. Is such then the result of Ferdinand's policy? ITALY.

A Jew, at Ravenna, who first turned Christian, and afterwards relapsed to his old faith, Judaism, lately got into the clutches of the Inquisition; from which he has been rescued by the Pope; who annulled the proceedings, and ordered, that no proceedings of the kind should in future be attended with loss of life or limb to the offender.

Madame Bacchiochi, one of Buonaparte's sisters, by him made Princess of Lucca and Piombino, and who commenced her sovereignty as *Sancho Panza* wished to begin his, by plundering the inhabitants, has been compelled to refund three millions of the ill-gotten pelf to her late subjects, the citizens of Lucca.

In the Borghese-palace, in Italy, is a statue, by Canova, of Buonaparte's sister Pauline, wife of the Prince of Borghese; she is represented naked, as Venus. A foreign lady, asking her how she could resolve to be represented in this manner, received for answer, "Oh, the room was well heated!"

GERMANY.

Great exertions are used to promote manufactures in the Austrian dominions. Indeed, the power which accompanies trade has been so fully demonstrated in the late war, that all the Sovereigns of the Continent are directing their attention to manufactures.

A great inundation happened lately near Szegedin, in Hungary, which caused extraordinary damage: above 1500 houses in the town have fallen in, the foundations having been undermined by the water.

RUSSIA.

The whole Russian army, which has hitherto been stationed on the frontier, especially towards Turkey, is dissolved; and the troops have marched to the remote provinces of the Russian empire.

Moscow, the sacred city, has risen with so much splendour from its ruins, that on Palm Sunday, it is computed, there were more than 800 equipages on the promenade.

TURKEY.

Warm discussions have, it is stated, for some time existed between our Government

ment and the Ottoman Porte, respecting the Ionian Islands; the Turks refusing to acknowledge the independence of these islands, though solemnly guaranteed to them since 1802. The fact is, the famous Ali Pacha wishes to obtain possession of them in the same manner as he has of the Venetian towns of the neighbouring continent; and his gold is lavishly distributed at Constantinople, in order to attain their aid, and dislodge the British. The Turks have offered to place the Septinsulars on the same footing on which the Republic of Ragusa formerly stood; that is, that they shall not have a Turkish garrison among them; but merely pay an annual tribute; and their Charge d'Affaires, near the Divan, wear mustachios in sign of dependence, as that of Ragusa formerly did.

AFRICA.

Lord Exmouth has by negotiation with the Barbary States, been successful in prevailing upon them to liberate above 2500 Christian Slaves, principally Neapolitans, Sicilians, and Sardinians.

From a letter addressed by P. C. Tupper, esq. His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Barcelona, &c. and Agent for Lloyd's, it appears that three Spanish vessels have arrived at Carthage, from Oran; the Captains of which report, that on the 16th of May, an English brig, loading at Oran, was seized by the Moors, and the Captain and crew, with the English Vice Consul, sent prisoners to Algiers. On the 17th or 18th, two Gibraltar vessels arrived at or near Oran, and shared the same fate. The Spaniards, informed the same thing was likely to happen to them, immediately left the place, to the number of eleven vessels, leaving all their property behind them: the three vessels arrived at Carthage are part of the eleven escaped as abovesaid. The Captains also report, that it was given out at Oran, that these measures had been adopted in consequence of orders received from Algiers.—This is another convincing proof, that these barbarians pay no respect to treaties, and shew the absolute necessity of the European Powers uniting to crush the unprincipled robbers, and to extinguish their maritime means of annoyance; since Lord Exmouth's negotiation has proved abortive.

The following is a copy of a letter from R. Oglander, esq. Consul General at Tunis:

"Sir,—Since your departure we have experienced another alarm in consequence of the revolt of the Turkish soldiery in the pay and service of this Regency. Their first object, it appears, was, to effect a change in the Government—or rather to destroy it altogether as it is at present established, with this view, they endeavoured to seize the Bey and his eldest son

for the purpose of killing them. At the same time they offered to elect the Bey's brother as the Bey, or chief person in the Government, and the younger son as General of the Camp. It is understood, that this proposal was made merely to obtain possession of their persons also; as the Turks had resolved, after a few days, to destroy them; and then to elect among themselves a Bey, as in Algiers, from their own body. In this object they totally failed; the Bey's family among themselves having agreed, and rejected the offers made to them. A part of the Turks then put in execution their second plan, that of seizing the Goletta and the Corsairs then in the roads, ready for sea: here success completely attended their undertaking; and having, on the 3d instant, attacked and entered (at night) the Goletta, they kept it till the next day twelve o'clock; when, after spiking the guns, and destroying some of the gunpowder, arms, &c. &c. they precipitately threw themselves on board five of the Government Corsairs (three schooners, a brig, and a zebec), and made all sail, as it is conceived, for some part of the Levant, with a fair wind for that quarter. It is said here, that had it not been for the unexpected arrival of the Euphrates frigate, which greatly alarmed the Turks, they would certainly, before their departure, have destroyed the Bey's fleet, arsenal, and the Goletta—at least, such they announced to be their intention. I hope the people on board these vessels will, on their way to the Levant, commit no act of piracy.

R. OGLANDER.

"Rear-Admiral Sir C. Peurose, Malta."

"P. S. Rassani-Morasi, and the Bey's two principal Pachas, have been carried to the Levant by the mutinous Turks."

The following authentic particulars have been communicated, in a letter dated June 8, to Lloyd's, of horrible atrocities committed at Bona, a small sea-port between Algiers and Tunis, produced, it is said, by the discontent at the treaty between Lord Exmouth and the Dey of Algiers.

"We informed you, on the 6th instant, of the horrid insurrection at Bona, on the 25d ult. against the Christians, which we are sorry to say is confirmed. It appears from private letters, that on Ascension-day about 700 marines belonging to the crews of the Coral fishing-boats, under English and French colours, had landed that morning to go to church; when all on a sudden a great number of armed Turks and Bedouins entered the church, and began to kill and slaughter all those that were not lucky enough to effect their escape on board. It is said, that the Governor endeavoured to oppose with his force

force what resistance he could ; and that Mr. Escudero, in endeavouring to appease the furious bands, was mortally wounded. The number of victims that have been cut off is not yet known.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

William Plunkney, esq. of Maryland, is appointed by the American President to be a Minister Extraordinary to the Court of Naples, in addition to his embassy to Russia. — The National Bank Bill has received the President's signature, and passed into a law.

Joseph Buonaparte, Marshal Grouchy, and General Lefebvre Desnouettes, are stated in the American newspapers to be now residing in Philadelphia.

As a proof of the flourishing state of the Slave Trade, we are enabled to state, on the authority of commercial letters just received from the Havannah, that in the months of November and December last, upwards of fifty vessels cleared out from

or seven more per month have gone to the same destination. Calculating 200 slaves per ship, Cuba may therefore expect an annual importation of 24,000 slaves ! ! — Can this enterprise have originated in the heads and pockets of Spaniards ?

Halifax papers of the 15th of May contain the following particulars :—“ Capt. Wells, of the schooner *Agenor*, who arrived here on Sunday in five days, from Matanzas, informs us, that the day before he sailed, a British sloop arrived there in two days from Nassau, bringing intelligence that there had been a second revolt among the West India troops stationed at that place, occasioned by an attempt on the part of the Government to punish one of the soldiers concerned in the former mutiny ; when they rose upon their Officers, seized Col. Murray, and had nearly strangled him. They were in possession of the arsenal and magazine, and threatened to destroy the place if any attempt was again made to punish any individual of their number.”

Letters from Philadelphia and Baltimore give a melancholy statement of the commercial distresses in those parts. Failures were daily taking place, and the greatest distrust existed among the merchants.

Letters from New York represent the markets in the United States as completely glutted with British goods ; merchandise advantageously purchased in England lost 17 per cent. on the prime cost, besides additional charges of 45 per cent. So great

is the stagnation of trade, that but very few of the merchant-vessels are employed.

Our countrymen who have emigrated are in a most deplorable state ; upwards of 1000 of them have applied to the British Consul at New York to be sent home with passports as distressed British subjects.

The war in South America wears of late an aspect of added horror. The Spaniards and Patriots are fighting through an extent of country of more than 40,000 leagues, with a degree of ferocity almost incredible. That Revolution, which, in 1810, was confined within the limits of a few provinces, is now become general. Nearly all the provinces North of the city of Mexico are in the power of the Patriots. The Royalists are in possession of the South of Mexico, and principally of the chief towns of the South. — From the Province of Choco, in the Gulf of Darien, as far as Quito, the country is in a complete state of insurrection.

The Slave Registry Bill, lately before Parliament *, attracted great attention in the West Indies. The Houses of Assembly in the different islands appointed Committees to report on the tendency of the Bill. The reports are worded in the strongest manner. That of Dominica protests against the right the British Parliament assume of legislating internally for the colonies. They contend, that no such right ever existed in any colony which enjoys an independent legislature ; that if it ever did exist, it was solemnly renounced by his Majesty, with the consent of Parliament, in the year 1778.

The *Barbados Mercury* of the 30th April, and various letters of that date, brought accounts of a lamentable insurrection which had agitated that island. The plot broke-out on Easter Sunday ; but the most prompt measures were taken for its suppression. So early as two o'clock on the following morning the island was placed under martial law. The militia and troops from the garrison instantly marched against the slaves, who, in large bodies, were plundering and burning the plantations in the interior. The latter were soon dispersed ; many killed on the spot ; and still greater numbers tried and executed, in virtue of orders issued by the President of the island. Notice was sent of these occurrences to General Sir James Leith at Guadalupe, who instantly embarked in a French schooner of war, and reached Barbados on the 24th of April ; and on the 26th issued an address of exhortation to the disaffected, and of encouragement to the faithful part of the slave

* The Bill for the Registration of Slaves in the West Indies is given up by Parliament ; in hope, that the Colonial Assemblies will take it up, and effect the objects desired.

population. In this address he says, "It appearing that the late insurrection of slaves, in the parishes of St. Philip, St. George, Christ Church, and St. John, was principally caused by the misrepresentation and instigation of ill-disposed persons, who have been endeavouring to induce a belief that the slaves were actually made free, but that their manumissions were improperly withheld from them; I think it my duty at once to remove all misconception on a subject of so great importance for the tranquillity of this Colony, and for the well-being of the slaves themselves."—The result of all these measures was, that on the 30th of April Sir James was enabled to issue another proclamation, declaring the insurrection at an end. No less than twenty estates in one parish had sustained an almost entire destruction of houses and cane-fields; and the number of negroes killed and executed has been calculated at little short of a thousand*. A very large proportion of the slaves, however, rallied round their masters, and contributed their efforts to reduce their misguided countrymen. The property destroyed is supposed by some to be of 150,000*l.* value; whilst others mention a much larger sum.

The white population of Barbados is considerably greater, in proportion to its size, than any other of the West-India islands. The negroes of Barbados are as 4 to 1 of the white people; whilst in Jamaica they are as 11 to 1; in Antigua as 10 to 1; and at St. Kitt's nearly as 30 to 1;—and on an average throughout the whole of the West-India islands, as 10 to 1 of the white population.

Letters from Point-a-Petre Guadeloupe, mention, that Christophe has at sea a fleet of ships with troops on board: the fleet was met off St. Croix, and the commander stated that it was destined to Lagura, but it was conjectured at Guadeloupe, that the troops were intended to aid the insurgents at Barbadoes and Antigua; inasmuch as the ships were at sea at the very juncture when the insurrection took place, and it was known that Christophe had been in correspondence with the negroes in the several islands for some time past.

IRELAND.

May 15. *Skane's Castle*, the ancient residence of the noble family of O'Neil, in the county of Antrim, has been destroyed. In the evening, when Earl O'Neil and some friends were at dinner, one of the chimneys was discovered to be on fire, which burned until it approached near to the top, when the chimney burst, and the fire communicated with the timbers of the

roof, and spread with such dreadful rapidity that the upper story was soon involved in one general conflagration. No exertions could stop the flames, and the venerable pile was reduced to a melancholy ruin. Nothing was saved but the title-deeds and valuable papers of his lordship's family, and his plate.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 25. The paper mills of Messrs. Oxenhafn and Pim, at *West*, about midway from Exeter and Topsham, were completely destroyed by fire, in little more than an hour. The adjoining dwelling-house, and most of Mr. Pim's furniture, were also consumed. The quantity of paper destroyed is very considerable.

June 9. Last week a fire broke out in a wood near *Cranbrooke*, called *Anglely Wood*, the property of the Rev. J. Cramer Roberts. Through the active exertions of the inhabitants, it was happily got under, after burning nearly three hours, and destroying about 70 acres of wood.

June 17. This day, at 10 o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Justice Abbot, Mr. Justice Burroughs, and Ed. Christian, esq. Chief Justice of the isle of Ely, arrived at *Ely*, and immediately repaired to the Court-house, where they opened a special commission for the trial of the persons charged with having riotously assembled and committed various felonies at Littleport and Ely. The commission having been read, the Judges proceeded to the Cathedral, where divine service was performed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Sir H. B. Dudley.—The Court re-assembled at one o'clock, and the preliminary business being concluded, and the grand jury sworn, Mr. Justice Abbot addressed them in a luminous and impressive speech on the nature of the offences to be presented to them. The grand jury then retired, and the Court adjourned.—The calendar consisted of 82 persons. The trials were concluded on Friday; and on Saturday, June 22, judgment of death was passed on 24 prisoners, convicted of capital offences.—Mr. Justice Abbot then addressed them to the following effect: "Prisoners at the Bar,—You stand here, 24 persons in number, a melancholy example to all who are here present, and to all your country, of the sad effects of indulging in those brutal and violent passions by which you all appear to have been actuated in the commission of the crimes of which you have been convicted. You seem to have thought, that by your own strength, and your own threats, you should not only be able to oppress and intimidate your peaceable neighbours, but even to resist the strong arm of the law itself. How vain that

* Some private accounts state, that sixty-seven sugar estates were completely destroyed, and about two thousand of the negroes, &c. killed.

thought, your present situation shows. It was suggested abroad, that you had been induced to perpetrate these violent outrage- by hard necessity and want; but, after attending closely and strictly to the whole tenor of the evidence, which has occupied the attention of the Court for several days, there has not appeared in the condition, circumstances, or behaviour of any one of you, any reason to suppose that you were instigated by distress. By what motive, or under what mistaken advice or disposition, you began to act in the way you did, is best, and, perhaps, only known to God and your own consciences. The preservation not only of the good order and peace of society, the preservation of life itself, imperiously calls upon the Court to declare, that many of you must expect to undergo the full sentence of the law. It is some consolation to the Court to be able to say, that in attending to and distinguishing the cases of each particular individual, we have found in many of them circumstances which will warrant us in giving to many of you a hope that your lives will be saved. The Gentlemen of the Jury have pointed out some of you to our attention, and in so doing they have acted with that merciful disposition and accurate discrimination which they have shown throughout the whole of your trials. Such of you whose lives may, perhaps, be saved by the Crown—that power alone on earth who can save them—must not expect that you shall be dismissed from your offences without undergoing some severe punishment. Many of you must expect to be sent away for a greater or less portion of time, and a few even for the whole period of their lives, from that country whose peace they have thus disturbed, and which they have thus disgraced. Human justice, however it may be administered, as it is always in this country with mercy, requires that some of you should undergo the full sentence, in order that others should be deterred from following the example of your crimes.” Mr. Justice Abbot then severally addressed William Beames the elder, George Crow, John Dennis, Isaac Har- ley, and Thomas South the younger; exhorting them to prepare for their sentence, and to apply themselves by penitence and prayer to obtain from Heaven the pardon of their crimes.—The prisoners were deeply affected with their situation, and were taken from the bar in an agony of grief.

The remainder of the prisoners having been put to the bar, Mr. Gurney stated, that he was instructed on the part of the Crown not to prefer any prosecution against them. They were therefore immediately discharged by Proclamation. The Court then rose, and the Special Commission was concluded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

“*Windsor Castle, June 1* His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been uniformly tranquil throughout the last month, but his Majesty’s disorder is not diminished.”

A copy of the treaty of marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Coburg has just been laid before Parliament. It grants them jointly while living 60 000*l.* per annum, 10,000*l.* of which goes to her Royal Highness as pin money, independently of her husband’s controut. If she becomes a widow, she will have the whole 60 000*l.* If he becomes a widower, he will have 50,000*l.* The eldest child, being presumptive heir to the Throne, must be educated as the King directs. The following article we copy at length:—

“Art. V. It is understood and agreed that her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta shall not, at any time, leave the United Kingdom, without the permission in writing, of his Majesty, or of the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and without her Royal Highness’s own consent.—And in the event of her Royal Highness being absent from this country, in consequence of the permission of his Majesty, or of the Prince Regent, or of her own consent, such residence abroad shall in no case be protracted beyond the term approved by his Majesty, or the Prince Regent, and consented to by her Royal Highness. And it shall be competent for her Royal Highness to return to this country before the expiration of such term, either in consequence of directions for that purpose, in writing, from his Majesty, or from the Prince Regent, or at her own pleasure.”

The treaty of marriage is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Secretaries of State, the President of the Council, and on the part of the Husband, by Baron De Just.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have finally determined to purchase Claremont, for the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, for 64,000*l.* The bargain was concluded at Esher, where surveyors on the part of the Commissioners and of Charles Rose Ellis, esq. the proprietor, had been employed for several days before. Mr. Ellis, it is said, gave for the estate 53,000*l.* but his purchase included several valuable farms; which he still retains. In his fortunate bargain the house and grounds were estimated at less than half that sum; and they were on sale a few years since at the price of 36,000*l.* The park consists of 200 acres, ornamented with a profusion of stately timber; and the illustrious and

ple are to have with it the manors of Esher and Milbourne, with a house on the edge of the Park, which was occupied by the late Mr. Justice Hardinge. Five of the farms immediately adjoining the Park, being abundantly stocked with game, are to be leased by Mr. Ellis to the Prince of Coburg.

Thursday, May 23.

At a General Court of Proprietors of the Bank of England, the Governor stated that several conferences had taken place between the Government and the Bank on the subject of a further loan for the service of the year, the result of which was, that Government had proposed to apply to Parliament for its sanction to augment the capital of Bank-stock to a sum not exceeding 15,000,000*l.*, on condition of the Bank advancing for the public service a sum of 3,000,000*l.* for two years, at three per cent. per annum; Government agreeing to receive the notes of the Bank for all purposes of revenue, as was at present provided by the act. The Governor (Mr. Harman) then read a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, containing the proposals already alluded to; and stated that the Court of Directors had agreed to recommend to the Court of Proprietors the adoption of the following resolution:—"That this Court do approve of the recommendation of the Court of Directors for advancing the sum of 3,000,000*l.* to Government upon the terms proposed in the letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the 1st instant, and for adding the sum of 2,910,600*l.* to the capital of Bank-stock, making the whole capital 14,553,000*l.*; the additional capital of 2,910,600*l.* to be apportioned amongst the Proprietors at the rate of 25*l.* for every 100*l.* Bank-stock which they shall this day respectively hold." The Court was also called upon to authorize the Court of Directors to take the necessary measures for carrying into effect the said resolution, and for obtaining the sanction of Parliament for that purpose. — After some observations from Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Grenfell, Sir Thomas Burton, &c. the resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Wednesday May 29.

About three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at the Plough Inn, Clapham, which spread itself from the tap-room upwards with such rapidity as scarcely to give time for the escape of the inmates. Two or three gentlemen, who had taken up their abode at the inn for the night, narrowly escaped. One was got out of his room by means of a ladder, and another was wakened by the crackling of the flames, and rushed through them with his clothes,

in his hand. The fire being aided by the spirits, raged with such fury as to resist every effort to get it under; and the whole premises were consumed.

Tuesday, June 4.

A rapid and alarming fire broke out about one o'clock this morning, on the premises of Mr. White, a tallow-chandler, at Poplar; supposed to have been occasioned by a spark flying from the candle to some cotton, before the family retired to rest, and which ignited during the night. In about two hours, the premises were consumed; and James Dalton, apprentice, in his anxiety to alarm and save his master, remained so long on the landing place of the first floor, that it gave way, and he perished in the burning ruins.

Wednesday, June 5.

A fire broke out between 11 and 12 o'clock this night, on the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Andrews, as drug-mills, in Gloucester-court, Whitecross street, St. Luke's, which in a short time became a heap of ruins. Six small houses adjoining were nearly destroyed.

Saturday, June 8.

The marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with the Princess Mary is finally settled; and has been formally announced to the different branches of the royal family.

Thursday, June 13.

The sale of the Opera-house took place at the Chancery sale-room, when the entire property of that splendid Theatre was purchased by Mr. Waters for 41,000*l.* Thus has ended all litigation respecting this most fashionable place of public resort.

British Institution.—In pursuance of the laudable effort to obtain a double object—that of holding out to the living painter subjects for his rivalry, and that of disseminating a general love and feeling for the Fine Arts, the Governors of the British Institution, having in former years assembled the productions of British and Flemish genius of other days, have this year brought together works of a still higher character. On Wednesday, May 22, the British gallery was opened to the public with an exhibition, consisting of 145 pictures, chiefly of the Italian and Spanish schools; many of which are the property of persons of the highest rank in the country. It is impossible to speak in terms of adequate admiration of this delightful collection. The public are extremely indebted to those Noblemen and Gentlemen, who, disregarding their personal convenience and enjoyment, thus lend their pictures for the purpose of giving a stimulus to that cultivation and refinement of taste, which we trust will eventually manifest itself in the due encouragement of native talent.

THEATRICAL REGISTER. New Pieces.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

May 23. Adelaide; or, The Emigrants; a new Tragedy, by *Richard Shiel*, esq. an Irish Barrister.

June 1. A new Oratorio, called *The Intercession*, taken from Milton's *Paradise Lost*. The music by Mr. M. P. King.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton House, May 14. Sir Philip Chas. Durham, and Sir E. W. C. Rich. Owen, Knights Commanders of the Bath.

War-office, May 18. Lord F. Somerset, Secretary of Embassy at the Court of France.

May 21. Vice-admiral Pickmore, Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland.

The honour of Knighthood conferred on C. Abbot, and G. S. Holroyd, esqrs. Justices of the Court of King's Bench; and on J. A. Park, and J. Burroughs, esqrs. Justices of the Common Pleas.

May 25. The dignity of Field Marshal conferred on the Duke of Gloucester, and the Prince of Saxe Coburg.

The Earl of Clancarty, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Netherlands.

Carlton House, May 25. Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and Sir J. Abercromby, Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.

Whitehall, June 4. Right Hon. G. Canning, Viscount Castlereagh, Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth (his Majesty's three principal Secretaries of State), Right Hon. Earl of Liverpool, Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth, Visc. Lowther, Right Hon. John Sullivan, Lord Apsley, Lord Binning, and Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne, H. M. Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Rev. John Orman, M. A. of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, and Assistant at Richmond School, Yorkshire, elected Master of the Free School at Beverley, *vice* Gwynne, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Stanser, Bishop of Nova Scotia, *vice* Dr. Inglis, dec.—*Gaz.*

Rev. Charles Kekewich, A. B. Linton and Countisbury Perpetual Curacy, Devon, *vice* Ley, dec.

Rev. Mr. Nott, Week R. Hants.

Rev. James Beebee, Presteign R. and V. united, co. Radnor.

Rev. John Thompson, A. M. Meopham V. Kent, *vice* Smedley, resigned.

Rev. Dr. Hanaington, to a Prebendal Stall in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Peter Felix, Lledrod Perpetual Curacy, co. Cardigan.

GENT. MAG. June, 1816.

Rev. George Chetwode, Ashton-under-Lyne R. co. Lancaster.

Rev. S. Bennett, Chaplain of the London and Middlesex Penitentiary, Millbank.

Rev. W. A. Musgrave, Chinnor R. Oxon, *vice* Kerby, resigned.

Hon. and Rev. H. Percy, Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. S. Hewett, Elmsett R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Johnson, Prebendary of White Lackington, Wells Cathedral, and Ireland, deceased.

Rev. Edw. Barry, D. D. Rural Dean of the Deanery of Wallingford.

Rev. S. Master, Runcorn V. Cheshire.

Rev. H. Hughes, Wolvey V. co. Warw.

Rev. T. Mastin, the three augmented Perpetual Curacies of Idbury, Swinbrook, and Fifield, Notts.

Rev. T. Brooke, I.L.D. Avening R. with Horton R. both in Gloucester.

Rev. J. Cradocke, I.L.B. Hilgay R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Henley, B. A. Rendlesham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Frederick Pawsey, B. A. Wilhamstead V. co. Bedford.

BIRTHS.

May 13. At Ely-lodge, Ireland, the Marchioness of Ely, a son.—15. The wife of Dr. Stoddart, Doctors' Commons, a son.—21. At Shopwick, near Chichester, the wife of Capt. V. Vagbon Ballard, R. N. C. B. a son.—25. At Guilsborough-hall, co. Northampton, the wife of Wm. Abbott, esq. of New Norfolk-street, a son.—26. In Parliament-street, the lady of Earl Compton, a son and heir.—In Basinghall-street, the wife of Wm. Mercer, esq. a son.—29. The wife of Wm. Belt, esq. of the Crown Office, Inner Temple, a son.

Lately.—In Wimpole-street, the lady of Sir E. Knatchbull, a dau.—In Bolton-street, the wife of G. Holford, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Chatham, the lady of Sir John Louis, a dau.—At Evington, the lady of Sir J. C. Honeywood, a son.—At Hallow-park, the wife of S. Wall, esq. a dau.—At Woodchester, the wife of Major-gen. Hawker, a son.—In Roxburghshire, Lady Frances Riddell, a dau.—In Portugal, the wife of Col. Austin, governor of the two Algarves, a daughter.

June 1. Hon. Mrs. Bedford, widow of the late Rev. Thos. Bedford, a dau.—2. In Great George-street, the wife of H. Goulburn, esq. M. P. a son.—The wife of T. W. Tatton, esq. of Withenshaw, co. York, a son and heir.—3. In Bolton-street, Lady Emily James, a son.—In Spring-gardens, the lady of Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, a dau.—In Cumberland-street, Hon. Mrs. Butler, a son.—5. Hon. Mrs. Wynn, a son.—7. In George-street, Manchester-square, the Countess of Cowper, a son.—16. At Paris,

Paris, the lady of Sir Fred. Baker, bart. a son and heir.—23. At Dowager Lady Vernon's, Park-place, Hon. Mrs. Harbord, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1815; Nov. 23. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Chas. Bagot, esq. 87th reg. to Mary, eldest dau. of M. S. J. McCarthy, esq. Deputy Paymaster General for the Forces there.

28. Capt. Archibald Galloway, 14th reg. Native Infantry, Agent for Gunpowder, to Miss Adelaide Campbell.

Dec. 6. At Madras, Henry Sewell, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil service, to Miss Harriet Dent.

1816, May 11. Lieut.-gen. Robertson, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late J. Menzies, esq. of Culdare, co. Perth.

15. Capt. J. Chambers White, R. N. to Charlotte, dau. of Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, bart.

Hon. H. Grey Bennet, second son of the Earl of Tankerville, to Miss Russell, dau. of Lord Wm. Russell.

16. Samuel Henry Russell, esq. to Cecil Charlotte, eldest dau. of Dr. Pemberton, of George-street, Hanover-square.

Matthew Randle Ford, esq. eldest son of John Ford, esq. of Bath, to Anne, second dau. of J. W. Hicks, esq. late of Bath.

17. The Earl of Normanton, to Lady Diana Herbert, dau. of Earl of Pembroke.

20. F. B. Head, esq. Royal Engineers, to Julia Valenza, youngest sister of Lord Somerville.

21. Benjamin Collins Brodie, esq. of Sackville-street, to Anne, youngest dau. of Mr. Serjeant Sellon.

23. Dr. Wm. Maxton, to Anne, eldest dau. of T. Blatherwick, esq. of Fareham.

27. J. P. Noel, esq. of Bell-hall co. Worcester, to Harriet, fourth dau. of J. Amphlett, esq. of Clent-house, co. Stafford.

Rev. George Mason, of East Retford, to Harriet, second dau. of James Coldham, esq. of Aumer-hall, Norfolk.

28. Col. Carmichael Smyth, commanding engineer with the Duke of Wellington's army, &c. to Harriet, only dau. of Gen. Morse, of Devonshire-place.

29. Rev. J. G. Ward, fellow of New college, Oxford, to Miss Amelia Lloyd, of Southampton.

Charles Robert Turner, esq. to Judith, youngest dau. of Chas. Harvey, esq. M.P.

Rev. John Doncaster, master of Oakham School, and rector of Navenby, near Lincoln, to Elizabeth, only child of Wm. Wright, esq. of Spalding, Lincolnshire.

30. George Lewis Newnham, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Lord Collingwood.

Lately.—George Buckton, jun. esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Meyrick, esq. of Chichester, and Ruffeton house.

Edward Jenkins, esq. M. D. to Miss Mary Pyefinch, of Westbury, Salop.

Rev. Wm. Bernard, rector of Clatworthy, to the daughter of John Perring, esq. of Coombe Flory, Somerset.

Capt. Stevens, to Louisa, dau. of Col. Passingham, of Helston, Cornwall.

At Aberdeen, John Abercrombie, esq. M. D. 2d diag. guards, to Miss W. Young, daughter of the late W. Young, esq. of Shedocksley.

At Cork, Capt. Sadlier, 8th or King's reg. to Jemima Eliza, youngest daughter of the late J. T. Payne, esq. M. P. of Upton-house.

William, second son of James Conolly, esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Nugent.

Patterson O'Hara, esq. 85th reg. to Araminta, dau. of the late Capt. Erskine, of the Royal Hospital, and sister to Lieut.-col. Erskine, of the 48th reg.

Thos. Greenwood, esq. Master in Equity, and one of the Advocates in the Supreme Court of Judicature, Madras, &c. to Maria, dau. of H. Foot, esq. of Berwick St. John, Wilts.

June 1. Wm. Pugh, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Beatrice Matilda, youngest dau. of Dr. Dennison, of Brighton.

4. At Bath. J. G. H. Griffies Williams, esq. eldest son of Sir G. Griffies Williams, bart. to Mary Anne, only dau. of Joseph Shawe, esq. of the Circus, Bath.

5. Hon. Capt. Fleetwood Pellew, R. N. to Harriet, sister to Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. of Battle Abbey.

Rev. S. Heathcote, third son of Sir Wm. Heathcote, bart. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late F. B. Bullock, esq. formerly of Ardington, Berks.

6. F. E. Morrice, esq. of Retshanger, to Elizabeth, sister of C. Ellison, esq. M. P. of Hebburn-hall, Durham.

Rev. L. Thoroton, second son of the late Thomas Thoroton, esq. of Flintham, Notis, to Miss Grant, dau. of Sir Alexander Grant, bart.

10. At Kighley, Yorkshire, Thomas Charles Garforth, esq. of Steeton-hall, son of the late Thos. Garforth, esq. to Sarah Knowlton, only dau. of Mr. Robert Dawson, of Kighley, spirit merchant.

13. Rev. C. Hardinge, M. A. rector of Crowhurst, and vicar of Tonbridge, son of Rev. H. Hardinge, and nephew of the late Mr. Justice Hardinge and to Sir Richard Hardinge, bart. to Emily Bradford, second daughter of the late Kenneth Callendar Younger, of Craigforth.

W. J. Lockwood, esq. of Dew's-hall, Essex, to Rachael, dau. of Sir Mark Wood, bart. M. P. for Gotton, Surrey.

20. At Waresley, Hunts, Hon. Rev. H. Cockayne, brother of Earl Brownlow, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Hon. General Needham, M. P. niece of Vis. Killmorey.

Mr.

MR. JUSTICE HARDINGE.

P. 469. Mr. *George Hardinge* was a Representative in Parliament for Old Sarum from 1784 to 1802. He was appointed *Senior Justice* for the Counties of Glamorgan, &c. in 1787, and Attorney General to the Queen in 1794. He was also a Vice-President of the Philanthropic Society. He was great grandson of Sir Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton, in the county of Derby, knight. His father, Nicholas Hardinge, esq. (sometime a Representative in Parliament for Eye in Suffolk,) was distinguished for his virtues and literary attainments; and for the ability and integrity with which he discharged the important duties of his several public employments. He married Jane, fifth daughter of Sir John Pratt, of Wilderness in Kent (the second daughter by a second marriage). Nicholas had nine sons and three daughters. Of the sons, only two are now surviving: Henry, rector of Stanhope, co. Durham; and Sir Richard Hardinge, bart. sometime steward of the household to Lord Camden, when Viceroy of Ireland, and now Surveyor of the Customs in Ireland. Of the three daughters, Jane was married to Henry Pelham, of Crowhurst, Sussex, esq. (who took the name and arms of Cressett in addition); great-grandson of Sir Thomas Pelham, bart. ancestor of the Duke of Newcastle. The other two, Caroline and Julia, are unmarried.

The correspondence of Mr. *George Hardinge* was most extensive. Of his various compositions, his letters were pre-eminent. They were extraordinary, from their wit, fancy, and gaiety. They seemed to be the productions of a youth of 20, rather than of a man upwards of 70 years of age.

Notwithstanding his talents and acquirements, he had a rare humility for an author, being ready at all times to adopt his friends' suggestions in preference to his own expressions. In conversation

he had few equals; as he had an astonishing flow and choice of words, and an animated delivery of them, such as very few persons possess. He delighted in pleasantries, and always afforded to his auditors abundance of mirth and entertainment, as well as information. Whatever his talents were, they were greatly surpassed in value by his active benevolence. By ardent zeal and perseverance in the service of those persons whom he thought worthy of protection, he was able to obtain immense sums by subscription. Many are now alive to bless his memory. The sums he collected for such persons amounted to near 10,000*l.*; and he was in a situation to command success. No rebuffs checked him: no obstacles prevented his constant pursuit of his meritorious object. This activity of friendship, almost always successful, was the principal feature in his character. It was wholly disinterested; it was noble; and ought to be held forth to general example.

To the 2d Edition of Mr. *Hardinge's* "Letters to Mr. Burke" was added, "An Appendix, containing a short Answer to Major Scott's Charge of Inconsistency against Mr. *Hardinge's* Sentiments respecting Mr. *Hastings*, and of Illiberality in his Treatment of that Gentleman."—His "Speech as Counsel for the *Huadrad* at Warwick, accompanied by Extracts from Priestley's Political Opinions referred to in that Speech, 1792," was printed, but perhaps not generally published.—A Second Edition, enlarged, was published in 1800, of "The Essence of *Malone*; or, the *Beauties* of that fascinating Writer extracted from his immortal Work; in 539 pages and a quarter, just published; and (with his accustomed felicity) intitled *Some Account of the Life and Writings of John Dryden!*" And this satirical tract was followed, in 1801, by "Another Essence of *Malone*; or, the *Beauties* of *Shakspeare's* Editor."

• THOMAS JOHNES, Esq.

P. 469. The varied and the great and good qualities of the late *Thomas Johnes*, esq. are too well known to require any *memento* among his contemporaries; and the benefits growing up from his useful designs, from his munificence and example, will be the living records of him in after-times; yet who could wish to see noticed merely in a "passing paragraph of praise," the character of such a man?—of one whose taste and munificence appreciated and fostered the works of the most exalted genius, while his benevolence stooped to comfort the fireside of the lowliest cottager. His creations at Hafod,

and "its flourishing colony," afford abundant instances of this disposition in its late inhabitant. Previous to 1783, when Mr. *Johnes* began to erect his first residence, the roads were impassable; there was not a post-chaise in the county: the miserable huts of the peasantry he transformed into comfortable habitations, and he supplied medical attendants; he employed the population in planting millions of forest trees upon the cheerless barrenness of the waste and mountains, as well as in other improvements; and instituted schools, which he and Mrs. *Johnes* personally attended. Having in view the two-fold

two-fold design — to patronize Literature and the Arts, and to combine objects which, together with the natural grandeur of the scenery, might induce travelling to this remote part of the Principality, and thereby ameliorate the condition of the natives — he enriched his residence with paintings and sculptures by the best masters—stored his library with the most valuable literature, ancient and modern; and in his pleasure-grounds he developed and enhanced the sublime scenery of Nature. So intent was he in improving the agriculture of this forlorn county, that he brought farmers from Scotland and other districts, and proposed, at one time, to introduce 100 Giron families, and to place them on the high uncultivated grounds; but various circumstances and objections prevented the execution of this latter plan. An Agricultural Society was commenced for the purpose of encouraging cottagers, by giving premiums, and purchasing their productions; and he distributed an excellent tract, entitled “A Cardiganshire Landlord’s Advice to his Tenants.” While Mr. Johnes was thus employing his talents and fortune for the benefit of his country, a destructive fire, in the year 1807, consumed his house, with much of its valuable contents; the loss amounted, it is said, to upwards of 70,000*l*. Notwithstanding this disaster, Mr. Johnes still “resolved to inhabit his Eden, although driven out by the flaming minister.” Hafod was once more rebuilt, and adorned anew. Amid these various occupations, and his business in Parliament, Mr. Johnes

translated the *Travels of Brocquiere*, 1 vol. 4to.; the *Chronicles of Froissart*, 4 vols. folio; *Monstrelet*, 4 vols.; and *Joinville*, 2 vols., 4to.; the three latter were printed at his own press at Hafod. During the last few years, he continued indefatigable in his improvements at Hafod, and in making roads and erecting bridges for the accommodation of the publick. He lately succeeded in establishing a Fund for the relief of the families of seamen and others who may suffer by casualties; and he conceived the idea of establishing a Fishery on an extensive scale. In the winter of 1814, Mr. Johnes had an alarming illness, from which, however, he appeared to have recovered; and he purchased a residence in Devonshire for his winter resort, or, as he expressed it, “a cradle for his age.” Here it was that the hand of Death arrested him, after a short illness.

Mr. Johnes’s remains were conveyed to the Church which he built at Hafod, and deposited in the vault with those of his beloved and only daughter, for whom a marble monument of most interesting design and exquisite workmanship has long been executing in London. They who have seen the romantic situation of Hafod Church, embosomed among plantations upon the elevated point of a hill, may faintly imagine how such a scene, and the musick of birds and waterfalls, will accord with the melancholy procession, followed through the tangling pathways by numerous peasants, to bid their last farewell to the master-spirit of Hafod. His name will long be gratefully recollected.

DEATHS.

1815, **A**T Calcutta, Captain Charles Aug. 17. Vaughan Schnell, 15th reg. Bengal N. I.

Sept. 12. At Futtyghur, East Indies, suddenly, Wm. Reynolds, esq. Captain of the 6th reg. Native Infantry, and Civil Architect of the Western Provinces in Bengal.

Oct. At Bombay, Geo. Wm. Alex. Trapaud Grant, esq. an only son, whose premature excellencies have been faithfully, though feebly, portrayed under fictitious names by maternal fondness, but with strict veracity, in the “*Popular Models*.” Some youthful minds may be excited to generous emulation, when assured that the virtues ascribed to *Edwin Selby*, *William Campbell*, and the *Filphinstone*, really appeared in the daily actions of an individual, who died before his twentieth year.

Dec. At Goree, Africa, Mr. Wm. Crowlery, surgeon, who had accompanied Major Perry thither in an expedition sent

out by Government for the purpose of exploring the interior of Africa. He was a native of Wallop, Hants.

1816, Jan. 13. At Port Louis, Isle of France, H. F. Greville, esq.

Jan. At St. Petersburg, in her 65th year, Mrs. Geissler, widow of the late Professor Geissler, who held a high and honourable appointment in the service of his Imperial Majesty. The death of this lady has excited a considerable sensation in the Imperial Court, where her many excellent qualities were appreciated in a manner that must render her loss a subject of universal lamentation. The circumstances which marked Mrs. Geissler’s career in life were somewhat remarkable: She was one of three sisters (first cousins of Sir Charles Ffent, and natives of Scotland), who, at an early age, were removed from a situation of comparative obscurity, and introduced into the capital of the Russian Empire, by their aunt, Mrs. Giusti (then Mrs. Schaw), who had the direction

direction of the family arrangements of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg in the year 1770. It was under the fostering care of this most excellent woman (who is still living in London, and whose extraordinary virtues are remembered with fond respect at St. Petersburg), that they were brought under the notice of the Imperial and Royal Family; and Mrs. Geissler had the distinguished honour to be selected to take charge of the person of the present Emperor, which duty she fulfilled with the most scrupulous zeal and devotedness, until he attained an age which superseded the necessity of such attendance. The other two sisters were also selected to fill honourable and confidential situations near to the persons of the Imperial Family, and they all in a short space of time married: Mrs. Geissler, to the Gentleman before alluded to; the second sister, to a Physician of the Imperial Establishment; and the third, to an Officer of rank in the Russian service. One sister only now survives. — When we consider the important charge with which Mrs. Geissler was entrusted, and which she executed with so much satisfaction to her august employers, we cannot be surprised at the interest which they were pleased to manifest in every circumstance appertaining to herself. She was, in consequence, the constant object of royal favour and consideration; and during the illness which preceded her death, she was every day visited by one of the Imperial Family; not excepting the Emperor himself, whose kind and affectionate feelings were deeply excited by that unhappy event. The British Ambassador was present amongst the distinguished characters which assembled to pay the last mournful tribute of respect to her earthly remains; and her grave is wet with the tears of those who were acquainted with her many great and exemplary qualities. — This account of Mrs. Geissler furnishes additional proof of the decided partiality with which the English are regarded by the Imperial Family of the Czars; and if another instance were necessary to be adduced in support of this fact, we might mention the circumstance of the Empress Catherine (whose keen penetration soon made her discover where superior worth and integrity resided) having expressed her particular wish to confer on Mrs. Giusti a high and lucrative appointment in her Household, provided she would consent to remain in her Capital. This proposition, however, flattering as it was to the feelings of Mrs. Giusti and her family, was declined, from various private considerations, not unmingled with those feelings of fond attachment which we naturally entertain for our native soil.

Feb. 18. On Limlair estate in Carriacou,

J. M'Lean, esq. one of the members of H. M. council for the Island of Grenada.

March 20. At the Brazils, Maria Frances Isabella, Queen of Portugal and Algarve. Her Majesty had long laboured under a melancholy kind of derangement. She was born Dec. 17, 1734; married June 6, 1760, to the late King, her uncle, Pedro III. who died May 25, 1806, by whom she had issue John Maria Joseph Lewis, Prince of Brazils (declared Regent of Portugal on account of his mother's indisposition, now King), born May 3, 1767.

April 8. In his 75th year, David Evans, esq. one of the aldermen of Bristol.

At Market Harborough, in his 51st year, Wm. Sprigg, gent. attorney-at-law.

April 9. At Ipswich, Lieut. Wm. Theobald, of H. M. late 7th Royal Vet. batt.

At Polsue-house, near Tregony, the wife of Adm. Kempe.

At Chatham, Major Henry Rea, R. M. in whom the service has lost a brave and distinguished officer, and his friends a man endeared to them by every amiable quality. While his gallant conduct on various occasions, particularly at Genoa, when he had the good fortune to attract the notice of Rear-adm. Sir Josias Rowley, and by his honourable mention acquired the brevet rank of Major, procured him the approbation of his Country, and of the officers with whom he served, his social virtues commanded the respect and admiration of all his acquaintance. His remains were followed to the grave by the corps to which he belonged, and received every mark of honour and distinction which merit might claim, and sympathy bestow.

April 11. At Ballynascreen (Londonderry), the lady of Sir Henry Harvey Bruce, bart. daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Barnard, of Maghera.

April 13. At Exmouth, in her 81st year, Mrs. Starke, widow of R. Starke, esq. of Highlands, near Epsom, formerly governor of Fort St. David's and Madras.

In his 81st year, Rev. Wm. Higginson, many years rector of Rowde, Wilts.

At Dundee, G. C. Knight, esq. of Jordanston.

April 14. At his seat, Baronston, co. Westmeath, the Right Hon. Richard Malone, Lord Sunderlin. The deceased Peer was the elder brother of the late celebrated Edmond Malone, so well known in the world of letters. He was chosen Member for Granard, in 1768, in the Parliament of Ireland; in 1782, Knight of the Shire for Westmeath; in 1785, created to the dignity of the Peerage, by the title of Baron Sunderlin, of Lake Sunderlin, co. Westmeath; and in 1797, Baron Sunderlin of Baronston, with remainder to his brother, Edmond Malone, esq. in default of his own issue male. His lordship married, in 1778, Philippa, eldest daughter of Godolphin

Godolphin Rooper, esq. of Great Berkhamstead, Herts, by whom he had no issue. The title of Baron Sunderlin becomes extinct, being the seventeenth Peerage of Ireland that has failed since the Union in January 1801, for default of male heirs.

April 15. At Reading, aged 71, Rev. James Manesty.

At Whitburn, aged 74, James Wilson, merchant. Besides valuable property which falls to his heir at law, and numerous legacies bequeathed to his other relations, he has disposed to trustees 4250*l.* of heritable bonds to erect and maintain four schools in different situations, in the parishes of Whitburn Shotts, and Canbusnethan. The following legacies also manifest his high esteem of education, as well as his gratitude for the favour of the country he had so long enjoyed:—To the Whitburn Library, 50*l.*; to the Tailbrax Library, 50*l.*; to the Society for the supporting of the Gaelic Schools in the Highlands of Scotland, 100*l.*; to the Edinburgh Gratis Evening Schools' Society, 100*l.*; to the Anderston Charity School Society, 30*l.*; to the Calton and Bridgeton Charity and Sabbath School Society, 40*l.*; to the Glasgow Sabbath Evening Schools' Society, under the care of the Nile-street and Albion-street Churches, 30*l.*; to the Whitburn Penny-a-week Bible Association, 100*l.*; and to the poor of the parishes of Whitburn, Shotts, Canbusnethan, and West Calder, 500*l.*

April 16. At Bristol, S. Randall, esq.

April 17. At Greta-hall, Keswick, aged 9, Herbert, only son of Robt. Southey, esq. Poet Laureat, a boy of uncommon promise, having at that early age obtained, in a great degree, a proficiency in English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and German!

April 18. Charlotte, wife of Wm. Hudson, esq. Richmond, Surrey.

At Lisbon, in his 37th year, the Right Hon. Lord Arthur John Henry Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, and M. P. for the county of Monmouth. He married, June 23, 1808, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Evelyn, the late Visc. Falmouth, by whom he has left issue a son.

April 19. At his son-in-law's, Anthony Littledale, esq. in his 65th year, Everton Pudsey Dawson, esq. of Liverpool.

Mr. Thos. Whitehead, surgeon, of Leicester.

April 20. In Coleman-street, aged 31, John Geo. Waite, esq.

At Claybrook, co. Leicester, Lant Campion, gent.

At Halifax, John Westmacott, esq. capt. in the Royal Staff corps. His death was the consequence of wounds received while discharging his duty, in visiting the garrison guards early on the morning of the

17th of April last, from two men whom he met near the Presbyterian Meeting-house, carrying articles which he suspected they had come dishonestly by, which he charged them with having stolen, and which, as was subsequently proved, had been stolen from the store of Messrs. Jonathan and John Tremain. — Capt. W. was a native of England: he entered the army in the spring of 1807; served in Portugal and Spain; at the siege of Badajóz greatly distinguished himself by his bravery, and received a severe wound from a grape-shot, which confined him to his quarters for 19 months, and from which he never perfectly recovered. His murderers are still undiscovered; but it is hoped, from the large rewards which are offered, and the exertions making by Government, they will yet be brought to public justice. — The remains of Capt. Westmacott were interred with the military honours due to his rank: a great number of inhabitants joined in the mournful solemnity. — *Halifax Gazette.*

April 23. In Piccadilly, aged 65, Cortis Telfair, esq. of Margate.

At Doncaster, in his 82d year, Mr. Sheardown, father of Mr. Wm. Sheardown, printer, and many years master of the Grammar School at Louth.

April 24. At his father's house, of a disease brought on by excessive fatigue and hardships in the Peninsula and America, aged 28, Lieut. Tallemach, 82d reg.

At Berwick, aged 77, Daniel Manson, esq. formerly a ship-builder in Charlestown, South Carolina, and a major in the royal provincial army, wherein he served with great reputation during the Revolutionary war.

At Malta, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Gen. Thos. Murray.

At Stratford-grove, Essex, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Snelgrave, esq.

Aged 65, George Uppley, esq. of Barrow-house, near Barton-upon-Humber, many years a Deputy Lieutenant, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Lincoln, and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

April 25. In his 88th year, Benjamin Bewicke, esq. of New Ormond-street, Queen-square.

April 26. In his 88th year, Anthony Devjs, esq. of Albury, Surrey.

At Paris, in his 54th year, Gen. Pillet, the author of a libellous work upon England, which lately excited considerable attention. (See our last volume, ii. 556.)

April 27. At Henwick-house, co. Bedford, Nathaniel Bogle French, esq. jun. third son of N. B. French, esq.

April 28. At Norwood-green, Middlesex, aged 70, Wm. Spencer, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

Aged

Aged 73, at Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire, Mrs. Moore, relict of Mr. Moore, surgeon and apothecary, Bedale.

Rev. G. Illingworth, rector of Lower Tidworth and Week, Hants.

April 29. Aged 26, Mr. Henry Har-
mock, solicitor, of London and Deptford, a
man of the strictest honour and integrity.

In his 56th year, Dr. John O'Donnel, of
Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

At Hope-cottage, near Cowes, Isle of
Wight, Major Gordon, lately from the
East Indies.

At Romsey, aged 63, Rich. Holmes, esq.,
many years in the commission of the
Peace for the town of Romsey.

At Allerton-park, co. York, suddenly,
Right Hon. Charles Philip Stourton Lord
Stourton. His lordship was the sixteenth
Baron of his family, which was elevated
to the Peerage by Henry VI. in 1448.
He was born Aug. 22, 1752, and married,
in 1775, Mary, second daughter and co-
heir of Marmaduke late Lord Lapdale,
by whom he had issue one son Wilhelm,
who succeeded to the title. He married
secondly, Oct. 1800, Catherine, dau. of
Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Dorset,
esq. He was a Roman Catholic, as his
family have ever been, which has excluded
them from a seat in the House of Lords.

Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allanhank, co.
Berwick.

At Killarney, co. Kerry, the Hon. Char-
lotte, wife of Richard Pierce Mahony, esq.,
of Forze Point, co. Kerry, and fourth dau.
of Thomas Lord Ventry.

April 30. Emma, second dau. of Rev.
Dr. Waite, Lewisham-hill, Blackheath.
The virtues and talents of this amiable
child were rarely equalled, and her affec-
tionate disposition never exceeded.

At Riby-grove, co. Lincoln, in her
27th year, Frances, wife of Wm. Edward
Tomline, esq. M. P. eldest son of the Lord
Bishop of Lincoln.

April In his 117th year, Alexander
Campbell, of Kincaramie, co. Ross. In
1715 he bore arms under Lord Ross; and
wore the Highland costume to the day of
his death: he went with his neck and
breast bare, and walked perfectly erect to
the last. He entered himself as a scholar
in the Gaelic Society School last year,
and had learned to spell when he lost his
sight. He walked to Rose-hill last autumn,
when Lord Ashburton gave the veteran as
many shillings as he had lived years.

May 2. Wm. Henry Staveley, esq. of
Durham-place East, Hackney-road.

At Plymouth, aged 29, Capt. Dowell
O'Reilly, R. N.

May 3. At Clifton, in his 79th year,
Elias Vaander Horst, esq. late American
Consul for the district of Bristol.

At his brother-in-law's, Joseph Tanner,
esq. Salisbury, aged 65, Mr. W. Mahon.

He was a native of Oxford, and his cele-
brity in the musical profession had long
rendered him one of its greatest orna-
ments. He was leader of the concerts in
Salisbury upwards of 50 years, and his
eminent talents were duly appreciated at
the Opera House, where he had been
many years engaged, and was esteemed
the first performer on the clarionet in
England. His scientific knowledge, and
fine execution on the violin and other in-
struments, were also of the first descrip-
tion. Nor was he less esteemed for his
virtues. The goodness of his heart en-
deared him to all who knew him; and the
mildness of his manners, his sincerity,
strict integrity, and generosity, procured
him the respect and attachment of a nu-
merous circle of friends.

At Macroom Castle, co. Cork, Frances
Jane, widow of Simon White, esq. of Ban-
try, and mother of the present Earl of
Bantry. She was daughter of Richard
Hedges Eyre, esq. of Macroom Castle, by
Helena, dau. of Thomas Herbert, esq. of
Mucrus, co. Kerry, and was married, in
1766, to Simon White, esq. by whom she
had issue four sons and three daughters.

May 4. In Earl's-court, Old Brompton-
road, in his 69th year, Lieut.-gen. Sontag,
whose long, faithful, and meritorious ser-
vices are well known to the army.

In the Edgeware-road, Capt. Charles
Roberts, 4th Royal Veteran batt.

May 5. At Edinburgh, Rt. Hon. Dow-
ager Lady Belhaven and Stenton.

May 6. At Hampstead, Isaac John-
stone, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Chan-
cery Bar, of which he had been 40 years
a member.

At Loughorn, aged 70, Simon Frazer, esq.,
a merchant of great respectability, who
had been resident there many years.

May 7. At Guildford, Wm. Haydon,
esq. banker.

May 8. At Highgate, in his 25th year,
J. F. Poland, esq. of Bush-lane.

At Upton upon Severn, co. Worcester,
aged 83, Rev. E. Whitmore, M. A. for-
merly fellow of New college, Oxford, and
rector of Great Horwood, Bucks.

Thos. Bayley Haywood, esq. of Leighs
Farmworth, near Bilton, co. York.

May 11. At Ruffell, aged 58, John Ha-
gan, esq. advocate, of Glendelyne. He
had been on a visit to his estate in Strat-
hardle, and on his return was seized with
apoplexy.

At Dublin, Sir T. Lighton, bart.

At Paris, aged 81, Prince Camille de
Rohan, Grand Prior of Aquitaine, and
Grand Seneschal of the Order of St. John
of Jerusalem.

May 12. At Stoke Newington, aged 76,
Mrs. Elizabeth de Valangin, widow of Dr.
de Valangin, who died in 1805. (See vol.
LXXV. pp. 291, 382, 371.)

At Brighton, in his 57th year, much regretted by his family and friends, Charles Apthorp Wheelwright, esq. of Highbury-terrace, Islington. In 1803, Mr. Wheelwright was appointed Colonel of the "Loyal Islington Volunteers," which remained embodied till 1806.

At the Hotwells, the lady of Major-general Sir Edw. Butler, late of the 87th reg.

At Alington, near Exeter, aged 73, Edmund Calamy, esq. of Twickenham.

May 13. At Lambport-house, Bucks, in his 73d year, Edmund Dayrell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister.

At Eynesbury, near St. Neot's, aged 80, Henry Kbron, M. D.

Aged 60, Rev. Gifford Gates, curate of Monkwearmouth. He retired to bed in his ordinary health, and was found lifeless in his bed in the morning.

At Paris, the Bishop of Nantes, who was consecrated Bishop Dec. 20, 1783.

May 14. In Cuizon-street, May Fair, Barrington Pope Blachford, esq. M. P. and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. He married a daughter of the late Duke of Grafton.

At Tonbridge Wells, in her 77th year, Mrs. Dorothea Monck, a lineal descendant of Gen. Monck, Duke of Albemarle.

May 15. At Richmond, Surrey, Samuel Hodgson, esq.

May 16. At J. C. Reeve's, esq. Russell-square, in his 74th year, Robert Storks, esq. late of Doughty-street.

At Lambeth, John Howard, esq.

May 17. At Goodnestone Park, in her 38th year, Dorothy Elizabeth, wife of sir Brook William Bridges, bart.

At Bristol, John Lewis, esq. many years clerk of the arraigns in that city.

Aged 63, Thomas Sims, esq. of Berkeley cottage, Bristol.

May 18. At Exbourn, Devon, Rev. Henry Bate, 40 years rector of that parish.

May 19. At the Hot Wells, in his 16th year, Nigel Gresley, esq. second and youngest son of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart. by Maria Eliza his widow, who is most afflicted and inconsolable for the loss of a beloved son, who was engaging, affectionate, and lively in his manners, till seized with the illness which thus fatally and early cut him off; but he bore it with peculiar patience, and was most resigned to the last sad hour. His remains were interred, Wednesday, the 29th of May, in the family vault at Church Gresley in Derbyshire, near Drakelow, the seat of his brother Sir Roger Gresley, also a minor, in his seventeenth year, who, with a particular friend, paid and attended the last sad duties upon the 29th May.

At the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth's rectory, Lambeth, in his 50th year, Rich. Wordsworth, esq. of Staple Inn, and of Stockbridge, Westmoreland.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 83, Wm. Prioreau, Lieutenant-general in the French armies, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, &c.

In his 75th year, Nath. Milne, esq. of Manchester, solicitor, and one of his majesty's coroners for Lancashire.

At Nice, R. C. Mascall, esq. of Peasmarsh, Sussex, and B. A. of Oriel College.

May 20. At Hoxton, in his 55th year, the Rev. John Basset, rector of Illogan and Cambove, Cornwall.

In his 22d year, T. O. Hall, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, who to high attainments in science and literature, joined a peculiar suavity of manners and temper.

May 21. Edw. Lambert, of Easebourne, Sussex.

Rev. Tho. Cecil Grave, rector of Clotthall, Merts, natural son of the late Marguis of Salisbury. He had been in a state of insanity for some years, but in his last illness his reason returned, and continued till his death.

At Gisburne Park, near York, in her 44th year, the Right Hon. Lady Ribblesdale. Her ladyship was Rebecca, daughter of J. Fielding, esq. She was generous and humane, a kind friend to the poor, and beloved by all who knew her.

May 22. Aged 64, Thos. Sanders, esq. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Clapton, aged 48, Jonathan Holmes, esq. late of Clement's Inn.

In his 75th year, the Rev. T. Ireland, D. D. prebendary of Wells, rector of Burton-on-the-Warfe, co. Gloucester, and of the consolidated parishes of Christ-Church and St. Ewen, Bristol, and in the commission of the peace for Gloucester and Somerset. He was an orthodox minister of the Church of England, zealous in the discharge of his duties, and an active and upright magistrate.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Unwin, of Castle Hedingham.

May 23. At Hackney, aged 37, Mr. Caleb Stower, printer, formerly of Taunton, author of the Printer's Grammar, and some other useful books connected with printing. He was an ingenious and industrious man, and has left a widow and four children to deplore his loss.

At the Cove of Cork, sir Fenton Aylmer, of Dodon castle, co. Kildare.

May 24. At Kensington, Rev. Richard Omerod, A. M. vicar of Kensington, and formerly domestic chaplain to Dr. Porteus, bishop of London. He published "Remarks on Priestley's Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit," 1786, 8vo; and "A Sermon preached at Witham in Essex, at the Visitation of the Bishop of London, May 29, 1794," 8vo.

May 25. In Devonshire-place, Mary, wife of J. Dickenson, esq. Birch-hall, Lancashire.

At his chambers in Gray's Inn, Mr. Samuel Webbe. This excellent composer and truly worthy man had reached his 76th year; and no man within his sphere of action has been more admired for talents, or esteemed for private virtues. His songs, glees, &c. are almost innumerable, and are all characterized by taste, simplicity, and feeling, as well as by a profound knowledge of his art. Many of his glees, for precision of harmony, beauty, and expression, obtained prizes from institutions founded for the encouragement of musical genius. He was always ready to contribute his professional exertions in aid of benevolent purposes, or to serve a private friend. For some years past his infirmities had prevented him from visiting his friends, but he was esteemed too much to be forgotten by them. He had for some time declined all musical composition, and chiefly amused himself with a friend at the chess board.

At Marycelles house, near Aberdeen, in his 81st year, Gen. the Hon William Gordon, of Eyvie, col. of the 21st foot.

Aged 72, the Prince of Schratzenbach, Bishop of Bruun.

May 26. In Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, Benjamin Thompson, esq. son of Benjamin Blaydes Thompson, esq. a merchant and magistrate at Hull, who gave his son an excellent education with a view to the profession of the law, which, however, he declined. By a long residence in Germany, he acquired a complete knowledge of the language; as a proof of which he sent several translations of plays to England, particularly "The Stranger," which made its appearance at Drury-lane. On his return, he married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bourne of Chesterfield, and settled for some time at Nottingham, but latterly he resided in London, devoting his time to literature. His publications are as follows: "The Stranger," 1798, 8vo; — "La Prouse, a Play," and "The Happy Family," 1799, 8vo; — "Conscience, a Tragedy;" "Count Benyowski;" "Count Kognismark;" "Dagobert, a Tragedy;" "Emelia Gallotti, a Tragedy;" "The Ensign, a Comedy;" "False Delicacy, a Drama;" "Inez de Castro, a Tragedy;" "The Indian Exiles, a Comedy;" "Lovers' Vows, a Drama;" "Otto of Wittelsbach;" "Pizarro;" "The Robbers, a Tragedy;" all in 1800, 8vo. — "Adelaide of Walsingham," a Tragedy;" "Deaf and Dumb;" "Don Carlos;" "Raja;" "Stella;" in 1801, 8vo. — "The Dramatic works of Kotzebue," 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. — "The Recal of Momus, a bagatelle," 1801, 4to. — "An Account of the Introduction of Merino Sheep into the different States of Europe, from the

French of Lesteyrie;" 1810, 8vo. "The Ring, or the Merry Wives of Madrid," 1799, 8vo. "The Escape, a narrative from Kotzebue." Mr. Thompson also collected his translations of German Dramas, and republished them with great success under the title of "The German Theatre." His last performance was "Oberon's Oath," (see p. 465), and his feelings appear to have been so much agitated respecting the reception of that piece as to have brought on an alarming illness, of which he died the day after.

At Picket Field, near Hungerford, Berks, Graffian Hart, esq. many years in the civil department of the Ordnance.

May 27. Aged 37, Mrs. Frewer, of St. Peter at Mancroft, who, to superior mental endowments, united various elegant accomplishments, as well the gifts of nature as the acquirements of study. In painting and drawing she had attained great excellence, the productions of her pencil being alike conspicuous for taste, genius, and execution. Though subject to a dangerous complaint, her mind was never tainted with any portion of peevishness or discontent. Her character was most amiable; and amongst her relatives and friends she formed a circle who were charmed with the urbanity of her manners, exhilarated with the unvarying cheerfulness of her disposition, and warmed with the benevolence of her heart. She was beloved and esteemed whilst living, and her memory will be embalmed in the hearts of all who knew her.

At Holyrood House, Cooper Crawford, esq. late of Dublin.

May 28. At Islington, in his 72d year, Stephen Ponder, esq.

*May 29. Richard Beach, esq. of Winsor-green, near Birmingham.

At Hopetoun-house, in West Lothian, the Right Hon. James Hope Johnston, third earl of Hopetoun. His Lordship was born in 1741, and was elected one of the sixteen representative peers in 1784. He married, in 1766, lady Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter of the sixth earl of Northesk; and by her, who died in August 1793, he had six daughters. He added the name of Johnston to his own, in right of his grandmother, lady Henrietta Johnston, daughter of William, marquis of Annandale.

In his 74th year, John Edwards, esq. of Kelsterton, co. Flint, in the commission of the peace for that county, high sheriff in 1786, and a deputy lieutenant.

May 30. At Leatherhead, in his 44th year, J. Aykes, jun. esq. of Arundel-street.

May 31. In Prince's-court, Westminster, Edw. Astle, esq. of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, F. R. S. and F. S. A. son of Thomas Astle, esq. the eminent antiquary.

GENT. MAG. June, 1816.

May 31. At Camden-row, Camberwell, in her 66th year, Mrs. Mary Deane, relict of Mr. George Deane, late of Fish-street-hill, London. In her the Christian character was fairly exemplified. Besides fulfilling its duties with blameless propriety, she possessed politeness and sensibility, which rendered her at once a kind and an interesting companion. These qualities were heightened by her information and judgment, and a delicate vivacity which ever afforded a fund of amusement. Her mind had been agitated for the last two years by heavy affliction, and at length fell into a state of depression, from which she is now happily released.

Thomas Boulton, esq. of the Kent road.

Lately, in his 62d year, John Williamson, esq. of Lyon's Inn.

At Upper Clapton, in his 71st year, William Parkinson, esq. of Winchester-street.

Cambridgeshire.—At Neston, aged 106, William Broughton, one of the veterans who fought in the battle of Culloden. He was an industrious labourer, and enjoyed good health till within a few hours of his death. He said, he was one of the oldest of the good king's hard bargains, having received a pension from him more than sixty years.

Cheshire.—At Thornycroft-hall, Macclesfield, Anne, Viscountess Barrington.

Cornwall.—At Pilaton, Rev. Dr. Woolcombe, rector of that parish.

Cumberland.—In the Isle of Man, Rev. John Clague, vicar of Kirk Christ Rushen.

Devon.—At Exeter, in his 64th year, Mr. Peppin, senior surgeon to the Devon and Exeter hospital.

Gloucestershire.—Aged 66, Thos. Clarke, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon of Cheltenham.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Mrs. Bush, sister of Right Hon. Henry Grattan, of Thomas-town, Kilkenny.

At the Old Rock, Dymock, aged 74, Thomas Hill, gent. whose ancestors have been in possession of that estate several centuries.

Hants.—At Lymington, aged 81, Capt. James Samber, lt. N.

Hertfordshire.—Aged 58, Rev. William Price, many years vicar of Withington, and of the chapel of Preston Wynne.

Kent.—At St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, Miss Noble, who has bequeathed 100*l.* to the Kent and Canterbury hospital; 100*l.* to the Lying-in Charity; 250*l.* to the brothers and sisters of St. John's hospital; and the like sum to the parish of St. Dunstan, the interest to be expended in bread and meat, to be distributed among the deserving poor on New Year's Day.

Lancashire.—E. Kearsley, esq. of New Brook-house, near Bolton-le-Moors.

At Stonyhurst College, the Rev. John Weld, son of the late Thomas Weld, esq. of Lutworth castle, Dorset.

Leicestershire.—At Dibley, near Loughborough, aged 54, Robert Honeybarn, esq. successor to the celebrated breeder Bakewell.

Lyncolnshire.—At Wyberton, in his 74th year, Abraham Sheath, esq. late banker of Boston.

At Lincoln, aged 73, John Johnson, M. D.

At Grimsby, aged 49, Robert Lister, esq. mayor of that town.

Norfolk.—At Mattishall, aged 67, Rev. John Carter.

Northumberland.—At Newcastle, aged 76, General John Dixon, brother of the late Admirals W. Dickson, and Sir Arch. Dickson, bart. He entered the army the year of his present Majesty's accession.

Salop.—Thomas Amis, esq. of Llanvair-hall.

At Oswestry, Rev. John Tomkies.

At Shrewsbury, aged 93, Mrs. Bowdler, relict of Thomas Bowdler, gent. of Cardington.

Somerset.—At Bath, aged 78, Rev. Geo. Shadford.

Suffolk.—Rev. J. J. Baines, rector of Cold Weston, and vicar of Canham.

Sussex.—At West Grinstead, aged 100, David Wilkes, esq.

At Chichester, Powell, M. D.

Yorkshire.—Aged 75, Rev. Wm. Dixon, vicar of Bilton.

At Thornton, Rev. John Calvert, independent minister.

At Sheffield, aged 68, Rev. Geo. Hewer, rector of Cookey, and many years curate of Egglecliffe.

Wales.—At Carmarthen, Thos. Howell, esq. formerly of Penalltchych.

Scotland.—At the Manse of Borgue, aged 57, Rev. Samuel Smith, minister of that parish, and author of the "Agricultural Survey of Galloway."

At Calton, Glasgow, aged 105, serjeant George Walker. This veteran was a native of Ireland; and was at one time a private in the famous regiment "Johnny Cope's Dragoons."

At Dalswinton-house, aged 85, Patrick Miller, esq. of Dalswinton, well known for his enterprising and public spirit, and his unabating ardour in endeavouring to promote the welfare of society, and the prosperity of his country.

Ireland.—At Ballynascreen, the Lady of Sir Henry Harvey Bruce, bart.

In his 17th year, Charles, eldest son of the late G. B. Hartwell, esq. and nephew of Earl O'Neill.

Abroad.—At Paris, at a very advanced age, Guyon de Morveau, the celebrated French chemist, Member of the Institute, and Ex-member of the Convention.

At Paris, the Marchioness Doria, daughter of General Montcalm, celebrated for his defence of Canada.

M. Barthelemy, an engineer and mechanist. Having gone to see the stupendous elephant in the menagerie of the Garden of Plaisirs, in Paris, he offered him something to eat, when the elephant struck him, and he survived only a few days.

Fell down in the streets of Paris, and expired whilst being taken to the Hotel de Dieu, aged about 70. M. Hermaud, deputy of the Meuse to the National Convention.

In his 93d year, M. Fenon, member of the Ancient Academy of Sciences, and of the first class of the French Institute.

At Paris, Mr. William Stone, who, after his acquittal in England, in 1794, settled in Paris, and was the painter of Humboldt's great work, on which he expended many thousand pounds.

At Lisbon, Dick Ramage, esq.

Of inflammation in the liver, in his 61st year, the Prussian General Bulow, Count Von Denneswidt. This distinguished commander died within a few weeks after he had retired from the army.

At Rome, Cardinal Doria.

June 1. Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Maclean, major of the Tower of London, and resident governor.

At Scraptoft, co. Leicester, aged 46, Mrs. Kirk, widow of the late Robert Kirk, of Welham-lodge, co. Leicester, daughter of the late John Dalryell, of Lingo, co. Fife, Scotland. This lady possessed the most amiable qualities, and discharged the duties of private and domestic life with the most constant affection and tenderness.

At Bath, in his 81st year, Isaac Spooner, esq. of Elmdon-house, co. Warwick, head of a respectable banking-firm in Birmingham, and father-in-law of W. Wilberforce, esq. M. P.

June 2. At Greenwich, Geo. Browne, esq. formerly of the East India House.

Suddenly, aged 69, Rev. Wm. Bowra, vicar of Clavering, Essex.

At Miskin, co. Glamorgan, in his 76th year, Rev. J. Morgan, D. D. of Oakfield, Berks, vicar of Llantrissant, co. Glamorgan, and a prebendary of Gloucester.

Mary, the wife of Dr. Valpy, of Reading. She was the sister of the Rev. William Benwell, of Trinity College, Oxford, who died in 1796, universally admired and lamented. Like her brother, she died of a fever, occasioned by her anxious and unremitting attention to some sick members of her family. It will not be too much to say, that, in her general conduct, and in all the relations of life, she approached as near perfection as human nature will permit. No one was acquainted with her without admiring her; she never lost a friend, and she never had an

enemy. Her benevolence was constantly, but judiciously exerted, and eminently useful; her goodness was universal. Her religion was fervent, but calm; her piety was sincere and active; her devotion was warm and habitual. She did not, like some gloomy enthusiasts, avoid society; but she never went into company without leaving an affecting example of modest cheerfulness, sweetness of temper, affability of disposition, dignity of manners, and purity of life. She made all around her happy; and she was happy herself in her family, in her connexions, and in her own reflections. Towards the pupils of the establishment, over the domestic part of which she presided, she acted, not only as a friend, but a mother. A short time ago they gave an interesting proof of their love and gratitude, by presenting her with plate amounting to 250 guineas; a gift, the value of which was considerably increased by the endearing manner in which it was made. She has left a husband and eleven children to deplore her loss, revere her memory, and imitate her virtues.

June 3. At Kite-hall, Isle of Wight, aged 58, J. Popham, esq. of the first male branch of the ancient family of Popham, in Hampshire, which is descended from the celebrated Lord Chief Justice and Counsellor of Queen Elizabeth. He was an Alderman, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and the oldest member of the corporation of the borough of Newport; was for many years major-commandant of the Isle of Wight militia, and one of the deputy lieutenants of the Isle. His valuable manor of Shanklin and other estates descend to his only surviving child, the wife of Rev. Walton White, rector of Wootton. [See p 190.]

June 4. At Thornton-house, Greenwich, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Sir S. Whitcombe, knt.

June 5. John Cock, esq. of Isleworth.

At Dawlish, the wife of J. H. Deacon, esq. of Curzon-street, May-fair, daughter of the late Benjamin Goldsmid, esq. of Roehampton.

At Weymouth, Mary Anne, wife of Richard Prior, esq. formerly of Clapham, Surrey.

At Clonbrock, Ireland, Lady Clonbrock, daughter of the late Lord Walscourt.

At Prague, the Austrian Field-Marshal Count Kollowrath, military commander in Bohemia.

June 6. At her daughter's, Upper Wimpole-street, Dowager Lady Asgill, widow of the late and mother of the present Sir Charles Asgill, bart. She was the second wife of the late Sir Chas. Asgill, and was the daughter of Daniel Pratville, esq.

In Pall-mall, in her 79th year, Mrs. Edwin, relict of the late Charles Edwin, esq. of Clear-well-court, co. Gloucester, mother

mother of Mrs. Wyndham; of Dunraven Castle, co. Glamorgan.

At Kennington, in his 75th year, Gill Moody, esq. brother of the late S. Moody, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

In York, suddenly, Wm. Dawson, esq. of Tadcaster.

June 7. In Montague-square, in his 66th year, Joseph Monteiro de Almeida, esq. late of Oporto. He was zealous in his religious duties; in personal and social conduct a man of strict moral rectitude; in all his dealings of the most scrupulous integrity, and in domestic virtue without reproach.

On the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, in his 76th year, Rev. Theophilus Lane, rector of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, London.

At Kennington, in his 57th year, James Phillips, esq.

Harry Wormald, esq. of York, second son of John Wormald, esq. formerly an alderman of Leeds.

In Buccleuch-place, Edinburgh, after severe illness, supported by exemplary patience and Christian resignation, in the very bloom and blossom of earliest manhood, his head stored with useful attainments, and his heart abounding in moral virtues, respected by his acquaintance, honoured by his associates, beloved by his relations, Charles Murdoch Tait Hay, esq. an only son of a widowed mother. By nature liberally gifted, by education and personal care he was accomplished. Well-made, slim, tall, active, vigorous in person, generous and gentle in temper and disposition, kind and courteous in address, he sued and he gained the esteem of all around him. He was truly a fine young man, "*ingenui vultus ingenuique pudoris.*" His fair and open countenance, of brow solute and sparkling eye, beamed with intelligence, bore the stamp and seal of goodness and affability, and bespoke the spontaneous affectionate regard of strangers at the moment of first introduction: his conversation and manners strengthened the growing prepossession, and every subsequent action of his short and artless life tended more and more effectually to justify and confirm the conviction of his sterling, unobtrusive worth. Had this amiable youth lived longer, it is probable that, as his various qualities developed and expanded their store, the richness of their fragrance might have been wafted far beyond the wide circle of his numerous admiring friends; yes! it is possible that they might have increased in force and balmy poignancy,—till the sweet odour of their exhaustless perfumes had overspread and delighted his country. To the view of mortals he may appear to have died prematurely; to have perished almost unknown; to have been snatched

away from the land of the living by some cruel and sudden mischance, like a costly flower rudely broken down and trampled under foot, before the bright hues of its beautiful and variegated petals were fully disclosed.—Ah! no, no, no. From the eye of Omniscience none of this youth's budding excellencies lay concealed: the lovely flower is now happily transplanted by The Master's hand into a soil and under an atmosphere where its leaves shall not wither and fade. "Blessed are the good, who fall in their prime, whilst the rose of their worth is in blow."... *Chelsea.*

June 8. In Queen-street, May-fair, aged 57, Right Hon. Lord, Frederick Campbell, brother of the late, and uncle of the present Duke of Argyle. His remains were removed in the most private manner to the family vault at Sundridge, Kent, pursuant to his lordship's express directions, on the 14th instant.

June 9. Unfortunately drowned in Botley River, near Southampton, aged 22, Cornet Charles Carpenter of the 12th dragoons. He was the youngest child of the late Mr. Carpenter, of Anstey, near Alton, Hants. He had only purchased his cornetcy last year, and had lately returned from the regiment in France, on leave of absence for three months, when this fatal accident deprived his family and country of a promising young gentleman, who was the pride and hope of his family. His mother is dead; he has left one brother and four sisters.

At Coffsborough, Queen's County, aged 87, Joseph Palmer, esq.

June 10. At Malvern, in his 55th year, William Frankland, esq. fourth son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. of Thirkleby, co. York. He was Member of Parliament for Thirsk, Yorkshire; his Majesty's Attorney-General in the Isle of Man; Lieutenant-colonel of the North York militia; and formerly one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. He was bred at the University of Oxford, and formerly a Fellow of All Souls College. He first obtained a seat in Parliament in 1801, for the borough which he ever since represented. He published his "*Speech in the House of Commons on the Bills for making alterations in the Criminal Laws.*" 1811, 8vo. He married Catherine, daughter of Lord Colville, who survives him. At the University, at the bar, in the House of Commons, and among military men, his brilliant talents and extensive attainments made him equally conspicuous and acceptable. Few men have been more generally beloved, or will be more deeply regretted.

At Bury, aged 26, Rev. James Tillbrook, B. A. of Peter House College, Cambridge.

June 11. At Teddington, Middlesex, in his 65th year, John Crutchfield, esq.

At Oxford, aged 85, Mr. James Tagg, many years one of the corporation of that city.

James Higgins, esq. M. D. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Edinburgh, in his 65th year, George Wilson, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel.

June 12. At Oxford, in his 20th year, Skrymsher Rogers Ruding, the only son of the Rev. Rogers Ruding, vicar of Maldon, in the county of Surrey. Whilst bathing, he sank, in the sight of several of his companions, never to rise again with life.—O Lord Jesus, receive his spirit!

At Wollas-hall, near Pershore, co. Worcester, at a very advanced age, C. Hanford, esq. last surviving son of the late E. Hanford, esq.

At Bradley, Southampton, Rev. C. J. G. Seare, rector of that parish, and one of the chaplains to the Prince Regent.

In his castle of Housaye, Marshal Augereau, Duke of Castiglione, and Peer of France. The Paris journals say, his death was hastened by *moral affections*! It was he who was appointed by Buonaparte to command the army that was to invade England; and who promised, in a proclamation to his soldiers, such abundance of plunder, that he would make it a country not fit to live in! In Italy he amassed a fortune little short of a million sterling; he was therefore an adept in the art of making war upon Buonaparte's system. In 1814, he told the French soldiers that Buonaparte was a coward not fit to live, and had not the courage to die the death of a soldier! In 1815, this sycophant issued a proclamation from Caen, in Normandy; in which he announced the glorious coming of the great Emperor from Elba as promising a new era, and called upon all to rally around his eagles. His fawning, however, did not deceive Buonaparte on this occasion; for he was not employed. Despised alike by all parties, it is not surprising that "*moral affections*" should have hastened the death of such a miscreant.—Augereau was born at Paris, in 1755. In early life he enlisted as a private soldier in the Neapolitan army, and in 1787 settled at Naples as a fencing-master. In 1792 he came to Paris, and obtained a commission in the revolutionary armies; and in all the atrocities which they committed, Augereau's name is to be found as one of their leaders. His whole life was, in fact, one of infamy and crime; and he had scarcely collected the fortune, for the sake of which he had waded through so much guilt, before he was seized with a disorder, which deprived him even of the poor recompence of sensual gratification, while his mind was tortured by recollections that doubtless hastened his end.

In Dublin, aged 86, Lady Eliz. Tynte.

June 13. At Lee Priory, near Canterbury, after a month's illness, in his 16th year, Edward William George Brydges, third son of Sir Egerton Brydges, bart. M. P. His death was caused by some internal complaint, which it is suspected may have arisen from some bruises received in hunting the preceding winter; for he was a bold, and even rash rider; and is known to have had several falls in leaping during the season. His premature fate is very deeply lamented by his parents and family, to whom he was endeared by the kindest temper, the sweetest disposition, and the most lively, heroic, and unselfish spirit. His abilities were good, and his sagacity quick; though his attention had been hitherto careless and unfixed. Thus snatched away at a period of peculiar temptation, when he was about to enter a perilous profession by a commission in the Guards, with all the advantages of an extraordinary person, as well as engaging manners, to him perhaps the awful change may be for the better: to his afflicted father and mother, and mourning brothers and sisters, his early decease will long continue a source of (perhaps selfish) regret and lamentation. To them this is a second severe blow, as his next elder brother, Grey Brydges, died in his 15th year, at Minorca, in February 1812, being then a midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Malta*, (Admiral Hallowell's ship): a sad loss, which has been deplored in a short elegy, entitled "*Consolation*, by Mr. Quillian;" of which a few copies only have been printed for private use: a production in which there is more true pathos, more exquisite poetry, more harmonious polish, and, above all, by far more originality in the whole tone both of thought and expression, than in any composition of the same class among the English muses.

June 14. At Winkfield-green, near Bradford, aged 67, Rev. David Evans, of Sion-house, upwards of 40 years minister of the Unitarians at Marshfield.

At Coates house, near Edinburgh, Hon. Allan Maconochie, of Meadowbank, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, a Lord Commissioner of the Jury Court, and Vice-president of the Royal Society.

June 15. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 97, Ellen Countess Conyngham, widow of Henry, Earl Conyngham, great uncle to the present Marquis. She was the only daughter of Solomon Merret, of London, esq.

Jonathan Page, esq. of Smith-street, Westminster, barrack-master of Maldon, Es.-ex.

June 16. At Bath, aged 72, Lady Pearson, relict of Sir Richard Pearson, late lieutenant-governor of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

In Princes-street, Leicester-square, J. Wilson, esq. late surgeon of the Royal Corps.

June 17. In Portman-square, the Rt. hon. Chas. Pierrepont, Earl of Mansfield, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont. His lordship was born Nov. 14, 1737; and married March 14, 1774, Anne Orton, youngest daughter of William Mills, esq. of Kingston, Surrey, by whom he has issue three surviving sons and one daughter. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Charles Viscount Newark.

June 18. In Queen Anne-street, Right Hon. Lady Mary Parker, sister of Lady Elizabeth Fane, the Earl of Macclesfield, and the Hon. Thomas Parker.

At Wick, co. Gloucester, aged 72, Rich. Hayne, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county; a gentleman highly respected, and of irreproachable character.

In his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Henry, apothecary at Manchester, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, F. R. S. of London, and member of several other learned societies both in this country and abroad. As a practical and philosophical chemist, he had attained a high and merited reputation. His contributions to that science, besides a small volume of Essays, and his translations of the early writings of Lavoisier, which he first introduced to the notice of the English reader, consist chiefly of memoirs, dispersed through the Transactions of the various Societies to which he belonged, and relating both to those parts of chemistry that are purely scientific, and to those that have a connexion with the useful arts. The following is a

list of his separate publications:—"Experiments and Observations on the Preparation, &c. of Magnesia Alba," 1773, 8vo. "Letter to Dr. Glass, being a Reply to his Examination of the Strictures on Dr. Glass's Magnesia," 1774, 8vo. "Essays Physical and Chemical, from the French of Lavoisier," 1776, 8vo. "Account of a Method of Preserving Water at Sea from Putrefaction," 1781, 8vo. "Essays on Effects produced by various Processes on Atmospheric Air, from the French of Lavoisier," 1783, 8vo. "Memoirs of Baron Haller," 1783, 8vo.

June 19. Aged 74, Captain Robert Gilbert, son of Bristol.

June 21. In Upper Wimpole-street, Hon. Mrs. Clive, wife of Edward Bolton Clive, esq.

Patrick Bannermann, esq. of Lloyd's coffee-house, second son of T. Bannermann, esq. of Aberdeen, N. B.

June 22. J. Fleming, esq. of Verulam-building, Gray's Inn.

June 24. The wife of Alexander Chambers, esq. F. S. A. of Tirognorton-street. She was a woman of rare accomplishments and worth.

In the Close of the cathedral of Lichfield, aged 46, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Spencer Marlan, D. D. and daughter of the late William Inge, esq. of Thorpe-Constantine, co. Stafford. All who knew her will notice this event with some degree of interest; many with emotions of grief; for (humanly speaking) she was perfectly amiable; but even the deep affliction of her husband and children is not inconsolable,—because she was "altogether a Christian" in life and death.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Reinheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1816.
May					
27	50	55	48	30, 10	small rain
28	55	63	55	11	fair
29	55	66	55	29, 97	fair
30	55	69	55	85	fair
31	56	73	60	82	fair.
June 1	56	73	61	30, 02	fair
2	63	71	54	29, 99	fair
3	56	68	54	30, 08	fair
4	55	68	55	29, 97	fair
5	54	60	45	69	showery
6	49	52	50	85	cloudy
7	49	60	54	65	rain
8	55	60	52	72	rain
9	52	57	47	85	stormy
10	48	56	50	85	showery
11	50	58	52	95	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1816.
June					
12	55	67	54	30, 06	fair
13	60	65	52	01	fair
14	55	55	50	29, 96	rain
15	50	56	50	99	cloudy
16	57	55	52	99	cloudy
17	58	66	55	98	fair
18	55	69	55	90	fair
19	55	67	56	30, 00	fair
20	56	67	55	07	fair
21	59	72	56	06	fair
22	57	69	56	01	fair
23	60	67	51	29, 85	showery
24	56	62	55	86	cloudy
25	55	72	61	92	fair
26	60	60	53	70	rain

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 23, to June 21, 1816.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 1240	} 2353	Males - 959	} 1918		2 and 5	186	50 and 60	182
Females 1113		Females 949			5 and 10	77	60 and 70	161
Whereof have died under 2 years old		10 and 20			62	70 and 80	117	
		20 and 30			137	80 and 90	68	
		30 and 40	187	90 and 100	17			
		40 and 50	203		103.....	1		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.										
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex.	81	11	42	0	30	9	27	7	35	9	Essex	72	10	37	0	27	6	27	6	
Surrey	80	0	40	0	31	0	28	10	39	6	Kent	74	9	00	0	27	6	27	6	
Hertford	75	0	30	0	29	0	25	2	37	0	Sussex	82	0	00	0	00	0	28	6	
Bedford	73	5	48	0	27	4	25	7	33	10	Suffolk	79	11	00	0	28	11	24	0	
Huntingdon	72	6	00	0	30	0	22	8	29	8	Camb.	71	0	38	0	24	2	21	6	
Northamp.	70	6	00	0	27	1	21	2	31	0	Norfolk	74	6	43	0	25	4	22	7	
Rutland	71	6	00	0	29	0	24	6	30	0	Lincoln	72	8	40	0	26	2	19	9	
Leicester	71	8	38	0	28	4	20	4	31	0	York	70	8	00	0	27	0	22	1	
Nottingham	76	6	41	0	29	6	24	0	33	10	Durham	75	2	47	0	32	0	24	7	
Derby	74	9	00	0	00	0	23	6	37	0	Northum.	74	1	40	0	27	6	25	0	
Stafford	76	5	00	0	27	9	21	2	36	1	Cumbegl.	71	9	44	0	27	10	20	5	
Salop	76	4	75	0	4	28	6	20	10	37	4	Westmor.	70	1	00	0	28	9	22	10
Hereford	71	6	35	0	26	9	21	0	29	10	Lancaster	75	9	00	0	00	0	22	11	
Worcester	71	2	37	0	30	0	25	11	32	0	Chester	69	10	00	0	00	0	20	10	
Warwick	73	1	00	0	30	0	24	4	33	2	Flint	71	6	00	0	37	6	00	0	
Wilts	72	0	00	0	29	10	24	0	41	0	Denbigh	68	2	00	0	28	0	16	9	
Berks	80	8	00	0	28	11	30	2	59	2	Anglesea	73	0	00	0	26	6	15	0	
Oxford	72	6	00	0	26	11	24	10	33	0	Carmarvon	73	4	00	0	27	4	17	6	
Bucks	74	0	00	0	28	3	27	0	34	0	Merioneth	73	8	00	0	36	3	19	0	
Brecon	75	9	44	0	31	0	15	4	00	0	Cardigan	66	0	00	0	25	0	14	5	
Montgom.	75	2	41	0	7	32	0	22	1	00	0	Pembroke	60	0	00	0	24	0	15	8
Radnor	75	7	00	0	28	4	19	8	00	0	Carmart.	65	0	00	0	28	6	16	0	
Average of England and Wales, per quarter																				
74		10		40		8		28		11		22		5		35		1		
Average of Scotland, per quarter:																				
00		0		00		0		00		0		00		0		00		0		
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....																				
00		0		00		0		00		0		00		0		00		0		

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 24, 70s. to 75s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 40lbs. Avoirdupois, June 15, 25s. 8d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 19, 49s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 24:

Kent Bags	4l.	10s.	to	7l.	7s.	Kent Pockets	6l.	0s.	to	10l.	15s.
Sussex Ditto	4l.	4s.	to	6l.	6s.	Sussex Ditto	5l.	15s.	to	8l.	8s.
Farnham Pockets	10l.	0s.	to	16l.	0s.	Essex Ditto	5l.	0s.	to	9l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 24:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 12s. 6d. Straw 2l. 8s. 9d.	Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 16s. Straw 2l. 7s.
Clover 6l. 0s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 5s. 0d. Straw 2l. 3s. 6d. Clover 5l. 18s. 0d.	

SMITHFIELD, June 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	4d.	Lamb	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	4d.
Mutton	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market June 24:					
Veal	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	4d.	Beasts	1,270.				
Pork	4s.	0d.	to	5s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs	13,640				
						Pigs	380.				

COALS, June 24: Newcastle 32s. 9d. to 45s. 6d. Sunderland 33s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 98s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 0d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 0d.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXVI. PART II.

Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of the ANTIENT Cross in the Village of MARSTON, in the County of OXFORD.

MR. URBAN, JAN 1.
IN a former paper upon Crosses (vol. LXXXVI. Part I. p. 9), I enumerated the various kinds of which examples still exist; the purposes for which they were severally intended, and the conspicuous objects they formed, according to the opulence of the place where they were stationed, whether at the entrance of the Town, in the Church-yard, or in the Market-area; or whether designed for no other purpose than to commemorate the virtues of distinguished personages: in each of these, their magnitude and beauty were in proportion to the number of inhabitants, the extent of a market, or the dignity of the departed.

Although the Cross at Headington in Oxfordshire (Part I. p. 9), is inferior in size and ornament to many others, and less perfect, yet it serves to illustrate the remarks upon that particular class; and the example I now send (*see the Plate*) of a Cross in the centre of a street, which is not far distant from that just mentioned, will distinguish its utility, and their different intentions: and to prove beyond doubt their separate purposes, it need only be remarked, that in the little village of Marston, where the Church is but a very short distance from, and originally was within sight of, its High Cross; yet it had a Cross of its own, the base of which still remains near the path leading to the Porch.

The County of Oxford is celebrated for containing more Crosses than any other in England; the greater number of these are plain, but some few are extremely elegant; and there is scarce a Village in which the remains of one will not be found.

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The annexed Plate may give some idea of the present state of the Village of Marston; it shews part of what was formerly the main street: the number of houses and inhabitants are now very small. Its Manor-house, at one extremity, is old and curious, and, before it was altered for the accommodation of several families, had a regularity of design which rendered it an object worthy of notice. There is also another house in a different part of the Village, antient, but less perfect than the Manor-house, which is still approached by its original gate, having nearly all the connecting walls entire. The hall, now used as a kitchen, retains the substantial oak-skreen, paneled walls, &c. Nearly all the rooms are wainscoted, and have handsome plastered ceilings; those of the principal apartments are richly ornamented, but much mutilated, and uninhabitable. The courtyard and its walls are nearly entire, and some of the offices remain.

Marston Church is a small, plain, but antient structure, having a body, chancel, and tower at the West end: the porch is on the South side; and near it the fragment of a Cross. The windows of the Church appear to be mostly of the Tudor era, but are not large, or very ornamental. The interior has nothing to require particular remark. The font is modern.

Marston lies North-east from Oxford about two miles.

In addition to the several kinds of Crosses already treated upon, all of which have a religious or moral tendency, there is another description that appears to have been little regarded, either from the simplicity of their character, or the very few examples remaining, but which are equally

equally curious and serviceable from their antiquity and their intention. These Crosses are stationed at the intersections of roads, a certain distance from large towns, or villages, to point out the place to which they respectively lead. An example is to be seen between Oakhampton and Bow, nearer to the former place; and another near Exeter of the same character: they consist each of a plain square shaft, with a cross stone on the summit, and are seated on a base of a single stone. The fronts of these Crosses are placed North and South, the former point distinguished by an indented Cross on the surface; and the ends of the Cross were consequently East and West: from this rule of stationing them, which was no doubt then well understood, and as strictly adhered to as raising them on the South side of a Church, or the centre of a Market, the neighbouring place was ascertained.

In concluding my remarks upon these elegant and interesting monumental remains of piety, virtue, and general utility, let me observe, without reference to any in particular, that there are no works of Antiquity more liable to destruction, few less carefully preserved, or less rescued from wanton and mischievous dilapidation; and I may add, there are none more beautiful, and deserving of our care and attention. Many are now lying in scattered fragments near the spot where they stood for ages, and which might have been still standing, and others are in a state little less to be regretted; while many which have escaped such barbarous havoc, exist to this day nearly entire.

Yours, &c.

J. C. B.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 31.

THE following *jeu d'esprit* was written by Sir Joshua Reynolds, to illustrate a remark which he had made—"That Dr. Johnson considered Garrick as his property, and would never suffer any one to praise or abuse him but himself." In the first of these supposed dialogues, Sir Joshua himself, by high encomiums upon Garrick, is represented as drawing down upon him Johnson's censure; in the second, Mr. Gibbon, by taking the opposite side, calls forth his praise.

B.

Dr. JOHNSON and Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Reynolds. Let me alone, I'll bring him out (*aside*).—I have been thinking, Dr. Johnson, this morning, on a matter that has puzzled me very much; it is a subject that I dare say has often passed in your thoughts, and, though I cannot, I dare say *you* have made up your mind upon it.

Johnson. Tilly fally, what is all this preparation?—what is all this mighty matter?

R. Why, it is a very weighty matter. The subject I have been thinking upon is—Predestination and Free-will, two things I cannot reconcile together for the life of me; in my opinion, Dr. Johnson, Free-will and Fore-knowledge cannot be reconciled.

J. Sir, it is not of very great importance what your opinion is upon such a question.

R. But I meant only Dr. Johnson, to know your opinion.

J. No, Sir; you meant no such thing; you meant only to shew these gentlemen that you are not the man they took you to be; but that you think of high matters sometimes, and that you may have the credit of having it said, that you held an argument with Sam Johnson on Predestination and Free-will;—a subject of that magnitude as to have engaged the attention of the world—to have perplexed the wisdom of man for these two thousand years;—a subject on which the fallen angels, who *had yet not lost all their original brightness*, find themselves in *wandering mazes lost*. That such a subject could be discussed in the levity of convivial conversation, is a degree of absurdity beyond what is easily conceivable.

R. It is so as you say, to be sure; I talked once to our friend Garrick upon this subject, but I remember we could make nothing of it.

J. O noble pair!

R. Garrick was a clever fellow, Dr. Johnson; Garrick, take him altogether, was certainly a very great man.

J. Garrick, Sir, may be a great man in your opinion, as far as I know, but he was not so in mine; little things are great to little men.

R. I have heard you say, Dr. Johnson—

J. Sir, you never heard me say that David Garrick was a great man; you may have heard me say that Gar-

rick,

rick was a good repeater—of other men's words—words put into his mouth by other men; this makes but a saint approach towards being a great man.

R. But take Garrick upon the whole; now, in regard to conversation.

J. Well, Sir, in regard to conversation, I never discovered in the conversation of David Garrick any intellectual energy, any wide grasp of thought, any extensive comprehension of mind, or that he possessed any of those powers to which *great* could, with any degree of propriety, be applied.

R. But still—

J. Hold, Sir, I have not done—there are, to be sure, in the laxity of colloquial speech, various kinds of greatness; a man may be a great tobaccoconist, a man may be a great painter, he may be likewise a great mimic; now you may be the one, and Garrick the other, and yet neither of you be great men.

R. But, Dr. Johnson—

J. Hold, Sir; I have often lamented how dangerous it is to investigate and to discriminate character, to men who have no discriminative powers.

R. But Garrick, as a companion, I heard you say—no longer ago than last Wednesday, at Mr. Thrale's table—

J. You tease me, Sir. Whatever you may have heard me say, no longer ago than last Wednesday, at Mr. Thrale's table, I tell you I do not say so now; besides, as I said before, you may not have understood me—you misapprehended me—you may not have heard me.

R. I am very sure I heard you.

J. Besides, besides, Sir, besides—do you not know—are you so ignorant as not to know, that it is the highest degree of rudeness to quote a man against himself?

R. But if you differ from yourself, and give one opinion to-day—

J. Have done, Sir; the company, you see, are tired, as well as myself.

T'other side.

Dr. JOHNSON and Mr. GIBBON.

Johnson. No, Sir; Garrick's fame was prodigious, not only in England, but all over Europe; even in Russia, I have been told, he was a proverb,—when any one had repeated well, he was called “a second Garrick.”

Gibbon. I think he had full as much reputation as he deserved.

J. I do not pretend to know, Sir, what your meaning may be, by saying he had as much reputation as he deserved; he deserved much, and he had much.

G. Why surely, Dr. Johnson, his merit was in small things only; he had none of those qualities that make a real great man.

J. Sir, I as little understand what your meaning may be, when you speak of the qualities that make a great man: it is a vague term. Garrick was no common man; a man above the common size may surely, without any great impropriety, be called a great man. In my opinion, he has very reasonably fulfilled the prophecy which he once reminded me of having made to his mother, when she asked me how little David went on at school, that I should say to her, “that he would come to be hanged, or come to be a great man.” No, Sir; it is undoubtedly true, that the same qualities, united with virtue or vice, make a hero or a rogue, a great general or a highwayman. Now Garrick, we are sure, was never hanged; and in regard to his being a great man, you must take the whole man together. It must be considered in how many things Garrick excelled, in which every man desires to excel. Setting aside his excellence as an actor, in which he is acknowledged to be unrivalled; as a man, as a poet, as a convivial companion, you will find but few his equals, and none his superior. As a man, he was kind, friendly, benevolent, and generous.

G. Of Garrick's generosity I never heard; I understood his character to be totally the reverse, and that he was reckoned to have loved money.

J. That he loved money, nobody will dispute. Who does not? But if you mean, by loving money, that he was parsimonious to a fault, Sir, you have been misinformed. To Roote, and such scoundrels, who circulated those reports— to such profligate spendthrifts, prudence is meanness, and economy is avarice. That Garrick, in early youth, was brought up in strict habits of economy, I believe; and that they were necessary, I have heard from himself. To suppose that Garrick might inadvertently act from this habit, and be saving in small things, can be no wonder; but let it be remembered at the same time, that, if

he was frugal by habit, he was liberal from principle: that, when he acted from reflection, he did what his fortune enabled him to do, and what was expected from such a fortune. I remember no instance of David's parsimony but once, when he stopped Mrs. Woffington from replenishing the teapot; it was already, he said, as red as blood; and this instance is doubtful, and happened many years ago. In the latter part of his life I observed no blameable parsimony in David; his table was elegant, and even splendid; his house, both in town and country, his equipage, and, I think, all his habits of life, were such as might be expected from a man who had acquired great riches. In regard to his generosity, which you seem to question, I shall only say, there is no man to whom I would apply with more confidence of success, for the loan of two hundred pounds to assist a common friend, than to David; and this, too, with very little, if any, probability of its being repaid.

G. You were going to say something of him as a writer—you don't rate him very high as a Poet?

J. Sir, a man may be a respectable poet without being a Homer, as a man may be a good player without being a Garrick. In the lighter kinds of poetry, in the appendages of the drama, he was, *if not the first, in the very first class*. He had a readiness and facility, a dexterity of mind that appeared extraordinary even to men of experience, and who are not apt to wonder from ignorance. Writing prologues, epilogues, and epigrams, he said, he considered as his trade; and he was what a man should be, always, at all times ready at his trade. He required two hours for a prologue or epilogue, and five minutes for an epigram. Once, at Burke's table, the company proposed a subject, and Garrick finished his epigram within the time; the same experiment was repeated in the garden, and with the same success.

G. Garrick had some flippancy of parts, to be sure, and was brisk and lively in company; and, by help of mimicry and story-telling, made himself a pleasant companion: but here the whole world gave the superiority to Foote, and Garrick himself appears to have felt as if his genius was rebuked by the superior powers of

Foote. It has been often observed, that Garrick never dared to enter into competition with him, but was content to act an under-part to bring Foote out.

J. That this conduct of Garrick's might be interpreted by the gross minds of Foote and his friends, as if he was afraid to encounter him, I can easily imagine. Of the natural superiority of Garrick over Foote, this conduct is an instance: he disdained entering into competition with such a fellow, and made him the buffoon of the company; or, as you say, brought him out. And what was at last brought out, but coarse jests and vulgar merriment, indecency and impiety, a relation of events which, upon the face of them, could never have happened, characters grossly conceived, and as coarsely represented? Foote was even no mimic; he went out of himself. It is true, but without going into another man; he is excelled by Garrick even in this, which is considered as Foote's greatest excellence. Garrick, besides his exact imitation of the voice and gesture of his original to a degree of refinement of which Foote had no conception, exhibited the mind and mode of thinking of the person imitated. Besides, Garrick confined his powers within the limits of decency—he had a character to preserve. Foote had none. By Foote's buffoonery and broadfaced merriment, private friendship, public decency, and every thing estimable amongst men, were trod under foot. We all know the difference of their reception in the world. No man, however high in rank or literature, but was proud to know Garrick, and was glad to have him at his table; no man ever considered or treated Garrick as a player: he may be said to have stepped out of his own rank into a higher, and, by raising himself, he raised the rank of his profession. At a convivial table his exhilarating powers were unrivaled; he was lively, entertaining, quick in discerning the ridicule of life, and as ready in representing it; and on graver subjects there were few topics in which he could not bear his part. It is injurious to the character of Garrick to be named in the same breath with Foote. That Foote was admitted sometimes into good company (to do the man what credit I can)

can) I will allow, but then it was merely to play tricks. Foote's merit was that of a buffoon, and Garrick's that of a gentleman.

G. I have been told, on the contrary, that Garrick in company had not the easy manners of a gentleman.

J. Sir, I don't know what you may have been told, or what your ideas may be of the manners of gentlemen. Garrick had no vulgarity in his manners; it is true, Garrick had not the airiness of a fop, nor did he assume an affected indifference to what was passing; he did not lounge from the table to the window, and from thence to the fire; or, whilst you were addressing your discourse to him, turn from you, and talk to his next neighbour; or give any indication that he was tired of his company: if such manners form your ideas of a fine gentleman, Garrick had them not.

G. I mean that Garrick was more overawed by the presence of the great, and more obsequious to rank, than Foote, who considered himself as their equal, and treated them with the same familiarity as they treated each other.

J. He did so; and what did the fellow get by it? The grossness of his mind prevented him from seeing that this familiarity was merely suffered, as they would play with a dog; he got no ground by affecting to call peers by their surnames; the foolish fellow fancied that lowering them was raising himself to their level. This affectation of familiarity with the great, this childish ambition of momentary exaltation, obtained by the neglect of those ceremonies which custom has established as the barriers between one order of society and another, only shewed his folly and meanness; he did not see that, by encroaching on others' dignity, he put himself in their power, either to be repelled with helpless indignity, or endured by clemency and condescension. Garrick, by paying due respect to rank, respected himself; what he gave was returned, and what was returned he kept for ever; his advancement was on firm ground — he was recognized in public, as well as respected in private; and as no man was ever more courted and better received by the publick, so no man was ever less spoiled by its flattery. Garrick continued advancing to the last — till he

had acquired every advantage that high birth or title could bestow, except the precedence of going into a room; but when he was there, he was treated with as much attention as the first man at the table. It is to the credit of Garrick that he never laid any claim to this distinction — it was as voluntarily allowed as if it had been his birthright. In this, I confess, I looked on David with some degree of envy, not so much for the respect he received, as for the manner of its being acquired; what fell into his lap unsought, I have been forced to claim. I began the world by fighting my way. There was something about me that invited insult, or at least a disposition to neglect; and I was equally disposed to repel insult, and to claim attention; and, I fear, continue too much in this disposition now it is no longer necessary; I receive at present as much favour as I have a right to expect. I am not one of the complainers of the neglect of merit.

G. Your pretensions, Dr. Johnson, nobody will dispute; I cannot place Garrick on the same footing: your reputation will continue increasing after your death, when Garrick will be totally forgotten: you will be forever considered as a Classic.

J. Enough, Sir, enough; the company would be better pleased to see us quarrel, than bandying compliments.

G. But you must allow, Dr. Johnson, that Garrick was too much a slave to fame, or rather, to the mean ambition of living with the great — terribly afraid of making himself cheap even with them; by which he debarred himself of much pleasant society. Employing so much attention and so much management upon little things, implies, I think, a little mind. It was observed by his friend Colman, that he never went into company but with a plot how to get out of it; he was every minute called out, and went off or returned as there was or was not a probability of his shining.

J. In regard to his mean ambition, as you call it, of living with the great, what was the boast of Pope, and is every man's wish, can be no reproach to Garrick: he who says he despises it, knows he lies. That Garrick hoarded his fame, the fame which he

had

had justly acquired both at the theatre and at the table, is not denied; but where is the blame, either in the one case or the other, of leaving as little as he could to chance? Besides, Sir, consider what you have said; you first deny Garrick's pretensions to fame, and then accuse him of too great an attention to preserve what he never possessed.

G. I don't understand—

J. Sir, I can't help that.

G. Well, but, Dr. Johnson, you will not vindicate him in his ever-and-above attention to his fame, his inordinate desire to exhibit himself to new men; like a coquet, ever seeking after conquests, to the total neglect of old friends and admirers:

"He threw off his friends like a huntsman the pack;"

always looking out for new game.

J. When you quoted the line from Goldsmith, you ought in fairness to have given what followed:

"He knew, when he pleas'd, he could whistle them back;

which implies at least that he possessed a power over other men's minds approaching to fascination; but consider, Sir, what is to be done: here is a man whom every other man desires to know. Garrick could not receive and cultivate all, according to each man's conception of his own value: we are all apt enough to consider ourselves as possessing a right to be excepted from the common crowd. Besides, Sir, I do not see why that should be imputed to him as a crime, which we all so irresistibly feel and practise; we all make a greater exertion in the presence of new men than old acquaintances. It is undoubtedly true that Garrick divided his attention among so many, that but little was left to the share of any individual; like the extension and dissipation of water into dew, there was not quantity united sufficient to quench any man's thirst; but this is the inevitable state of things: Garrick, no more than another man, could unite what in their natures are incompatible.

G. But Garrick not only was excluded by this means from real friendship, but accused of treating those whom he called his friends with insincerity and double dealing.

J. Sir, it is not true; his character in that respect is misunderstood: Garrick was, to be sure, very ready in promising, but he intended at that time to fulfil his promise; he intended no deceit; his politeness, or his good-nature, call it which you will, made him unwilling to deny; he wanted the courage to say *No* even to unreasonable demands. This was the great error of his life; by raising expectations which he did not, perhaps could not gratify, he made many enemies; at the same time it must be remembered that this error proceeded from the same cause which produced many of his virtues. Friendships from warmth of temper, too suddenly taken up, and too violent to continue, ended, as they were like to do, in disappointment; his friends became his enemies; and those, having been fostered in his bosom, well knew his sensibility to reproach, and they took care that he should be amply supplied with such bitter potions as they were capable of administering; their impotent efforts he ought to have despised; but he felt them; nor did he affect insensibility.

G. And that sensibility probably shortened his life.

J. No, Sir; he died of a disorder of which you or any other man may die, without being killed by too much sensibility.

G. But you will allow, however, that this sensibility, those fine feelings, made him the great actor he was.

J. This is all cant, fit only for kitchen-wench and chamber-maids; Garrick's trade was to represent passion, not to feel it. Ask Reynolds whether he felt the distress of Count Hugolino when he drew it.

G. But surely he feels the passion at the moment he is representing it.

J. About as much as Punch feels. That Garrick himself gave into this foppery of feelings, I can easily believe; but he knew at the same time that he lied. He might think it right, as far as I know, to have what fools imagined he ought to have; but it is amazing that any should be so ignorant as to think that an actor will risk his reputation by depending on the feelings that shall be excited in the presence of two hundred people, on the repetition of certain words which he has repeated two hundred

hundred times before in what actors call their *study*. No, Sir; Garrick left nothing to chance; every gesture, every expression of countenance and variety of voice, was settled in his closet, before he set his foot upon the stage.

ENVIRONS of LAUSANNE, &c.
(From the "General Outline of the
SWISS Landscapes.")

"And saw that all Nature was a Garden."
Lord ORFORD.

"THE Lake of Geneva, in the form of a crescent, with one of its horns blunted, is fifty-four miles in length, from Geneva to Villeneuve." But this is on its convex side: the Alps of Savoy form the country on the South, the hollow of the crescent. The North is the Pays-de-Vaud; an extensive and rich country that files round from the Jura, a ridge, of mountains which divide Switzerland from France.

*Character and Manners of the
Vaudois.*

The character of the people of this country is Savoyard. It is a provincial French, intermixed with the Italian and German. Their dress, manners, and amusements, as well as language, do not differ essentially from those of the Chamouniers, as described by De Saussure: "They are inclined to incessant merriment and gaiety; and they are surprisingly quick and full of repartee. They perceive at once the oddities of strangers, taking them off in the most comical manner. They are ingenious, hospitable, and not averse to industry; but, for want of employment, frequent the wine-taverns too much, and are extravagantly addicted to gambling. Still they are great thinkers; and will sometimes put shrewd questions to you, that would gravel many an acute metaphysician.

"They pass their winter evenings exactly as the characters do in the little dramatic entertainment entitled *The Villager's Evening Amusements*. At nightfall they all assemble at some neighbour's who has the roomiest house, and in that apartment where the fire-place is kept. The women fall to spinning or peeling of flax, and telling stories. The men busy themselves in making nicknacks of wood, spoons, seals, tobacco-stoppers, and such-like things; while the mistress

of the house goes to no other expence for their refreshment than that of providing a dish of crab-apples that have been previously roasted on the hearth, and a pitcher of fresh water."

An agreeable Authoress has remarked the separate male and female clubs in Lausanne, Zurich, Basel, and Geneva: "In the former the men smoked, and talked at intervals of literature and business, amidst the fumes of tea and coffee. In the latter, the ladies presented themselves at their coteries with their work-bags upon their arms: conversation and needle-work began together. (Sometimes one reads to the rest.)

"There are still more peculiar societies formed from infancy of children of the same age and of the same class. During their childhood, the equality of years is so strictly observed in these societies, that sisters, whose ages differ three or four years, have their separate coteries in the same house. There is something soothing in the idea of these infant associations; it seems forming another barrier for the helpless sex against the future tempests of the world; which often beat with the most pitiless fury against a heart that can least resist their violence, and which then recalls with tender regret the social circle of its childhood; and perhaps finds consolation in the sympathy of some female companion to whom it is endeared by the charm of those early recollections."

Another Philosophical Observer, speaking of this neighbourhood, says, "I shall never forget the day I was botanizing near the Rohalla mountain, which belongs to Justice Le Clerc. I was quite alone. I pushed forward a great way into the various recesses of the mountain; and through a long succession of woods and rocks alternately, I came at last to a retreat so completely out of the haunt of man, that I never beheld a more wild or a more solitary scene! Continuing still to botanize for some time, I insensibly became overpowered by the strong impression of the objects around me. At last I forgot my botany altogether; and I reclined my head on pillows of *Lycopodium* and moss, musing at my ease. Presently a sentiment of exultation introduced itself into this reverie. I compared myself to those mighty Navigators who

who have discovered some desert island; and I said to myself with no small self-complacency, "most assuredly I am the first mortal that ever placed his foot here." While I was pluming myself on this idea, I heard a sound close by that I thought I was no stranger to. I began to listen. The same noise was repeated, and became still louder. I started up with a mixture of surprise and curiosity, and made my way through briars and thorns towards the place whence the noise issued; when, about a hundred yards from the place where I had been thus musing, and fancying myself at the extremity of the world, I perceived a stocking-manufactory." He continues, "I cannot express the confused and contradictory emotions I felt upon this discovery. My first emotion was joy, at finding myself so unexpectedly among my fellow-creatures. But who would have expected to meet with a manufactory in such a place! Switzerland is the only country in the world that exhibits this mixture of the wildest nature with civilization. All Switzerland is nothing, so to say, but a great city; whose long and broad streets are planted with forests, and intersected with mountains; and whose houses, insulated and scattered wide asunder, communicate, by English gardens only, with each other. Now we are upon this subject, I recollect another botanizing excursion that I made, along with Du Peyrou and a few others, not long ago, on the Chasseral; from whose summit no less than seven lakes are visible. There is only a single house on that mountain; but the inhabitant of it is a bookseller, and I was credibly assured he has plenty of business. It strikes me that a single fact of this kind serves to give a truer notion of Switzerland, than the accounts of any traveller whatsoever."

View from Aubonne.

The view from Aubonne compasses the Lake from end to end; but the Western end should be seen by the rising, and the Eastern by the setting sun. From the vast distance, the mouth of the Rhone is scarce discernible. Villeneuve, from the convexity of the Lake's surface, seemed immersed up to its very spires in the water. We remarked the glaciers of Mount Blanc, rising up on its volume

in ridges. Its hue at sunset was that particular blush which is discernible between the folds of a white rose. The superiority of its height over the surrounding mountains is marked to every eye in the most striking manner—the sun not setting to it until long after he had to every other. On the right extremity of the Lake, the situation of Geneva could be guessed at, only, by the smoke of its houses. Here the Lake becomes narrow for a long way like a river. Nearly under our feet was the town of Rolle. The roofs of its houses were, no bigger than the divisions in honeycombs. Behind us, successively as the day departed, might be discerned the black-red purple of the Jura, next its grey-blue, then its darkest grey. The bank of the Vaud, from Vevay to Lausanne, undulates gently round by the shore; and, as soon as it arrives at the latter place, it sinks down, and is diffused into the vast plain poured around us on every side. The sight absolutely turns giddy as it glances round this rich variety of objects, the woods of oak, country villas, corn-fields, vineyards, and all the towns and villages of the Pays-de-Vaud. This view, shewing more the boundaries of the Lake than that from Lausanne, must of course leave less for the imagination. The aspect, too, that the banks have here, is neither so varied, nor so happy as at that place. And yet it was at this spot that Tavernier, the universal traveller, fixed his residence, as the most beautiful point of view in the known world.

View from the Dent de Vauillon.

The next morning, at four, we began to ascend the Jura. The sun was in a rough sea of cloud-work, which his beams pierced through with veins in a crystalized form, of the colour of carbuncle. The ascents of the Jura are made practicable even for a carriage. At every step we rose, the Alps were extended and multiplied on all sides; but Mount Blanc might be observed heaving up above the rest, and surging in the skies, to a vast height. At the same time, what the prospect gains in compass, it loses in distinctness. The horizon widens its ring, so as to encompass far beyond the lake of Neuchâtel. We admired the fine bend of the Jura's outline lengthened

lengthened down into the plains below.

In the afternoon I went up alone to the Dent de Vauillon: it takes an hour's very fast climbing to reach this summit. The solitudes of the way—its being haunted by wolves or bears, and the wind twanging every now and then in your ears, startle you. Between the South and West points of the compass the whole valley of Joux lay in prospect before me. It exhibited the lake of Rousses, with the two others; while the intermediate river was weaving its shining way from lake to lake, with the movement of a silk-worm. The road by which we had come along the valley, seemed a loose-stretched cord. Westward lay France, whose ridges ran across my view far and wide, the extremity of them both ways being indiscernible; not only on account of the distance, but of the setting sunbeams that glared in my eyes. Towards the North there tempested a sea of mountains. Between the North and East you may descrie a lake with a city at this end of it, probably Yverdon: farther to the right, specks or shadows, said to be lakes. A broad and lofty mountain covers Orbe, and others again the Travers valley: All these objects, together with the Vevay mountains, canton of Fribourg, and glaciers of Berne, completed this quarter.

Between the Eastern and Southern points, you may observe a long and broad gleam, and the form of its lucid crescent marks it for no other than the Lake of Geneva. But one of its horns, being intercepted by a mountain, is darkened. Beyond lie the Alps of Savoy gathered round Mount Blanc; which last, though 30 miles distant, seems still towering near you. In short, the landscape is here placed like the model in relief of General Pflüger; only that it is as large as Nature, and real—and that here every object appears indistinct from the distance, the lateness of the hour, and the mistiness of the air at this season.

I never was so sensible in my life as here of a profound solitude. The earth, from these heights of the sky, seems another world; and the spectator is confined to a planet by himself. The only company you have

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are the winds and meteors of Heaven; and every object appears as if seen

"Through a glass, and darkly."

This is the same prospect that De Saussure describes, as he saw it once from the Dôle, but at another hour. A thick cloud had overspread the Lake of Geneva, the neighbouring hills, and even all the lower mountains. The summit of the Dôle, and the highest Alps, alone raised their heads above this immense veil. A brilliant sun shone vertically down upon the whole surface of this cloud; and the Alps illuminated by his rays, as also by the light reverberated from this cloud, appeared in the greatest lustre; and were visible at a prodigious distance. But this situation, he says, had something in it "terrible and strange." I thought I stood alone upon a rock in the midst of a billowy sea, at an immense distance from a continent bordered by a long reef of inaccessible cliffs."

After having gazed at this sublime spectacle on all sides, and contemplated it till my eyes were quite dim, I looked back on the West, and found that the sun had dropped below the horizon. It was necessary to think of retiring; and though the descent of the mountain was in my favour, yet before I could reach the town it was dark.

MR. URBAN, Hackney, Sept. 9.

I SUBMIT for insertion the under-mentioned analogy between an Agricultural and a Commercial Country, or, in plain English, between Germany and England. It is copied from a popular pamphlet recently published in the City, and is the production of a sensible young German Merchant.

"This Country is rich in real and fictitious wealth; but is burdened with an enormous National Debt, a paper-currency, and heavy taxes; its population is condensed in large masses; the most unbounded luxury is encouraged by the most abject want; in fact, the state of society is artificial. Germany is comparatively poor, but has no debt, no paper, and few taxes; the population is spread more equally over the whole surface; there is not the same luxury, nor the same distress. In short, the state of society is more natural.—In the one country the cunning artificer must earn wages to buy his dinner; in the other, the

England and Germany.—*Interest of America.* [LXXXVI.]

the simple cultivator of the soil must grow it.—The same causes will produce the same effects in every age and clime. England then may be said to be covered with a rich mould, in which all the virtues ripen to great perfection (an English Gentleman is admitted to be the most perfect of human beings); but in this mould the vices also luxuriate with unexamped rankness, to prove which we need not travel out of the record. Germany, on the contrary, has no depth of soil, in which either great virtues or vices can strike deep root. We meet there seldom with such instances of elevated benevolence, patriotism, generosity, &c. as are very common in this Country; but we neither meet with instances of such desperate depravity.—There is in a poor country neither the same incitement nor the same temptation to commit crime as in a rich one. A pick-pocket seldom pilfers to satisfy the cravings of hunger; and he probably would not think of committing a crime, were it not for the alluring temptation of the gold watch, with its ponderous appendages. Vice, in England, has the virulence of the small-pox; in Germany, the mildness of the Vaccine. — All this might be made still more evident; but enough, I trust, has been said, to make it comprehensible to the humblest capacity, that lenity to vice may be conducive to the cause of virtue in Germany, when it would become destructive to society in England."

It has frequently occurred to my thoughts, that, circumstanced as the United States of America are, with an immense Continent and line of coast, their attention should be solely confined to Agriculture and their own Coasting Trade, in order to become a permanently great people; without any intercourse whatever of a commercial nature with Europe by their own shipping — leaving the navigation of the Atlantic open entirely to European shipping — and laying a duty on all importations in foreign bottoms; these duties would be the means of lessening the taxes, and thereby of increasing the commerce by their own vessels, would prevent their being embroiled with European politics, leaving them perfectly free and independent of all that refined political management now become so necessary in all European States. — If we begin with the Plough and the Loom, we can easily trace the various bearings of Agriculture and Commerce in States, up to the zenith to which we

are arrived; and it is not a difficult matter to discover the difference in point of permanency and simplicity between them.

I draw three imaginary lines through the Continent of North America: on the coast; the middle settlements; and the back settlements. — On the first are settled inhabitants, bearing a similarity of thought and action to ourselves, imbibing some prejudices arising from circumstances that perhaps cannot be well avoided. Envy is too common an appendage of the human heart—we know it—we feel it—and it produces a struggle in the generous mind to rid itself of it: we cannot then be surprised to find it general in those who might have left their Country under circumstances of a painful or an embarrassed nature; and the same impressions descend to the next generation: hence is to be traced that desire to become a Naval and a Commercial People, almost in opposition to, and envy of ourselves. It is showy, I grant; but it is not judicious; because their powers of settlement are immense, and it must and will produce equal jealousies, and ultimately the evils attendant on competition and political disputes.

The Middle Settlements are inhabited by persons from all nations, and these are all agriculturists, but unhappily not sufficiently attentive to those improvements that are rapidly gaining in all well informed States—a listlessness of action, and a fondness for politics, over-rule too much the attention that might otherwise be paid to improvements.

The third line is in the Woods, *i. e.* borderers of the immense forest. Placed almost out of civilization, and beyond the influence of, and submission to, human laws, it is not surprising to find persons almost embracing the barbarism of the savage, in the ferociousness of their conduct and callousness of their minds. To justify this remark, permit me to add, that the first time I was ever on a Jury, and, a young man, was to sit on a trial for murder, a Virginian back settler, or, agreeably to the language of the Country, "a Cracker," had placed the muzzle of his rifle in the interstices of a log-house, and coolly shot a man dead seated at his own hearth, to obtain the wife: with a judgment convinced, but with trembling

bling lips, I pronounced the verdict, Guilty; he expressed his surprise unmoved, and with the same indifference was executed. For once in my life, I felt it my duty to attend, and see the effects of a Jurors' verdict.

Taking, therefore, into consideration the extent of this vast region; the line of coast it enjoys; the countless multitude of inhabitants it can support; I cannot but conceive that by keeping themselves distinct, and by attending to Agriculture and the Coasting Trade only, the American States would become a powerful and a permanent State. Unhappily, however, for us mortals, restlessness of action and various other evil passions so beset us, as to produce other pursuits than those that are best calculated for the happiness of man.

Yours, &c. T. WALTERS.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 30.

THE two following interesting stories are extracted from the "Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor;" they are well worth the attention of those Country Gentlemen who have a sincere wish to ameliorate the condition of their indigent labourers.

Twenty years ago there stood a small cottage by the road side, near Tadcaster, which, for its singular beauty, and the neatness of its little garden, attracted the notice of every traveller. The remarkable propriety which appeared in every part of this tenement, made Sir Thomas Bernard curious to learn the history of the owner, and he obtained it from his own mouth. Britton Abbot (such was the owner's name) was a day-labourer: beginning to work with a farmer at nine years old, and being careful and industrious, he had saved nearly 40*l.* by the time that he was two-and-twenty. With this money, he married and took a farm at 30*l.* a year; but the farm was too much for his means, and before the end of the second year he found it necessary to give it up, having exhausted almost all his little property. He then removed to a cottage, where, with two acres of land and his right of common, he kept two cows, and lived in comfort for nine years; at the expiration of that time the common was enclosed, and he had to seek a new habitation with six children, and

his wife ready to lie-in again. In this state he applied to Mr. Fairfax, and told him that if he would let him have a little bit of ground by the road side, "he would show him the fashions on it." The slip of land for which he asked was exactly a rood; Mr. Fairfax, after inquiring into his character, suffered him to have it; the neighbours lent him some little assistance in the carriage of his materials; he built his house, enclosed the ground with a single row of quickset, which he cut down six times when it was young, and planted the garden. The manner in which he set to work, and the way in which the work was performed, pleased Mr. Fairfax so much, that he told him he should be rent-free. His answer, as Sir Thomas Bernard justly says, deserves to be remembered. "Now, Sir, you have a pleasure in seeing my cottage and garden neat: and why should not other Squires have the same pleasure in seeing the cottages and gardens as nice about them? The poor would then be happy, and would love them, and the place where they lived: but now every nook of land is to be let to the great farmers, and nothing left for the poor but to go to the parish."

"Though my visit," says Sir Thomas, "was unexpected, and he at the latter end of his Saturday's work, his clothes were neat and sufficiently clean. His countenance was healthy and open; he was a little lame in one leg, the consequence of exposure to wet and weather. He said he had always worked hard and well; but he would not deny but that he had loved a mug of good ale when he could get it. When I told him my object in inquiring after him, that it was in order that other poor persons might have cottages and gardens as neat as his, and that he must tell me *all his secret* how it was to be done, he seemed extremely pleased, and very much affected. He said 'nothing would make ~~poor~~ ^{me} more happy than finding that ~~my~~ ^{the} thought of them: that he with poor man had as comfortable a home as his own—not but that he believed there might be a few thoughtless fellows who would not do good in it.'"

Britton Abbot was at this time sixty-seven, and had lived happily with his wife for five-and-forty years. He earned, from twelve to eighteen shillings a week by task-work; "but to be sure," he said, "*I have a grand character*

character in all this country." Five of his children were living, and having been well brought up, were thriving in the world. Upon his rood of ground he had fifteen apple trees, green gage, three winesour plum trees, two apricot trees, currants, gooseberries, and three bee-hives; he reared also from this garden abundance of common vegetables, and about forty bushels of potatoes annually. When this man was turned adrift upon the world by the inclosure of the common, if he had been without hope, or if the rood of land for which he asked had been denied, he and his six children, and his pregnant wife, might have gone to the work-house, and become a burden to the publick, instead of setting it an example, and teaching a most important lesson to their superiors. We will transcribe Sir Thos. Bernard's words, and print them, as he has done, in a manner which may tend to excite the attention they deserve: "FIVE UNSIGHTLY, UNPROFITABLE ACRES OF WASTE GROUND WOULD AFFORD HABITATION AND COMFORT TO TWENTY SUCH FAMILIES AS BRITTON ABBOT'S." The quarter of an acre which was granted him was not worth a shilling a year before it came into his hands.

Joseph Austin, a bricklayer in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, had often looked with a longing eye upon a bit of ground by the road-side, part of what is called the Lord's Waste, by a term which reflects little credit upon manorial rights, or parochial management. Whenever he looked at this spot, he used to think what a nice place it would be for a house; and being a house-builder by trade, and something of a castle-builder by nature, he used, as soon as he fell asleep at night, to dream that he was at work there with his bricks and his trowel. At length he applied to the Court, and got a verbal leave to build there. Two of his neighbours, moved by envy as he says, threatened that if he began his house they would pull it down; upon this he applied a second time to the Court, and obtained a legal permission with the assent of all the copyholders, paying for the entry of his name on the Court rolls, and sixpence a year quit-rent. And here we must do our Country the justice to observe, that

if a man of known industry and good character, like Joseph Austin or Britton Abbot, applies for an indulgence of this kind, there is very little probability that the application will be refused. Austin was at this time about forty-two years of age; he had a wife and four children, and his whole stock of worldly riches amounted to fourteen shillings; but men who deserve friends are seldom without them; and a master, with whom he usually worked at harvest, sold him an old cottage for nine guineas, which he was to work out. He had for some time in his leisure hours been preparing *bats*, a sort of bricks made of clay and straw well beaten together, eighteen inches long, twelve wide, and four deep, not burnt, but dried in the sun: with these, and the materials of the old cottage, he went to work. The *bats* make a better wall than lath and plaster with a coating of clay, less wood is required, and the house is stronger and warmer; but they must be protected from rain as much as possible, and especially toward the bottom. As he had to live and support his family by his daily labour, this building could only be carried on when his regular day's work was done; he has often continued it by moonlight, and heard the clock strike twelve before he withdrew from an occupation in which his heart was engaged: this, too, when he had to rise at four the next morning, walk to Cambridge (nearly four miles distant) to his work, and return in the evening. If his constitution had not been unusually strong, it must have sunk under these extraordinary exertions — a fate more frequent than is generally supposed among the industrious poor. But he seems to have possessed an unweariable frame of body, as well as an invincible spirit. When the building was one story high, and the beams were to be laid on, the carpenter discovered that the timber from the old cottage would not serve for so large a place. This was a severe disappointment: nothing, however, discouraged him: he covered it over with a few loads of *haum*, and immediately began a small place in the same manner, at the end, working at this with such perseverance, that he got his family in within four months after the foundations were laid. This great

great object being accomplished, he went on leisurely with the rest, as he could save money for what was wanting: after five years he raised the second story, and in ten it was tiled and coated; the inside was not completed when Mr. Plumptre communicated the story to the Society, but there was house-room for himself and his family, and another apartment was let for a guinea a year.

"In this manner," says that Gentleman, "Joseph Austin, with singular industry and œconomy, in the course of ten years built himself a house, which he began with only 14s. in his pocket. During that time his wife had four children, and buried as many more. The money which it cost him was about 50*l.* the whole of which was saved from the earnings of daily labour. The house and garden occupy about twenty poles of ground; and the garden is as creditable as the house to the industry and good sense of the owner; one of the fences was made of sweetbriar and roses mixed with woodbine, another of dwarf plum-trees, and against the back of the house he had planted a vine, a nectarine, and a peach-tree."

Yours, &c.

J. T.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 4.*

THE following note, which I met with a few days ago in Derham's *Physico-Theology*, has induced me to endeavour, through the channel of your publication, to draw the attention of individuals to the existence of an abuse productive of more injury to the community than many others of apparently greater magnitude.

"Among the many noble contrivances for food, I cannot but attribute that universal aliment, Bread, to the revelation, or at least the inspiration, of the Creator and Conservator of Mankind; not only because it is a food used in all, or most parts of the world, but especially because it is of incomparable use in the great work of digestion, greatly assisting the ferment, or whatever causes the digestion of the stomach. Of which take this example from the noble Mr. Boyle: 'He extracted a menstruum from Bread alone, that would work on bodies more compact than many hard minerals, nay, even on glass itself, and do many things that Aqua-fortis could not do; yet by no means was this so corrosive a liquor as Aqua-fortis, or as the other acid menstruum.'"

This opinion was nearly universally adopted at the commencement of the

late century; but at present Bread seems to have lost much of its former estimation, and is in many cases considered rather to occasion than to allay indigestion; and Dr. Cudogan, a physician of considerable eminence in his day, wrote a pamphlet expressly to point out its deleterious qualities. I conceive it to be true that Bread now is not so universally agreeable to the stomach as formerly, and it used in any excess, will digest with greater difficulty than various other species of food. Whether this is to be attributed to any change in the powers of the stomach, in consequence of any alteration in our present mode of diet, I know not; but I believe the principal cause to arise from the change of the thing itself, which I have no doubt is of a very different nature from the Bread in contemplation of the Writer of the Note; far less pure, wholesome, and nutritious. Less labour and care are bestowed on the making; the bakers avail themselves of every means to accelerate the fermentation, and for this, and other purposes, many most noxious ingredients are introduced. I really doubt whether one pure, unadulterated loaf of wheaten Bread ever issues from the shop of a London baker: some artifice, inconsistent with the antient simplicity of the process, and prejudicial to its lightness and purity, being ever employed. Indeed London Bread has become so notoriously bad, that a different preparation of flour, &c. denominated French Bread, or French rolls, is generally made use of at the better tables.

As Bread has fallen, Meat seems to have risen in the general estimation, with respect to its effects on the stomach. It is admitted to digest more readily than Bread: the many prejudices which existed against its free use are wearing away, and it is recommended by modern Physicians in many cases, which would have caused the antient Doctors to stand agast. But as Bread must necessarily form the principal article of subsistence in this Country, especially among the poorer classes of the people, it is much to be regretted that they should be deprived of so wholesome and nutritious an aliment as it was accustomed to be, and that the bakers should be permitted to injure the

the health of the inhabitants of this great City for their personal emolument; and I know not that a Committee of the House of Commons could be more usefully employed, than in investigating the subject, and in endeavouring to point out a remedy for so dangerous an abuse. Much and proper precaution is used to secure to the publick the just weight of the loaf; but why should not competent persons be equally authorized to ascertain its quality, and analyze its composition? The expence would be insignificant, the benefit of the highest importance to the community.

AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

IN a Scarcity of Bread, there is a plan which might be of essential service to the Country; I mean the substituting Molasses for Malt in Beer. The quantity of provision which might thus be thrown into the scale for the advantage of the Poor would be incalculable, as almost every family uses beer made with malt. The barley thus saved by the disuse of malt might be eaten in Bread by the rich, as was the custom in the scarcity of 1799, and the wheaten Bread left for the use of the Poor, of which they are particularly fond. Beer made of molasses is certainly more wholesome, and is not less pleasant, than Beer made of malt. Molasses to an enormous amount might be easily procured from Demerary and the West India islands at no dear rate, as the rum which is made of molasses bears at present a low price. In this plan the Poor might receive essential advantage, without injury to any one improperly. There would be no unjustifiable injury to the farmer, as in a scarcity of Bread the profits of his farm must be very high.

Yours, &c.

HUMANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

HAVING lately read in your Miscellany several Letters of Mr. Highmore's, I am willing to add the following, if you should feel inclined to insert it; and a few more afterwards shall be at your service, written to the same Correspondent, then residing at Neath in Glamorganshire.

Yours, &c.

B. CLERICUS.

Sir,—I received by your son a letter, the contents of which gave me a sensible grief, since I understand by it how much you regret the want of friends and agreeable conversation in the place where you are; from which account I form to myself a much more melancholy idea of your retreat than I could before have conceived; insomuch that, after the beautiful description you give me of your situation, I must conclude (however apt we are to flatter ourselves with the prospect of happiness in a retired country life, even without society,) that we therein deceive ourselves, since I cannot but think you as well furnished for self-conversation as almost any man I know, who yet complain for want of other.

The contempt wherewith you treat that philosophy which teaches the disesteem of wealth is, I think, very just, as you use the word *wealth*; but I apprehend that it is not generally used to signify a competency, or what is sufficient to answer all the calls and conveniences of life; but to express the same as the word *riches*, viz. more than enough for all such purposes, in which sense you also despise it; i. e. having every thing needful and reasonable, you desire not superfluities. I dare say you would chuse three servants rather than six, and so of other things; or otherwise, after having obtained such a competency as I have described, you would despise *wealth*, or a further increase, in comparison of other more rational enjoyments to be quitted on that score.

The death of Mr. Goldfinch, when we consider his real merit, is a great loss to his friends, and in that light none were more sensible of it than myself; but when we reflect upon the misery of his life (and his willingness, or rather desire, on that account, to resign it), it would hardly be consistent with humanity to have wished a longer duration to it. Your obligations to him I know not; but you put me to the blush when you talk of any to me—I sincerely think the balance on the other side; which you will find no compliment, if you shall think fit to favour me with your correspondence, where there is so much knowledge of the world, and of human nature; I expect great advantages from the continuance of it. I have

have never seen Dr. Tindal but once since, and that on occasion of the subscription to his book, which I have received and read. You are pleased to hint something on that subject at the close of yours, but I do not understand it as what you expect my thoughts about, nor perhaps might it be prudent in a letter to use so much freedom as would be necessary in making any remarks thereon.—I find nothing to complain of but the shortness of your letters, which I think should be always in proportion to the distance of place, and space of time between them; and I venture to promise for myself that no remembrance of yours shall be neglected or unanswered by, Sir, your affectionate friend, and most humble servant,

JOS. HIGHMORE.

London, December 10, 1730.

Mrs. Goldfinch I have not seen yet, but shall the first opportunity convey your respects as desired. My wife joins in service to your spouse and self.

MR. URBAN, *Tunbridge, Dec. 9.*

IT is a source of infinite regret to all good men and sincere worshippers of God, that Religious Controversies ever had a beginning. But if we look into the history of the first ages of the Church, we shall perceive that the seeds of discord and disunion were early sown by the Enemy.—Much as it is to be regretted, and though it would have been better for the general interests of Religion, and the welfare of mankind, had such disputes never originated; yet much credit is due to those who endeavour to dispel the mists of fanaticism and irreligion by the true exposition of the Holy Volume. Sober reason, unprejudiced by misgoverned zeal, and uninflated by presumptuous self-sufficiency, has universally acknowledged the doctrines of the Church of England to be the most pure and genuine of any Established Religion. Its doctrines are all sanctioned, by Scripture, and reconcilable to unprejudging Reason. But yet there HAVE BEEN, ARE, and ever WILL BE men, who, believing themselves capable of comprehending EVERY THING, assume to reject INFINITY, because their FINITE understanding cannot attain to it. As for my part, I have always looked upon those who en-

deavour to pervert the minds of men in theological matters, whether Puritans or Deists, as the worst of men. The one, by too great confidence in speculative reason, forget they are MEN; and the other, for want of the proper exercise of it, forget that divine quality which raises them above the brutes that perish. We ought, therefore, in my humble opinion, to encourage those whose abilities are exerted in the cause of true and rational doctrines, which are not repugnant to the Word of God.

Of the many subjects which have caused disputes amongst men who call themselves Christians, and who bear the badge of Christ, there has been none more fertile of controversy than that of the Divine Trinity. But yet, would men study THEMSELVES, they would there find ample matter for wonder and incredulity.—The knowledge of the junction of the soul and body* is unknown to man, in whom that junction is effected; and yet all know that there is such an union. Why then should we, who cannot comprehend ourselves, presume to question the union of Three Divine and Infinite Essences? It is surely arrogance in us to say, that because we cannot comprehend how such a thing is done, we will not believe it. It were equally as reasonable to say, that because we do not know of what materials, or how the world was formed, we will not believe that it ever had a beginning; yet we all acknowledge it must have had some beginning, consequently some creation; and even Heathen philosophers agree—*gigni de nihilo nihil*.

I have been led to make these observations from the perusal of a little Work, published at York (but may be purchased in London), denominated "The Postscript to the Rejection of Reason," &c. which is worthy the attention of every Divine of the Establishment, and all persons who feel interested in the safety of our National Church.

This Work exhibits profound research and great biblical knowledge. Many of the texts collated in favour of the Holy Trinity have never, I believe, been adduced before. It concludes, as its title imports, with some observations on the Bible Society question—a question which, in my opinion, involves the vital interests

of the Established Church, and the welfare of the Nation. For what confidence can we place in those who object to written expositions of the Bible, and yet at the same time insist upon having *living* expositors wherever the Bible is disseminated? Such a system, however plausible the Bible Society may be, and however powerfully supported by Royal influence, or sanctioned by Ducal patronage, is, in my opinion, erroneous, and will at some future time (which Heaven avert!) be productive of scenes that England has once too fatally witnessed. Not that I would object to the diffusion of knowledge through every rank of life: not that I would wish the people to remain in ignorance, fettered by the trammels of superstition, as heretofore was the case, under the dominion of Popery. No; let them be enlightened; let reason be cultivated; and the truths of Religion expounded to them, uncorrupted and unperverted by ungoverned zeal and systematic delusion. The system of delusion practised by the Court of Rome upon the general ignorance of mankind, produced the glorious Reformation. Why then should we, through a pretended zeal to open their eyes, intoxicate the people's brain with vain delusions and untempered zeal? For mine own part, I glory that in our Country the Reformation first dawned, and that the English peasantry, like our venerable Constitution, are superior to, and better informed than any existing community of men.

But yet I would not have the seeds of manly reason withered by too much heat, nor choked by the thorns of "false Religion." I would have the expansion of knowledge, like every radical improvement, produced by gradual and temperate measures.

Let those who pretend to "*Liberality*" be on their guard, lest their liberality degenerate into credulity, and credulity into a general indifference to all creeds, orthodox and heterodox.

A departure from the venerable institutions of our ancestors, sanctioned by age, confirmed by reason, and authorized by Scripture, may be productive of evil consequences. And

here I am led to notice "the **Dedication of the Postscript*," a beautiful and feeling composition, replete with exalted sentiments and Christian feeling. It is quite out of the common run of fulsome Dedications, and may at least boast of *novelty*.

How much soever some of the Dissenters are to be respected as men and Christians, yet, Mr. Urban, I am inclined to look upon them, in the aggregate, as a body of men encroaching upon established sound opinions, and little guided by the true Gospel spirit. Though they may make large claims to righteousness and superior sanctity, yet (for God only knows) I am inclined to think their zeal apparent, their religion Pharisaical.

The Unitarians seem to level their attacks at the very basis of Christianity; and, by denying the Divinity of Christ, they reject the merits of the Redemption, and dissipate the authority of the Gospel Covenant. Thus they would bring us back again to the ages of Heathenism and Pagan doctrines.

In hopes that this may attract the notice of some more able Champion of the Church than myself, I am, Mr. Urban, Yours, &c. W. S.

Extracts from the MSS. of Dr.
ANDREW COLTEE DUCREL.

Notes about SIGHELMUS, who went to the Island of St. Thomas in the East Indies, in the time of King ALFRED.

Mr. Matthews's respects to Dr. Ducrel, and will be proud of the honour of waiting on him on Saturday. In mean time, inclosed is what occurs in Will. de Malmesbury concerning Sighelm, which he will be very glad if the Doctor finds satisfactory. There is no epoch mentioned but the reign of Alfred in general. Mr. M.'s friend, the Knight of Malta, is very desirous to find out whether there be any manuscript extant of the following, mentioned by Leland, Baleus, Pitæus, as well as by Ware: *Thomæ Scropi (al. Bradelegi) Episc. Dromorensis Liber de Legatione sua ad Rhodios.* — M. has looked for it,

* To the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and to every Member of the Establishment.

without success, in all the Catalogues at the Museum. If any notice of it should fall in the Doctor's way, the communication will be highly acceptable.—*Museum*, 7 Sept. Wednesday.

"De Episcopis Schireburnensibus, Salesburiensibus, Wiltunensibus.

"Sighelmus (et Asserus predecessor) ambo sub Rege Alfredo Adalphi quarto filio fuisse noscuntur.

"Sighelmus trans mare causa Eleemosynarum Regis et etiam ad Sanctum Thomam in Indiam missus, mira prosperitate, quod quis in hoc sæculo miretur, Indiam penetravit; indeq. rediens exotici generis Gemmas, quarum illa humus ferax est, reportavit. Nonnullæ illarum adhuc in Ecclesiæ monumentis visuntur."

Will. Malmesburiens. de Gestis Pontif. Ang. Lib. II. (in Saville's Edition of the Rerum Anglic. Scriptores, p.141.)

N. B. He appears to have been the twelfth Bishop of the above-mentioned See, or of the West-Saxons in general.

Mr. Massey to Dr. Ducarel.

I am very much obliged to you, Doctor, for the hints you have given me in your kind letter, and beg the continuance of your future notices. The quotation from Hicckes's Thesaurus indicates, that the reed (*Calamus*) was used to write withal, when *Eadwin's* Picture was drawn; but I want to know when *quill-pens* were first introduced; and I request your observation, in reading books above 300 years old, in *Latin* or *French* (I think, Doctor, you understand *French*), where you find *penna*, or *pluma*, or *une plume*, put for a pen. I imagine Mr. Wanley is wrong in joining the epithet *metallinum** to *Calamus*; for, if it were an *iron-style* that *Eadwin* held in one hand, what occasion had he for a *penknife* in the other?

If I could be certain that some of the plates in your old book were *copper*, and that they were engraved in *England*, I should gain several years to my former reckoning. Pray be so good as to examine that particular critically for me; and, if you can, discover any name of the *sculptor* upon them.

I should think that the word *triquadrum* in the Inscription signifies

no more than *triplez*; supposing the MS text to be divided into *three columns*; which, as I have not seen, I cannot be positive in. *Triquadrum* is a corruption of *triquetrum*, i.e. *three-fold*, or *tripartite*; Holioke and Littleton cite *Cerd†* for their authority. So that the Inscription may in English be thus rendered: *Mailbrite Mac-Durnah has well (or worthily) expounded this Book of our Lord (expressed) in three Columns.* If this explanation should be any way satisfactory, I shall be glad, who am, with due respect, your real friend,

W. MASSEY.

Wandsworth, Feb. 16, 1784.

READING SCHOOL.

Mr. Spicer's compliments to Dr. Ducarel. The strictest search has been made at the Rolls without success. Secundo Eliz. a charter was granted to the Corporation of Reading—not a word of the pudding there. The said Queen granted a stipend of 10*l.* per annum to the Master. This grant not to be found in the Rolls. Is it to be met with at the Treasury—*aut ubi gentium?* The discovery of this may probably lead us to our original foundation.—Mr. Spicer will make all due acknowledgments to Dr. Ducarel for his trouble and loss of time, whether his inquiries be attended with, or fail of success.

Fleet-street, Tuesday Morning.

Qu: if not founded in the Guild or Fraternity of Jesus, in St. Mary's Church at Reading; if so, search the Augmentation-office.—A. C. D.

Dr. Ducarel to Sir JOSHUA VANNOCHE, Bart. concerning the Coats of Arms at Heveningham Hall, in Suffolk.

Sir,—Having some time since met with an account of the Coats of Arms, &c. remaining at your fine Seat and Church of Heveningham, I hope you will excuse the liberty I take of troubling you with it. I thought it would be the more agreeable to you at this time, as you are now upon the spot, and may thereby have an opportunity of examining which of these Arms may still be remaining since 1663, when this account was

* By the bye, *metallinum* is a barbarous word.

† *La Cerdá* was a Spanish Jesuit, who wrote three volumes of Commentaries upon *Virgil*.

great taken. I beg the favour of you to present my compliments to Mr. Walpole, who I hope will pardon me for making use of his name, in order to have yours conveyed free to your hands; and to this I beg leave to add my hearty wishes that you may long enjoy your fine estate; and that it may continue in your family at least as long as it did in that of the former owners, which was near 600 years. I beg leave to subscribe myself, with great respect, &c. A. C. D.

Sept. 14, 1754.

To Dr. DUCAREL.

Sir,—I am much obliged to you for your kind attention in sending me the curious abstract relating to the Seat of Heveningham Hall, which abstract is a proof of your great knowledge in the History of this Country. I am no less thankful for your obliging wishes in regard to this possession; which I shall endeavour to make as permanent in my family as human prudence can go, and the rest must be left to Providence.

The old House, built by the family who gave their name to this Village, has been pulled down about forty years ago, the present House being built at that time by one Squire Bance; so that nothing mentioned in the Abstract remains but in the old offices, where the name of W. H. and time of building, 1653, are yet to be seen.

The observations on the Arms and Monuments in the Church I shall have an opportunity of comparing. It would be a desirable thing to have the Perpetual Advowson; but that, belonging to the Crown, is not easily to be come at.

Mr. Walpole returns his grateful thanks to you for your kind remembrance; and I remain sincerely, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOSHUA VANNECK.

Heveningham Hall, Sept. 19, 1754.

To Sir JOSHUA VANNECK, Bart.

Sir,—I have received the honour of your most obliging Letter; and, as an Antiquary, am very sorry the old Manor-house is pulled down. It would certainly be a desirable thing for you to have the Perpetual Advowson of Heveningham; and I own I am very much surprised to find,

by what you say, that it is in the Crown—especially when I consider that in all probability this Church was built by some of the Heveninghams; this may be supposed from their Arms, which appear in several parts of the Church and Windows, and it is most likely the Advowson of the Rectory was once in their possession. If it appears so from the title-deeds, and no alienation to the Crown, I should not imagine the Advowson is irrecoverable; for it may have happened that in former times the Crown might have presented once, perhaps twice, during a minority, or by lapse; and upon the second presentation the Clerk inserting the words *pleno jure*, instead of *pro hac vice*, the Crown may have ever since presented to this Rectory for want of a claim from the true Patron. In this case, Sir, I should think an inquiry might be privately made, without alarming the Crown, or any body else, by searching into the Registry of the Bishop of Norwich, where it will appear how long, and by what right, the Crown have presented to this Living.

I know my friend Mr. Crespigny is very intimate with the Registrar of Norwich: he might from him easily come at the truth, if it could give you the least satisfaction. I hope, Sir, you will excuse the liberty I take of mentioning my thoughts to you on this subject, which I do as a Lawyer and Antiquary, having known a similar case determined against the Crown very lately, in favour of my Lord Huntingdon.

If on this or any other occasion I can be any way serviceable to yourself or any of your family, I shall very gladly embrace any opportunity of doing it; and I beg leave to conclude this, by assuring you I have the honour of remaining, with very great esteem and consideration, your most obedient and most humble servant,

A. C. DUCAREL.

Sept. 24, 1754.

I have this day taken the liberty of sending two copies of *A Tour through Normandy* to your house in town: one, I hope, you will please to accept of; the other is for Mr. Walpole, to whom I desire to be remembered. The weight of each being somewhat above two ounces, prevented my sending them under franks.

Str

*Sir WALTER RALEIGH'S Receipt
against the PLAGUE.**Liberatus, Domine.*

Take three pints of Malmsey or Canary Sack, boil in it one handful of sage, and as much of rue, till one pint be wasted away; then strain it, and set it over the fire again, and put thereto one drachm of long pepper, half an ounce of ginger, and a quarter of an ounce of nutmegs, all well beaten together. Then let it boil a little, and put thereto one drachm and a half of mithridate, one drachm of Venice treacle, and a quarter of a pint of *aqua vite*, or hot Angelica water.

Keep this as your life, above all worldly treasure; take it always morning and evening, three spoonfuls at a time, if the party be diseased; if not, every morning is sufficient.

In all the Plague-time trust to this, for certainly (God be praised for it!) there was never man, woman, or child, whom this drink deceived, if the heart were not poisoned and drowned with the disease before.

*Mrs. BLENNERHASSETT 'to Dr.
DUCAREL.*

*Oak Park, near Tralee, in the Barony
of Trillicknachmy,*

July 3, 1774.

Dear Doctor, — I will attempt to give you some idea of this place and country. Kerry is very mountainous; and in some parts greatly resembles Wales, though much better cultivated for the most part, as they plough much higher up the hills than one would think possible. The roads are very good, particularly those made through the bogs, and resemble Holland, for you drive on a dyke with deep ditches on each side—the prospects are romantic and beautiful. This house is about an English mile and a half from the town of Tralee, which, together with a charming view of the Bay, forms a most pleasing prospect from several of the windows, and is bounded by very high mountains. Our old father, at 82, is what you would style “a jolly dog;” he is straight, teeth and sight good, hearing a little thick; is polite, cheerful, and even droll; sits to his bottle constantly till nine or ten o'clock, and never wishes to go to bed till one or two in the morning; vastly happy to see us, and mighty

fond of his grand-daughters. We have a great deal of dining company, a constant excellent table, and every one shews us great civility. The Bishop of Limerick came here last week on a Visitation, and we saw him and his lady several times; they pressed us prodigiously to go and stay some time with them at Limerick, but I fear that is impossible, as it is quite out of our beat. We had known them at Scarborough. We don't yet hear who will be Provost; if you do, write me word, as also, when York kicks up, who succeeds; you know I must interest myself there—also at what time a ship will sail for *Gusty*, that I may be prepared. One thing I am sorry to see is the number of Catholics in this part of the world; they say there are at least fifty to one Protestant. Is not that a shame? and must it not be owing to the neglect of our Clergy? We have bad, and it still continues to be, mighty bad weather; I hope it will soon alter, as it does not enliven a country life. The girls have had five balls at Tralee; the distance nor hours don't suit me, so I go seldom.

Salmon is a penny a pound here, chickens from three halfpence to twopence a couple; if we would consent to stay the winter, we are offered for nothing house, carriage, horses, cows, poultry-yard stock'd, &c. &c. but we prefer home to every thing! However, such offers one seldom meets with—I might say never, when one is in want of it. I shall have quite tired out the man of business, I fear; so will conclude, dear brother, your ever affectionate sister,

JANE BLENNERHASSETT.

Mr. URBAN, Mid. Temple, Dec. 1.

THE following extracts from the Correspondence of a late eminent Antiquary, on a Tour into Derbyshire, may form an agreeable contrast to modern manners. CARADOC.

“Matlock, July 20, 1760.

“Dear Sir,—Early on Friday last I crossed the Trent at Wilen Ferry in Leicestershire. In about half a year's time there will be a fine stone bridge, of three arches*, finished over the river here. I reached Derby to dinner yesterday, where it happened to be market-day, so had but indifferent accommo-

* Cavendish Bridge, engraved in vol. LXXXV. Part I. p. 305.

nation. Thence, at four in the afternoon, rode on to Matlock-bath, over the lower part of the Peak, which is a barren mountainous heath, where in a few huts they burn furze, &c. into ashes for soap: the roads within two miles of this place are so full of large loose stones, that it is impossible to ride down the hills, but one is forced to alight and walk. The Bath stands at the end of a winding terrace, on the right of which is a monstrous perpendicular rock covered with trees; and at the foot of it the river Darwent runs very shallow over a parcel of loose rocks, which make a continual cascade. We are about 30 in family at an ordinary in an Assembly-room; mostly people of the country, and few strangers. Lord Chancellor Bows dined here yesterday, and went on for London. We have been this morning to Matlock Church, which is fuller than one would have expected in the Peak."

"Manchester, July 25, 1760.

"Dear Sir,—I left Matlock on Tuesday morning, to see the Duke of Devonshire's at Chatsworth. This is a large handsome house, with very fine tapestry and carving in the inside, and fine water-works in the gardens; particularly a temple, which, from a variety of statues, &c. throws out water for a very large cascade; a willow-tree, made of copper, which drops water from every leaf, but is now much out of order; and two fountains, one of which throws the water 90, and the other 70 feet high, like pillars of smoke. Thence I went to Buxton, a warm bath frequented by persons that have rheumatic complaints. Here was Miss Chudleigh, with her sister, &c. who went on Wednesday to a concert at Matlock. In this neighbourhood I saw Poole's Hole, a long dark cave underground, the entrance into which, for about ten yards, requires one to stoop very low; but further on it is very high, and full of great rocks covered with petrified water, in various shapes, to which they give the names of *the Lion, the Flitch of Bacon, the Organ, the Haycock, the Bee-hive, Poole lying in state, his Horse, Saddle, Chair, Bed-chamber, and Shelf*; all which are more like the things they are called after than you would imagine. On Wednesday I rid to see another cave, called *The Devil's A—*, which, going and coming, is near a mile long; much larger than the former: in the mouth of it live poor people who make ropes; and, after going a little way, we lay down in a trough like a shallow bathing-tub, with candles in our hands, and were shoved under a rock which touched our noses, by a man who walked knee-deep in the water; further on is another river, over which I

went on the man's shoulders, but walked through it on stones at my return: between these two waters is a high kind of gallery to the right, where the boys clamber up and sing, for the sake of the echo, which is very fine. Further on we walked down a steep bank of wet sand, and then on the high narrow bank of a brook, till we came to the third river, which touches the rocks above, and here all closes; which the man proved by kicking the water straight on, which, after some minutes, is heard to rebound from the rock with a great noise. In the way to this cave I saw on a hill a great cleft in the earth, which goes slanting down to the depth of 128 yards, and ends in a prodigious large cavity below. Thus have I made the tour of the Peak, and seen all its wonders, without the least accident to self, Richard, or horses, though the roads are excessively steep, and full of loose lime-stones.

Manchester is a prodigious large town; contains 30,000 inhabitants, 4 churches, and 10 chapels of ease; yet is but one parish, which reaches nine miles round; the greatest part of it is new and well-built, consisting of the dwelling and warehouses of the traders, who deal in fustians, tapes, ticking, and checks."

"Stone, July 29, 1760.

"Dear Sir,—On the 26th I came to Warrington, where there is a famous manufactory of huckabeck, pins (which are sold for two shillings and fourpence a pound), glass, and copper. There is a large Meeting, and an Academy kept by Dr. Taylor of Norwich, who has two or three Professors under him, all in very handsome houses. Thence I went to Prescott, where is a great pottery; and on Saturday to Liverpool, where I spent Sunday. It is a handsome town, but rather dirty, by the number of sailors in the trade; the river Mersey lies at the back of the town, and fills the Docks, which are very large, and full of ships. There have been several batteries erected last year, for fear of the French fleets; and they are going to make more. On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, a Greenland ship came in, and fired seven guns as a signal that she had taken so many whales, and was saluted by the bells of the principal Church; this was an agreeable entertainment; and, after service was over, I walked down to the Dock to see her. I returned to Warrington yesterday, and am now on my way home across Cheshire and Staffordshire. The Cheshire roads are very deep in dust, and the middle paved like London streets, but through a fine cultivated country, though the towns do not stand at all thick. I am now going to dinner at

at Lichfield, having passed by Lord Gower's house at Trentham, where I met Lord Anson's brother, and two old maiden sisters, going to dine with him."

MR. URBAN, Dec. 9.

THE ready insertion you have given to communications I have from time to time offered to the Gentleman's Magazine, upon various subjects of Antient Architecture which have come under my notice; and your known partiality for these venerable works of our ancestors; are forcible inducements towards a continuation of a Correspondence, which, while it renders of some use a collection of Original Remarks made in actual visits to the Towns and Abbays described, may, perhaps, be interesting to many of your Readers, to whom such a study may afford delight, but who may not have had opportunities of viewing their grand originals.*

I now offer some account of the monuments of Bp. Fox, Cardinal Beaufort, and William Waynflete, in the Cathedral of Winchester*; first observing, that the sacred building encompassing these stupendous and beautiful sepulchres of the great and good is, for many reasons, too obvious to be here repeated, one of the most interesting in England. No Church contains so many elegant memorials of Prelates who were distinguished in their life-time, by their virtues, their piety, and their worth; none are to be found more magnificent, perfect, or of superior sculpture; and but few can exhibit more variety of Architecture, from the grand and massy works of Saxon builders, to almost the latest use of the Pointed arch. The exterior of this Cathedral is far from striking, in any direction: it has no prominent feature to arrest notice; no lofty tower or spacious front; no elaborate enrichment; and but few large turrets or pinnacles to predominate over its immense length: yet each portion has its peculiar interest. The low tower contains handsome Saxon windows, and is one of the finest specimens of masonry in the Country; the nave is very long, having noble windows and buttresses; the West front is finely, but not richly ornamented; the choir elegant; and

the Lady-Chapel and contiguous aisle of dissimilar and ornamental Architecture. Of the Interior it will be difficult to speak without enthusiasm. The extensive nave, with its rich vaulting, the uniform arches, the noble West window, and the monuments of Bishops Wykham and Edington on the South side, compose a view impressively grand. The splendid choir which succeeds, with its magnificent stalls, the superb altar-screen, and the surrounding rich architecture of Bp. Fox's era; and the Lady-Chapel, with the smaller Chapels at the sides, inclosed and lined with the richest carved oak screens and ornaments, unite to number Winchester Cathedral among those which are distinguished for the magnificence of their dimensions, and the variety and beauty of their Architecture.

The sumptuous Monumental Chapel of the benevolent and amiable Prelate Bishop Fox, who lived in the reign of Henry VII. joins the back of the high altar-screen, extending Eastward, and shewing its beautiful elevation towards the South aisle of the Choir. Four equal divisions compose the front, whose elegance corresponds with the ornaments which enrich them. These divisions are formed by octagonal turrets rising from the pavement, and exceeding the height of the parapet, where they are larger and more decorated. Between these, and rising from the cornice below the parapet, are smaller, but similar-shaped turrets, each supporting a Pelican, the favourite device of the Prelate. In height there are two divisions; the lower, forming the basement, consists of a series of niches and compartments of the most elegant design and exquisite workmanship; and an arched recess, containing a sculptured effigies of an emaciated figure in a winding-sheet. The upper divisions are principally filled with large arches, which are subdivided into two compartments, having elegant ogee canopies. These are again divided, and their height also, by transoms. The surmounting cornice, parapet, &c. are very elegant, and have a beautifully designed and sculptured row of entwined vine-leaves, tendrils, and fruit; the whole undercut with the initials H. W. in one part. The parapet terminates with lozenge-shaped compartments including quatrefoils, with handsome leaves

* These three beautiful Monuments are engraved in the third Volume of "Vetusta Monumenta," with descriptions by Mr. Gough. EDIT.

of the same shape on their points. In the sides of every window are *six* niches; and in the lower, or basement part of the Chapel, fourteen, making the whole number of niches on the front, which originally contained figures, thirty-eight. The canopies of all these are nearly alike, the difference being only in their ornaments. The pedestals to sustain the figures are remarkably elegant, particularly those rising from the base. To endeavour by words to bring a Reader's mind to conceive the magnificence of this design, and exquisite delicacy with which every part is executed, would be vain and unsuccessful. A brief summary of its composition could not do justice to so much grandeur and beauty, and an extended description would at best do little towards its illustration. Every effort of ingenuity and skilful workmanship have here been exerted to their utmost, and it is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary examples of design and sculpture in existence. On the most scrupulous examination of the smallest part or ornament, whether a canopy, a crocket, a single leaf, or the smallest moulding, the character and precision are equally the same. The roof of every canopy differs in design, as also the minute animals in their positions attached to the arches. Nor is the interior of this Chapel less beautiful or deserving of notice than the exterior, although less enriched. You ascend to it by several stone steps, through a door in the first division from the West angle. The roof is ornamented with an almost infinite variety of compartments divided and subdivided, connected by knots of leaves, and having various enrichments. The niches at the East end are as delicate and beautiful as ingenuity could make them, and the internal parts of their canopies rival any thing of the kind. Behind the altar of this Chapel is a small oratory, or closet, to which the founder resorted for devotion. It has no other ornament than a large niche (belonging to the more antient screen), which has been mutilated.

The Monuments of Cardinal Beaufort and Bishop Waynflete are situated each under corresponding arches of the aisle of approach to the Lady-Chapel; a part built by Bp. Godfrey de Lucy, whose plain tomb rests in the centre of his work, between these two

sumptuous memorials of his successors. The general character and arrangement of the parts and ornaments of these monuments bear great resemblance: the former is more simple in design, more chaste in its ornaments, more delicate and beautiful in its execution. But a very few years elapsed between the time of their building; and it is really astonishing that we should observe so much difference in two works so nearly resembling in form and arrangement, and which appear to have called forth all the invention and ability of the Architects and Sculptors: this movement must certainly be considered retrograde, and it is an early example of the taste for enrichment, which, after a time, overcame that elegant simplicity, and suitable proportion of ornament, which marked the best period of our National Architecture.

Cardinal Beaufort's Monument is on the South side. The sumptuous canopy covering the tomb and figure of this extraordinary man rests upon eight clusters of delicate pillars, disposed four at the angles, and two intermediate on each side. At the basement all round is an open paneled stone fence, inclosing the tomb. Each front of the monument has a large and two smaller arches, the latter divided in height and width; and these contain the doors; but the former are open. These arches and pillars sustain the canopy, of matchless elegance and beauty, the pinnacles of it rising to the roof of the buildings. This most elaborate part of the design consists wholly of clusters of large niches, divided into smaller niches, with intermediate compartments and other ornaments, supported by flying-buttresses, sometimes united, and in many places single; there terminating with pinnacles, and the niches, with others proportioned to their size: — the whole decreasing in height from the centre to the shape of the arch and roof, under the centre of which it stands. The ends of the monument are united with the clusters of columns supporting the arches of the aisle; thereby separating them, and leaving only a narrow division on either side. The figure of the Cardinal rests on a square tomb, which is handsomely ornamented with quatrefoil compartments, deeply cut, and having at the back a thin plate of gilt brass: he is represented with a pleasing,

pleasing, placid, and dignified countenance, and is properly habited: the feet rest against a modern uncouth stone, bearing the arms. The extent of violence upon the more delicate embellishments of this superb monument has been such, as to have left not a single niche, and scarcely one pinnacle entire. Many of the fallen fragments lie in an adjoining Chapel.

Bishop William Waynflete's Monument, on the North side, corresponds with Cardinal Beaufort's, and is of the same proportions, uniting in a similar manner with the arches and columns of the aisle. The canopy of this monument is raised upon eight pillars, in the manner before described, with arches over them; but in the lower part is an additional screen to the sides, which incloses the tomb, interrupts the view of the figure, and renders the design more complex. This is one peculiar difference between these rival monuments; and another is in the angular clusters of columns, each of which have a large niche, canopy, and pedestal, rising from the base. The upper part, or canopy, unlike that of Beaufort's, consists of perforated compartments, highly embellished with canopies and pinnacles; the arrangement and form is the same, and a more particular description would be a repeating of almost the same words: let it be said, that with nearly the same proportions, and number of compartments, are more ornaments, which are more minute, and, it must be confessed, less simply elegant than the other; but they have not been designed with less care, or executed with less skill. The figure of the Prelate lies on a tomb, supported at the angles by wreathed pillars, and having square compartments at the sides and ends, inclosing under quatrefoils branches of lilies—his favourite device, and seen in all the buildings raised by this munificent Prelate, particularly at Magdalen College, Oxford. He is episcopally habited, bearing the crozier in one hand, and on his head the mitre. The expression is dignified; the eye-brows arched, the forehead wrinkled, and the mouth drawn down at the sides. The nose was mutilated in the Civil Wars, and its restoration is a great disfigurement to the countenance. There is something so worthy, amiable, benevolent, and truly good, in the charac-

ter of this Prelate, something so beneficent in all his actions, and so magnificent in all his designs; that one cannot speak of him without enthusiasm, or reflect on his name without uniting to it every virtue which ennobles human nature, and every worthy quality which will distinguish his memory to the latest period. Few have left a more unclouded character behind them, and very few have left so many extensive, lasting, and useful memorials of true piety and learning as Bp. Waynflete. While during his life he promoted Religion and Science, he laid the foundation, and allotted the establishment, for their continuance and advancement in ages when he should be no more; and the most useful of these now flourish, perpetuating and blessing the name of their Benefactor, and advancing the glory and greatness of the Country. J. C. B.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 10.

PERMIT me to make a few observations on the letter of A. H. to the Bp. of Lincoln, p. 322. That Bishop, I doubt not, will give a full answer to him whenever the occasion is important enough to call for it; but, as I think he will deem the letter of A. H. not worth notice, I cannot forbear to point out his misrepresentation, misconception, and inconsistency. It has been publicly stated in the Newspapers, he says, that his Lordship had signified his disapprobation of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, but it had not been accompanied with his reasons for that determination; yet in the same column he takes the liberty to supply the reason himself, namely, that he had joined the opinions of Bishop Marsh, *that to spread the Scriptures without note or comment over all lands, is injurious and dangerous to the Church of England.* Having supplied this reason for the Bishop, he proceeds to conclude from it that the Bishop is *an enemy to the dispersion of the Bible; that he would approve of Roman Catholic restrictions; and that he would hide from others the Key of Divine Truth, and the knowledge of their Redeemer.* Like Mr. Scott against Dr. Mant, he first mis-states what has been said, and then argues from false premises; and I much question whether they do not both belong to the same fraternity; for, after what A. H.

has said, I cannot make much dependence upon his profession, that *he prefers above all things in this Country the worship of the Church of England*. So much for misrepresentation.—Now for misconception. Supposing the Bishop had avowed the above reason for his disapprobation of the Bible Societies, I should put a very different construction upon it, and I will venture to draw my construction from A. H.'s own words. He says, the Bible Society have never objected "that any of their members may add the Liturgy or Tracts which are furnished by the funds of other Societies." Here then it appears, that the members of the Church of England who subscribe to the Bible Society, are by so doing enabling the Dissenters to spread their Tracts to the subversion of the Church; for though each party may disperse their own Tracts, yet it is well known that a hungry Opposition is more active than those in Place. It is not the dispersion of the Bible that could ever be supposed to be injurious to the Church of England; she can have no apprehensions from being confronted with the Scriptures: but what she has reason to object to is, that her children's bread is thrown to the dogs; that the funds of her charity are mispent, which ought to be applied to a much better purpose than that of scattering pearls before swine from one Pole to the other; for A. H. seems to represent the Society with a satchel of Bibles at her back, and a tassel hanging from her mouth with these words:

Jam Dædaleo ocyor Icaro
Visam gementis ætiora Bospori,
Syrtesque Getulas canorum
Ales, Hyperboreosque campos.

Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi
Noscent Geloni, &c.

HOR. 2 Od. xx.

This may be a pretty fancy for the Poet's imagination to dwell upon, but can be of little avail towards converting the ignorant Pagan multitude, as A. H. supposes.

Charity should begin at home, and with those of the household of Faith: the Pagan world, no doubt, will be called in their due season. There are still enough of the untaught in, and ignorant of, their duty to God and man in this Country for the exertions of all the charity we have to bestow;

yet even to these it would be useless to give Bibles; it would be beginning at the wrong end. Does not common sense dictate that they should first be taught to read, and be instructed in the principles of their duty, and that those principles should be such as are interwoven in the Constitution of their Country? This is the only way to make them good Christians and good subjects.—I now come to his inconsistency. He tells the Bishop, his descent from them, meaning Christ and his Apostles, must be sanctified by the same Evangelical Truth, meaning the Scriptures, free from, though assisted by, the studies of men devoted to their service; and in another place, "if his studies and deep researches had been denied to him as dangerous to his Church, or if he had been confined to one Teacher, or to any one set of Commentators, he would not have attained his present knowledge of Divine Truth"—what then is this but to acknowledge that study and research are necessary to understand these Divine Truths? and how are we to be assisted by the studies of other men, if we are denied to research their comments? Without comments even the learned might say, with the Treasurer of Queen Candace, "How can I understand, unless some one should guide me?" Yet he may be supposed, from the office he held, to have been a man of some learning; and, from his reading the Bible, to have had a desire to understand it, particularly as he had been up to Jerusalem for the express purpose of worshipping after the Jewish rites. Yet A. H. says, disperse the Bibles, and let all who read them judge for themselves. Now can he be absurd enough to mean this? Does he not rather mean that they should reject the comments of our Reformers, as well as the Fathers, and listen to those of every tailor and shoemaker who thinks proper to become an expounder? This is the fashion of the day. Man- kind will no longer (as St. Paul tells Titus) bear sound doctrine, but having itching ears, will heap to themselves Teachers; for they go to Church not to worship, but to hear some novel doctrine, by which the commandments of God are rendered of no effect, and a dead Faith, even such as the Devils must have, is with them a sufficient title to salvation.

Yours, &c.

C. G.
CUMBER-

CUMBERLAND.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Scotland. East, Northumberland and Durham. South, Westmoreland and Lancaster. West, Irish Sea.

Greatest length 72; *greatest breadth* 38; *circumference* 224; *square* 1516 miles.

Province, York. *Diocese,* Carlisle, excepting the Ward of Allerdale above Derwent in Chester, and the Parish of Alston Moor in Durham. *Circuit,* Northern.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Brigantes.

Roman Province. Valentia.—*Stations.* Amboglana, Burdoswald: Petriana, Castlesteads: Aballaba, Watch-cross: Congavata, Stanwix: Axelodunum, Burgh on the Sands: Gabrocentum, Drumburgh: and Tunnocelum, near Boulness: on the Wall. Derwentio, Papcastle: Virosidum, Ellenborough: Olenacum, Old Carlisle: Voreda, Old Penrith: Arbeia, Moresby or Irby: Bremetenracum, Whitharrow or Brampton: Apiatorium, Bewcastle: Castra exploratorum, Netherby on the Esk: Lugu-ballium, Carlisle.

Saxon Heptarchy. Northumbria.

Antiquities. The Roman Wall. "Long Meg and her Daughters," Druidical circle, 350 feet diameter. "Giant's Grave," Pillars in Penrith Churchyard. Bewcastle Obelisk. Carlisle Cathedral. Kirklington, Aspatria, Torpewh, and St. Bees Churches. Fortified Towers of Newton-Arlosh, Burgh on the Sands, and Great Salkeld Churches. Holme-Cultram and Calder Abbeys. Lanercost and Wetheral Priors. Seton Nunnery. Irton Cross. Bridekirk Font. Bewcastle, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Dacre, Egremont, High Head, Kirk Oswald, Naworth, Penrith, Rose, and Scaleby Castles.

Carlisle was the only Episcopal Chapter in England of the order of St. Austin; the others were all of St. Benedict.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Bleng, Calder, Caldew, Cocker, Croglin, Derwent, Duddon, Eamont, Eden, Ellen, Enn, two Esks, Gelt, Greeta, Irt, Irthing, Kershope, Kingwater, Line, Liddel, Lowther, Mite, Nent, Petterell, Sark, Tees, Tyne, Wampool, Waver.

Inland Navigation. Derwent and Eden Rivers. Whitehaven Brook.

Lakes. Bassenthwaite, Crummock, Derwent, Hevock, Ennerdale, Lowes, Over, Ulls, and West Waters. Butter and Thirl Meres. Burnmoor, Bray, Martin, Sallafield, Talkin, Tindale, and Wadling Tarns. Anthorn Lough. The Stark.

Eminences and Views. Seafell, 3166; Helvellyn, 3055; Skiddaw, 3022; Bowfell, 2911; Cross fell, 2901; Pillar, 2893; Saddlebuck, 2787; Grasmere fell, 2756; High Pike, 2101; Black Comb, 1919; Dent Hill, 1115 feet above the level of the Sea. Hardknot, Wrynose, Penrith Beacon, Christenbury Craggs, Garrock, Scaw, and Soutel fells.

Natural Curiosities. Gilsland and Melmerby Medicinal Waters. Airey Force in Gorborrow Park, Scale Force, Lowdore and the Howk Cascades. The Bowder Stone, 31 yards long and 8 high. Borrowdale Pass.

Seats. Warnell Hall, Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Armathwaite Castle, Robert Saunderson Milbourn, esq.

Carlton Hall, Rt. Hon. Thos. Wallace.

Clea Hall, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.

Corby Castle, Henry Howard, esq.

Crofton Place, Sir Wastell Brisco, bt.

Dalehead, Thos. Stranger Leathes, esq.

Dalemain, Edward Hassell, esq.

Derwent Water, Lord Wm. Gordon.

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Greystock Castle, Duke of Norfolk.

Hayton Castle, Rev. Isaac Robinson.

Hutton Hall, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane.

Kirklington Hall, William Dacre, esq.

Mire House, John Spedding, esq.

Muncaster Castle, Lord Muncaster.

Netherby, Sir James Graham, bart.

Nunnery, Mrs. Elizabeth Bamber.

Ponsonby,

Ponsonby Hall, Geo. Edw. Stanley, esq.
 Rose Castle, Bishop of Carlisle.
 Walton House, Wm. Ponsonby John-
 son, esq.

Wedy Hall, Mr. Geo. Drury, a quaker.
 Wood Hall, J. Saunderson Fisher, esq.
 Workington Hall, John Christian Cur-
 wen, esq.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Carlisle, 2; Cockermouth, 2; total 6.

Produce. Wadd or Black Lead, Lead, Coal, Iron, Limestone, Gypsum, Slate, Freestone. Oats, Potatoes, Cranberries, Butter. Herrings, Cod, Salmon.

Manufactures. Cotton, Coarse Cloths, Coarse Linen, Sail Cloths, Ship-building, Glass Bottles.

POPULATION.

Wards, 5; Parishes, 104; Market-towns, 19; Houses, 24,552.

Inhabitants. Males, 63,433; Females, 70,311: total 133,744.

Families employed in Agriculture, 10,868; in Trade, 11,448; in neither, 6,074: total, 28,390.

Baptisms. Males, 1,965; Females, 2,001.—*Marriages*, 1,040.—*Burials*, Males, 1,199; Females, 1,260.

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants; viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Carlisle (capital city).....	1,709	12,531	Wigton.....	642	2,977
Whitehaven.....	1,974	10,106	Cockermouth.....	628	2,964
Workington.....	1,068	5,807	Brampton.....	266	2,043
Alston Moor.....	466	5,079	Keswick.....	352	1,693
Penrith.....	938	4,328	Longtown.....	173	1,579
Maryport.....	323	3,134	Egremont.....	335	1,556
Total: Towns, 12; Houses, 8,874; Inhabitants, 53,787.					

HISTORY.

Anno 875, Carlisle destroyed by the Danes.

1001, Cumberland laid waste by Ethelred, because Malcolm its Prince assisted the Danes.

1053, Cumberland granted by Edward the Confessor to Siward Earl of Northumberland, who afterwards defeated Macbeth, and placed Malcolm, Prince of Cumberland, son of Duncan, on the throne of Scotland.

1153, At Carlisle, David, King of Scotland, died.

1306, July 7, at Burgh-upon-Sands, EDWARD I. died.

1315, Carlisle successfully defended, against Robert Bruce, by Andrew de Hercla, created for this service Earl of Carlisle.

1537, near Carlisle, Nicholas Musgrave, in rebellion against Henry VIII. defeated by the Duke of Norfolk.

1542, at Solway Moss, the Scots, under Sir Oliver Sinclair, favourite of James V. routed, and their principal Nobles taken, by Sir Thomas Dacre and Sir John Musgrave.

1568, May 16, at Workington, poor Mary of Scots landed.

1645, June 25, Carlisle, after a noble defence, surrendered to the Scottish army under General Lesley.

1645, October, near Carlisle, Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale defeated by the Parliamentarians.

1745, Nov. 15, Carlisle surrendered to Prince Charles Stuart. — Dec. 18, at Clifton, skirmish between the rear of the Prince's army and the van of the Duke of Cumberland's. — Dec. 30, Carlisle retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

BIOGRAPHY.

Aglionby, John, one of the translators of the Testament, about 1565.

Annesley, Samuel, nonconformist divine and author, 1619.

Armstrong, Archibald, fool or jester to James I. and Charles I. Arthuret (died 1672).

Banks, Sir John, Chief Justice, Keswick, about 1590.

Benn, William, nonconformist divine and author, Egremont, 1600.

Benson, George, dissenter, biblical critic, Great Salkeld, 1699.

Boucher,

- Boucher, Jonathan, loyalist divine, Saxon scholar, Blencowe, 1758.
 Canon, John, schoolman, Canonsby (flourished 1320).
 Dalton, John, divine and poet, Deane, 1709.
 Eaglesfield, Robert, founder of Queen's College, Oxford (died about 1310).
 Egremont, William, schoolmag, Egremont (flourished 1390).
 Fletcher, Abraham, mathematician, Little Broughton, 1714.
 Foster, Elizabeth, martyr, Greystock (burnt in Smithfield 1556).
 Gilpin, Richard, divine, author of "Satan's Temptations" (died 1657).
 Gilpin, Sawrey, artist, painter of animals, Carlisle, 1733.
 Gilpin, William, divine and tourist, Scaleby Castle, 1724.
 Graham, George, mathematical instrument maker, Horsgill, 1675.
 Grindal, Edmund, Abp. of Canterbury, Hensingham, 1519.
 Harvey, Thomas, divine and stenographer, Dovenby, 1740.
 Herebert, St. friend of St. Cuthbert (died 688).
 Hudleston, John, catholic priest, preserver of Charles II. Greystock, 1608.
 Hudson, John, critick, editor of Josephus, Widehope, 1662.
 Hutton, Sir Richard, judge, Penrith (died 1638).
 Langhaine, Gerard, divine and antiquary, Kirk-Bampton (died 1657).
 Layburn, Roger, Bp. of Carlisle, near Carlisle (died 1509).
 Leake, John, physician, founder of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, Ainstable, 1729.
 Nicolson, William, Abp. of Cashel, antiquary, Orton, 1655.
 Porter, George, civilian, Wear Hall (died about 1635).
 Reay, William, divine, author of "Sermons," Nether Denton (died 1756).
 Relph, Josiah, "Cumberland poet," Sebergham, 1712.
 Ritson, Isaac, translator of Homer's Hymn to Venus, Penrith.
 Robinson, Henry, Bp. of Carlisle, Carlisle, about 1556.
 Seed, Jeremiah, divine, Clifton, 1605.
 Senhouse, Richard, Bp. of Carlisle, Netherhall (died 1626).
 Simpson, Bolton, editor of Xenophon, Redmain, 1717.
 Simpson, Joseph, editor of Epictetus and Theophrastus, Redmain, 1710.
 Skelton, John, satirical poet, Armathwaite (died 1529).
 Taylor, John, lived to the age of 135, Garragill, 1638.
 Tickell, Thomas, poet, Bridekirk, 1686.
 Todd, Hugh, miscellaneous writer, Blencowe, about 1652.
 Whelpdale, Roger, Bp. of Carlisle, logician and mathematician (died 1429).

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

From Whitehaven a packet to Man, of which isle it is intended to give a separate account.

Nov. 13, 1771, Solway Moss overflowed, covering and destroying every thing within a space of 500 acres.

"The wizard Michael Scot" was a monk of Holme Cultram about 1290.—The theologian Paley was rector of Salkeld, vicar of Dalton and Addingham, and archdeacon of Carlisle; his "Horæ Paulinæ," "Evidences of Christianity," "Sermons," "Moral and Political Philosophy," were composed at Carlisle. He was buried in the Cathedral.—Tarn Wadling Lake and Castle Hewin are the scene of a ballad in Percy's Collection, entitled "Sir Gawaine's Marriage."—"Adam-Bell, Clym o' th' Clough, and Wyliam of Cloudestee," three Cumberland archers and outlaws, are but little inferior in ballad celebrity to Robin Hood and Little John.

BYRON.

DERBYSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. N. E. York. N. W. Chester. East, Nottingham. South, Leicester. S. W. and West, Stafford.

Greatest length 55, *greatest breadth* 33, *circumference* 204, *square* 1077 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese,* Lichfield and Coventry. *Circuit,* Midland.

ANTIEN

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Coritani.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis. — *Station.* Derventio, Little Chester.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. Arbor Low and Nine Ladies, Druidical circles. Hirst Stones, Druidical monument. Staden Low Earth-work. Robin Hood's mark, and the Turning-stone, near Ashover. Beauchief and Dale Abbeys. All Saints, Derby (tower 180 feet high). Repton (spire 198 feet), Chesterfield (twisted spire 230 feet), and Wirksworth Churches. Castleton or Peak, Codnor, Mackworth, and Bolsover Castles. Haddon Hall. South Wingfield Manor-house.

The Lead Mines of this County were worked by the Romans.

Repton was the burial-place of the Mercian Kings Merewala and Ethelbald. St. Alkmund's Church, Derby, contains the remains of Alkmund, son of Alured King of Northumbeland.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Trent, Derwent, Dove, Wye, Errewash, Rother, Henmore, Mease.

Inland Navigation. Trent and Mersey, Chesterfield, Eriewash, Peak Forest, Cromford, Ashby de la Zouch, and Derby Canals. Trent and Derwent Rivers.

Eminences and Views. Axedge (2100 feet above Derby town), and Kinder Scout, in the high Peak. Brassington Moor, Alport near Worksworth, and Crich-cliff, in the low Peak. Thorp Cloud. Charlesworth Nick. Robin Hood's Chair, Win Hill. Riber Hill, and Heights of Abraham, Matlock.

Natural Curiosities. Buxton, Matlock, Kedleston, Quarndon, and Heage Medicinal Waters. Scenery of Matlock, Dove Dale, Middleton and Monsal Dales. Bradwell crystallized Cavern. Ebbing and flowing Well. Mam Tor, or the shivering Mountain. Elden Hole. Poole's Hole. Castleton Cavern. Marvel Stones. Router Rocks. Bradley, Graned, and Chee Tors. Petrifying Spring, Cumberland, Smedley, and Rutland Caverns, Matlock.

Seats. CHATSWORTH and Hardwick Hall, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Alderwaslec Hall, Francis Hurt, esq.

Ashbourn Hall, Sir Brooke Boothby, bt.

Brethby Park, Earl of Chesterfield.

Calke Abbey, Sir Henry Harpur Crawe, bart.

Chaddesden, Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart.

Darley Hall, Robert Holden, esq.

Doveridge House, Lord Waterpark.

Drakelow, Sir Roger Gresley, bart.

Egginton, Sir Henry Every, bart.

Elvaston, Earl of Harrington.

Foremark, Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

Hopton Hall, Philip Gell, esq.

KEDLESTON, Lord Scarsdale.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Derby, 2: total 4.

Produce. Lead, Iron, Calamine, Coal, Limestone, Marble, Gypsum, Fluorspar, Rotten Stone. Porcelain, Pipe, and Potter's Clay. Butter, Wheat, Barley, Chamomile.

Manufactures. Stockings, Calicoes, Thread, Silk, Iron, Spar Ornaments, Malt.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 6; *Parishes,* 116; *Market-towns,* 11; *Houses,* 36,854.

Inhabitants. Males, 91,491; Females, 93,993: total 185,487.

Families employed in Agriculture, 14,283; Trade, 15,825; in neither, 7,332: total, 37,440.

Baptisms. Males, 2,682; Females, 2,699. — *Marriages,* 1,383. — *Burials,* Males, 1,190; Females, 1,856.

Towns

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Derby (capital).....	2,786	13,043	Ashbourn.....	469	2,112
Belper.....	1,038	5,778	Melbourne.....	402	2,003
Chesterfield.....	976	4,476	Bakewell.....	296	1,485
Wirksworth.....	770	3,474	Dronfield.....	271	1,343
Alfreton.....	553	3,396	Cromford.....	232	1,259
Chapel en le Frith.....	618	3,042	Tideswell.....	283	1,219
Matlock.....	555	2,490	Bolsover.....	246	1,042

Total, Towns, 14; Houses, 2,495; Inhabitants, 46,163.

HISTORY.

Anno 873, Repton was the head winter-quarters of the Danes.

918, Derby taken from the Danes by Ethelfleda by storm.

1261, at Chesterfield, Robert Ferrars, last Earl of Derby, defeated by Henry, son of the King of the Romans.

From 1568 to 1584, at Wingfield, Chatsworth, Buxton, and Hardwicke, Mary Queen of Scots confined under the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1643, May, near Chesterfield, Parliamentarians defeated by the Earl, afterwards Duke, of Newcastle.

- 1688, at Whittington, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Sir John D'Arcy, and others, met and concerted the Revolution; solemnly commemorated in 1788, and a Sermon preached by the venerable Dr. Pegge.

1745, Dec. 4, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, with his army, about 7100 men, entered Derby, their nearest approach to London; halted on the 5th; commenced their retreat towards Scotland on the 6th.

BIOGRAPHY.

Agard, Arthur, antiquary, Foston, 1510.

Ashburne, Thomas, opponent of Wickliffe, Ashborn (flourished 1382).

Babington, Anthony, conspirator against Elizabeth, Dethick (executed 1586).

Bage, Edward, novelist, Darley, 1728.

Bagshaw, William, nonconformist divine and author, Litton, 1628.

Blackwall, Anthony, schoolmaster, 1674.

Bott, Thomas, divine, Derby, 1688.

Brindley, James, canal engineer, Tunsted, 1716.

Buxton, Jedediah, calculator, Flinton, 1707.

Cockain, Sir Aston, poet, Ashburn, 1606.

Coke, George, Bp. of Hereford, Trusley (died about 1650).

Coke, Sir John, secretary of State, Trusley (died 1644).

Cursan, Roger, cardinal, Pope's legate, Croxhall, temp. Henry III.

Denman, Thomas, physician and accoucheur, Bakewell, 1733.

Farnsworth, Ellis, translator, Bonteshall, about 1710.

FITZHERBERT, Sir ANTHONY, judge, author of "De Natura Brevium," Norbury, about 1470.

Fitzherbert, Nicholas, biographer of Cardinal Allen, Norbury (drowned 1612).

Fitzherbert, Thomas, jesuit, polemic writer, Norbury, died 1640.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, astronomer, Derby, 1646.

Gray, William, Bp. of Ely, Lord Treasurer, Codnor (died 1478).

Halifax, Samuel, Bp. of St. Asaph, Chesterfield, 1730.

Hardwick, Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, foundress of Chatsworth and Hardwick, Hardwick, 1520.

Hierom, John, nonconformist divine and author, Stapenhill, 1608.

Hutton, William, antiquarian tourist, Derby, 1723.

LINACHE, THOMAS, founder of College of Physicians, Derby, 1460.

Oldfield, John, nonconformist divine and author, near Chesterfield, 1627.

PEGGE, SAMUEL, antiquary, Chesterfield, 1704.

Pursglove, Robert, suffragan Bishop of Hull, Tideswell (1579).

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, novelist, 1689.

Seward, Anna, poet, Eyam, 1747.

Shaw, Samuel, nonconformist divine and author, Repton, 1635.

Stanhope, George, Dean of Canterbury, theologian, Hartshorn, 1660.

Stathom, John, author of Abridgment of the Laws, temp. Henry VI.

Strutt,

Strutt, Jedediah, mechanist, Normanton, 1726.

Swetman, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Derby.

Tallents, Francis, divine, author of "Chronological Tables," Pelsley, 1619.

Waste, Joan, blind woman, martyr, Derby, burnt 1555.

WILLOUGHBY, Sir HUGH, naval discoverer, Rislej, 16th century.

Woodward, John, physician and naturalist, 1665.

Wood, John, nonconformist divine and author, Chesterfield (died 1690).

Wright, Joseph, landscape painter, Derby, 1734.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Bronchocoele an endemic complaint of this County.

The first silk-mill in England was established at Derby by John Lombe in 1717.—The machinery of Cromford cotton mill is described by Darwin in his *Botanic Garden*.

Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor, practised for many years as an Attorney at Derby.—John Whitehurst, the mechanick and philosopher, lived there 40 years.—Wright, the painter, was born, lived, and died there.—Dr. Erasmus Darwin spent the last 21 years of his life, and composed the major part of his works in that town.

In Melbourn Castle, John Duke of Bourbon, taken prisoner at Agincourt, was kept in custody 19 years.—At Norbury is the Monument of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert.—At Hardwick died, and at Hault Hucknall was buried, Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher of Malmesbury.—Bradshaw Hall was the residence of the Regicide President.—At Wirksworth Sir Richard Arkwright, inventor of the Spinning Jenny, practised as a barber.—At Wootton Hall, Hume procured a retreat for Jean Jacques Rousseau, where he lived from March 1766 to April 1767.—In Hathersage Church-yard is the grave of Little John, the coadjutor of Robin Hood.—At Ashbourn is a beautiful monument in memory of Penelope, daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby.—Whittington was the rectory and residence of the learned antiquary Samuel Pegge.

BYRO.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 15.
DURING a trip into Worcester-
shire this summer, on profes-
sional surveys, I at intervals made
the following few memoranda:

Kidderminster Church first attracted
my attention: its dimensions are con-
siderable, and gives in the plan a
body, side aisles, chancel, and Lady's
chapel. At West end a lofty square
tower much decorated, in which are
triformed niches with statues. Battle-
ments compartmented with tracery of
four turns; excellent tracery to win-
dows; style, fourteenth century. On
all this, Innovation has laid its hands;
some of the statues are gone, many
battlements renewed with modern vul-
gar coping heads, tracery much pared
down, and magnificent East great
window filled up.

Interior. According to the usual
method, when square towers distin-
guish the West end of Churches, as
making part of that front, the great
arch of West window, and these of
tower, North, East, and South, im-
parting a superior degree of grandeur,
have, when open to view, a high ef-
fective appearance; here such sensa-

tion was in full force. Clusters of
columns and arches divide the body
into three aisles, and a grand ditto
gives entrance into the chancel. Late
innovations are in a manner fatal to
the antient importance and symmetry
of the uprights. Arches of tower
stopped up with galleries, and that
preposterous object an organ-box;
East window entirely (as before noted)
closed up; side aisles and their deco-
rations nearly hid from view by pews
and galleries. Covering over head,
whatever form it might have assumed,
done away, and a *clean flat* modern
drawing-room ceiling, with roses for
chandeliers, substituted. There are
four or five large and much-enriched
monuments, having recumbent sta-
tues, from style of fourteenth cen-
tury to sixteenth ditto. The earliest
of them, being in the full Edwardian
design, is of course elegant to a degree;
containing a tomb, on which is a most
chastely costumed attired female sta-
tue in the best preservation. This is
guarded round by open arches, but-
tresses, pediments, spires, and battle-
ments: in the groin-work of general
canopy, profuse tracery. How will
it

it be credited, that so much of beautiful art is to be hunted for, and with difficulty found, in an obscure South-east corner of the South aisle of the body, nearly blocked up in its lower lines by pews, and its terminating lines by gallery ceiling!

It is not to be doubted but the mechanick who has thus been exercising his *skill* about this Church, went on with his *ready* hand, as we find set up here and there pew-fences, standards, and awnings, in the *true Gothic* (bastard Pointed architecture), guise. The pulpit, according to London modern Church pleasantry, is also placed directly before the altar, and the Lady-chapel is converted into a school-room. On South side of the Churchyard is the base of a grand Cross.

Arley Hall.—A good family residence of the reign of Elizabeth; a body and two bow wings. As the surrounding country is of a romantic cast, some well-arranged works, on a *true* imitative castellated idea attached to the elevation, would not come upon the eye without their due effect.

Contiguous is the Parish Church of the neighbouring village. Though not on so large a dimension as the one just particularized, it has many pleasing properties; shews two distinct styles in two aisles: that South, Edwardian; that North, early Tudor. There are some *remarkables* in the upper tier of windows, a long square head, and tracery of a very uncommon turn within it: walls battlemented. West end of South aisle a square tower, its parapet degraded with modern balusters; the only innovation, however, of any direct seeming. Interior: Nothing done of late times to offend Antiquarian predilection, but what may with ease be set to rights, by removing a hutch ringing-gallery in the tower, whereby the whole of the West window would then, as formerly, be on view, with the assimilating attending arches, &c. A good sculpture of a cross-legged knight, now laid on sill of ditto window, to be removed also to some appropriate part of the aisles—then every line of the scene might bear well on old recollection and old feelings.

Bromsgrove Church.—Large and magnificent; square tower West end of the edifice, containing tri-foined niches and statues on each of the four

sides: tracery to windows excellent and well preserved.

Passing on towards Stratford-upon-Avon, encountered on the left one of those modern piles called a Castle, or any thing that Whimsicality can raise up to humour the imagination fond of trifles and fantastic shew. It is said to be in part an original Tudor erection: be it so; but if to stick a line of modern windows and gables as wings, and half-renovated Tudor windows in centre of elevation in an assembly octangular bow, sided by turrets, having a multiplicity of useless sham modern windows and notched battlements, can make it so, why then the Castle fancy is effected, and all are satisfied.

Stratford-upon-Avon.—Classic ground; far-famed by all for dramatic excellence; still let not its architectural merits be unheeded. Two Churches, the smaller one containing many prepossessing features, and well demands particularizing; but the short time opportunity afforded bound me more immediately to the larger fabrick; rendered hallowed by being the sepulchral inclosure of the remains of the immortal Shakspeare. Dimensions great; plan, a cross; transepts much extended, and Our Lady's chapel hanging over the brow of Avon's murmuring stream. The elevation maintains two distinct styles, early Pointed, and that of the fourteenth century. The tower, in centre of the building, being part of the first construction, has capped battlements; general cornice, machicolations supported by costumed heads. First story of the tower, semicircular headed windows, filled in with treble columns, or early conceived mullions, and Pointed heads in two divisions for light. Second story; circular windows, deep and imposing architraves, and the tracery edging the openings for light most pleasing, and varied on each front of the tower. Having a distant prospect of making a more decided survey of the entire Church, the ensuing summer, I shall at present only allude to windows of the transepts, which are in possession of all that pre-eminent and profuse display of mullions and tracery so characteristic of the period second in historic consideration, as hinted above.

Yours, &c. J. CARTER.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 26.
MR. Archdeacon Coxe (p. 389.) might have been further informed, that the Rev. Mr. Maundrell, the well-known Traveller from Aleppo to Jerusalem, speaks of Sir Charles Hedges, then Judge of the Court of Admiralty, as his honoured uncle.

You have never regularly informed your Readers that the Lady Berkeley, of whom you give them a curious account in Sept. p. 209, was Katharine, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and wife of Henry, 11th Lord Berkeley.

You seem not aware that the Rev. Joseph Townsend, rector of Pewsey, p. 477, was one of the sons of Chauncey Townsend, formerly a respectable merchant in Austin Friars, and brother to the famous Alderman James Townsend,—to the wife of Mr. John Smith, solicitor to the East India Company, and Clerk to the Drapers' Company,—and to another lady who, I think, was twice married; but her names I have forgot. I think Joseph married a Lady Clarke—was she widow of Sir Robert Clarke, bart.?

It will be a matter of no small interest to the Geological world to watch who may become the next proprietor of the late Rev. Joseph Townsend's extensive, exquisitely beautiful, and scientifically arranged Collection of Minerals, and Organic Remains illustrative of the strata of the Earth, and particularly of the strata of this Island, the fruit of researches of a long and active life; which he briefly touched upon in the first volume of "Moses," his last and most eminent monument of united knowledge, genius, and industry. E.

. Having announced in our last, p. 542, Mr. RAINE's intention of publishing the History of North Durham, (intended both as a sequel to the "History" of Mr. Surtees, and as a distinct publication for the accommodation of those who are exclusively interested in its subject,) we with pleasure extract from his Prospectus the outline of his plan, and the account of his ample materials, of which we are confident he will make the best use:

"The Topography of North Durham will necessarily connect itself with the history of those ancient feuds which prevailed in the contiguous provinces of England and Scotland. In these districts

were situated the principal places of strength for the protection of the Eastern Marches: and their remains exhibit the few and almost only memorials of that ancient rivalry, which for ages existed between two gallant Nations. But of this it is unnecessary to say more: it is sufficient to have indicated how extensive and interesting a field is here open for the labours of the Historian.—With regard to the Ecclesiastical and Parochial History of North Durham, although no objects of such magnitude here present themselves, either in respect of splendid edifices or names of high descent, as in many other districts, yet it may be safely promised, that this deficiency will be amply compensated by the extent and accuracy of the information in regard to those that do exist.—By the wonted liberality of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the Author has access to sources of information which have hitherto been unexplored, and he will thus be enabled to furnish the most authentic records respecting the endowments of churches, the transmission of property, and the descent of families.—It is his intention also to comprehend within his plan the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the Priory of Coldingham. The necessity of including the former must be obvious. Relative to the latter, which was originally dependent upon the Church of Durham, he will be able to publish at once a new and most detailed account. Among the important records preserved at Durham, in reference to that Monastery, there exist charters of not fewer than twelve Kings of Scotland, commencing with Duncan, either immediately conveying benefactions, or confirming donations made by eleven successive Earls of March. To all these charters, and to numerous other grants from the most distinguished Border families, seals are appended in a state of high preservation, of which finished engravings will be given from drawings by Mr. Blore, as well as of the most important objects of local interest.—With regard to another department, the Author can have no apprehension. The unsolicited kindness and liberality of William Radclyffe, Esq. Rouge Croix, in supplying him with such evidence as he can discover in the College of Arms relative to the district, leaves him no room for anxiety or diffidence on this head.—It is scarcely necessary to observe, that any communication which may have a tendency to facilitate the labours of the Author will be thankfully received."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

51. *A Discourse concerning, 1. The true Import of the Words Election and Reprobation, and the Things signified by them in the Holy Scripture. 2. The Extent of Christ's Redemption. 3. The Grace of God; where it is inquired, whether it be vouchsafed sufficiently to those who improve it not, and irresistibly to those who do improve it; and whether Men be wholly passive in the Work of their Regeneration. 4. The Liberty of the Will in a State of Trial and Probation. 5. The Perseverance or Defectibility of the Saints, with some Reflections on the State of Heathens, the Providence and Prescience of God. And lastly, an Answer to three Objections against the Doctrines asserted. To which is added, a Postscript, in answer to some of Dr. Edwards's Remarks. By Daniel Whitby, D. D. and late Chantor of the Cathedral Church of Sarum. Third Edition corrected. pp. 466. Rivingtons.*

IN an age when "the republication of excellent literary productions by famous men of former ages" meets with general encouragement, this "Discourse" of the pious and learned Dr. Whitby may expect a favourable reception. It is printed *verbatim* from the edition of 1785.

On a work of so long established a reputation it is superfluous to enlarge; and we therefore only give Dr. Whitby's reasons for having written it.

"They who have known my education may remember, that I was bred up seven years in the University under men of the Calvinistical persuasion, and so could hear no other Doctrine, or receive no other instructions, from the men of those times, and therefore had once firmly entertained all their Doctrines. Now that which first moved me to search into the foundation of these Doctrines, viz. *The Imputation of Adam's sin to all his posterity*, was the strange consequences of it; this made me search the more exactly into that matter, and by reading Joshua Placeus, with the answer to him, and others on that subject, I soon found cause to judge that, there was no truth in it.

"I. After some years' study, I met with one who seemed to be a Deist, and telling him that there were arguments sufficient to prove the truth of Christian faith, and of the Holy Scriptures, he scornfully replied, *Yes; and you will prove your Doctrine of the imputation of original sin from the same Scripture*; in-

timating that he thought that doctrine, if contained in it, sufficient to invalidate the truth and the authority of the Scripture. And by a little reflection I found the strength of his argument ran thus: 'That the truth of Holy Scripture could no otherwise be proved to any man that doubted of it, but by reducing him to some absurdity, or the denial of some avowed principle of reason.' Now this imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, so as to render them obnoxious to God's wrath, and to eternal damnation, only because they were born of the race of Adam, seemed to him as contradictory to the common reason of mankind, as any thing could be, and so contained as strong an argument against the truth of Scripture, if that doctrine was contained in it, as any could be offered for it. And upon this account I again searched into the places usually alleged to confirm that doctrine, and found them fairly capable of other interpretations. One doubt remained still, whether antiquity did not give suffrage for this doctrine; and here I found the words of Vossius very positive, that *Ecclesia Catholica ne semper judicavit*, 'the Catholic Church always so judged;' which he endeavours to prove by testimonies from Ignatius to St. Austin. This set me on the laborious task of perusing the writings of antiquity till that time; and, upon an impartial search, I found that all the passages he had collected were impertinent, or at least insufficient to prove the point; yea, I found evidence sufficient of the truth of that which Peter du Moulin plainly owns, 'that, from the time of the Apostles to St. Austin's time, all the ecclesiastical writers seem to write incautiously of this matter, and to incline to what he calls Pelagianism.' And of this having made a collection, I finished '*A Treatise of Original Sin*,' in Latin, which hath been composed about 20 years, though I have not thought it advisable to publish it.—Another time I discoursed with a physician, who said, There was some cause to doubt the truth of Scripture; 'For,' saith he, 'it seems plainly to hold forth the doctrine of absolute election and reprobation, in the ninth chapter to the Romans, which is attended with more evident absurdities than can be charged on them who question the truth of Scripture; and also seemeth as repugnant to the common notion which mankind have received of Divine justice, goodness, and sincerity, as even the saying that God, considering man in mass perdit,' so lost

in 'Adam,' may delude him, with false miracles, seemeth repugnant to his truth.' And reading, in Mr. Dodwell, that bold stroke, that 'St. Paul, being bred a Pharisee, spake there, and is to be interpreted, *ex mente Phariseorum*,' "according to the doctrine of the Pharisees concerning fate, which they had borrowed from the Stoicks"; I set myself to make the best and the exactest search I could into the sense of the Apostle in that chapter, and the best help I had to attain to the sense of that chapter which I have given in my paraphrase, I received from a manuscript of Dr. Patrick, the late worthy Bishop of Ely, on that subject. Thence I went on to examine all that was urged in favour of these doctrines from the Holy Scripture, and this produced one considerable part of these Discourses."

The Editor, in one of his notes, very pertinently observes, that "to smooth down the unsightly asperities of Calvinism, appears now to be the order of the day;" and that "this system of refinement is carried into every department of Literature into which a Calvinist is capable of conveying it."

92. *A History of the Jesuits, to which is prefixed a Reply to Mr. Dallas's Defence of that Order. In two Volumes, 8vo. Baldwin, Cradock, & Joy.*

THE object of this Work is to establish the danger of the revival of the Jesuits to the world at large, and to the United Kingdom in particular. The plan embraces, in the first place, a full answer to a defence of the Jesuits, recently published by a respectable Writer who has been long known to the publick; and, secondly, a collection of the various evidences against the Jesuits, drawn from the History of other Nations and our own. The principal object of the Author appears to be to show, that, notwithstanding the pretensions of the Jesuits to superior learning and talents, their order is only a corrupt modification of the Papal system; and that its Members have been at all times the most ardent and active Members of the Romish Church, having been by no means scrupulous in the employment of all the means in their power (not excepting assassination in every form), to swell the triumphs and enlarge the possessions of that Church; but the constitution and rules of the order oblige its members to a practice opposed to the plainest

dictates of religion and good conscience, and at the same time hostile to the safety of Sovereign Princes, Governments, and States; that, in the two centuries of their existence, the Jesuits were the authors of almost all the calamities which desolated the world at large, and Europe in particular, especially the Protestant part of it; that to doctrines of the most pernicious tendency, both in morals and politics, they have added practices in each of a nature utterly indefensible; that the agents employed by them in the prosecution of their objects have been almost exclusively members of the Catholic communion, who have ever been their willing instruments; and that inasmuch as the concessions of the present reign (especially the grant of the elective franchise) have greatly increased the number and influence of Catholics both in England and Ireland, the connexion which has ever subsisted between the Jesuits and themselves assumes the more importance, and threatens the greater danger to a Protestant Nation and Government; that the circumstance of the Jesuits having now established themselves both in England and Ireland*, in spite of Laws which have never been abrogated, is part of the system of achieving by fraud what cannot be effected by force; that numerous converts from the Protestant to the Catholic communion have been already made in our own country, through the indefatigable activity of these agents; and that the work of conversion is proceeding with remarkable success at this moment, more particularly in the inland counties; that the present Pope, in reviving an order which was abolished by Pope Clement XIV. about 40 years since, upon the petition of the whole of Europe (both Catholic and Protestant), and in assigning to it, at the same time, the aid of the *Inquisition* (its oldest and best ally), has himself acted upon the great principle of Jesuitism, viz. that the end to be accomplished will sanction the means which may be used, and has effectually provided for the revival of all those moral

* The extensive Collegiate Establishment of Stonyhurst, near Preston, belonging principally to the Jesuits, and a close connexion subsists between that College and the large establishment of Jesuits at Castle Browne, in Ireland.

and political evils inseparable from the employment of such agents; finally, that the United Parliament owes it to its own safety, and to the interests of the Nation at large, immediately to dismiss the Jesuits who have already established themselves in England and Ireland, and to prevent the landing of others of the same profession. [From the Times.]

93. *Prospectus of an Institution for rendering Assistance to Shipwrecked Mariners, Preserving their Lives, and the Property of our Merchants, when Wreck occurs.* 12mo. pp. 120.

THE purport of this Institution is, to supply the different Sea-port Towns with Mr. Mallison's Invention called "The Seaman's Friend;" an Invention which renders it "impossible to sink when in deep water."

From a Report of the Committee it appears,

"That Mr. Mallison intends immediately to proceed and give from ten to twenty or thirty of these Seaman's Friends, with proper directions to the fishermen, pilots, and inhabitants, and convince them of the impossibility of sinking, when in deep water. And that the Seaman's Friend shall be kept at the Town-hall, Church, or at the houses of such inhabitants as shall engage to preserve and bring them forward in the hour of distress.—Note. A list of the names of every pilot, fisherman, or individual, to whom the Seaman's Friend is intrusted, will be given to the mayor, resident clergyman, and presiding magistrate of the town, or fixed on the church porch, that it may be known who possess them.—That when such town and inhabitants are perfectly satisfied of the utility of the plan, a collection shall be made at the church-doors, to repay the expenses, and extend the benefit to other maritime towns."

Most heartily do we wish success to so laudable an endeavour.

Mr. Mallison is himself very confident of its success; and says,

"Such Ladies, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who will honour this Syllabus with a perusal, will lay down this little work with the satisfactory gratification, that through the execution of the Plan, an immediate and great alleviation to this desolating source of destruction will be effected, a sure and lasting foundation laid for extirpating the cause of death from drowning, in all its ramifications, throughout the habitable world.

—I have purposely abstained from all topics unconnected with this immediate subject. Suffice it to say, I have furnished the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the list of upwards of 12,000 officers and men who have perished this last war through Shipwreck; of 305 officers and men who have perished since June 1811, through boats upsetting; the Commander in Chief with upwards of 6500 officers and men, who have likewise perished through the same cause, in proceeding to or returning from the various theatres of their gallant and glorious achievements, without being able to obtain attention to their future preservation."

94. *Observations on the Chancery Bar.* 8vo. pp. 31. Taylor and Heskely.

TO those who have any business depending on this most honourable though tedious and expensive Court, the small addition of the price of this Pamphlet cannot be any considerable object.

"The Writer wishes it to be known that his "Observations" do not proceed from any man at the Bar, or in progress to it; and whatever effect this may have, he cannot himself be benefited or injured; but he would rejoice should they tend in any degree to benefit the juniors of the Chancery Bar, or to remedy the great inconveniences of late experienced in the Chancery Courts."

95. *Mary; or, Female Friendship: a Poem, in Twelve Books. By Harriet Downing.* 4to, pp. 182. Harper.

When the young bird first spreads its wings,

To leave its parent's nest,
'Tis thus the anxious mother sings,
Fear trembling in her breast;
Go forth, my tender warbler, go,
May Fortune on thee smile;
May no fell sportsman lay thee low,
No fatal snare beguile."

So, little book, I feel for thee,
And tremble with just dread,
Lest I, thy parent, live to see
Some Critic strike thee dead.

THE Preface to this pleasing Tale shelters its appearance under no fond wish of importunate friends; but simply states it to be written by a Mother for the benefit of those dearer than even Fame. Her infant family are the youthful Muses who inspire her lays—the added per chance the motive may be an atonement for the deed. Harsh, indeed, and unrelenting

lenting must be the breast of the Critic, after perusing a Tale devoted to the cause of female friendship and gratitude, in which no honest feeling is outraged, but morality properly supported, if he be severe on the first appearance in print of an Authoress under these circumstances. We have read the Tale with attention; and, though of simple construction in its commencement, it increases in interest as it is developed, and we hesitate not in recommending it as evincing talent and ingenuity.

Some legendary poems are interspersed, unconnected with the main subject, which display fertility of imagination, and ease of expression; of which the following spirited and playful sonnet is a specimen:

"Once, REASON fair! imperial maid,
Ordered the PASSIONS to attend;
They crowded to her court, afraid
They might their Royal Queen offend.
Before her throne RAGE scarcely breath'd,
Ambition bent his stubborn knee,
Revenge from her a chain receiv'd,
And bands were plac'd on Jealousy;
Fear's heart reviv'd beneath her eye,
She smil'd on Mercy and on Pity fair—
VALOUR, at her request, his sword put by,
And HOPE was told to animate Despair.
But LOVE, with traitor smile, her pow'r
defied, [tied,
And broke those fetters she around him

We will make no other selection, but recommend the perusal of this Poem to those who may admire a little Novel dressed in metre.

96. *Poems.* By Arthur Brooke, Esq. sm. 8vo. pp. 56. Canterbury; Rouse and Co.

THESE are the gay effusions of a young and ardent mind. Most of the Poems are of an amatory turn; and though some of them are rather too luxuriant, are not without poetical merit. The first in the volume, "The Commit Table," is professedly an imitation of Pope. The following lines in it, deprecating the evils resulting from a love of gaming, deserve commendation:

"Unpleasing—painful—were the task
to trace
The fatal passion clouding every face,
Erasing, where it reigns with power
confest, [breast;
Each generous feeling from its votary's
Inured at length, familiar with deceit.
(Shame on the paltry artifice) they
cheat—

Oh! may I live to see those times restor'd,
[the board;
When Mirth and Soul shall sparkle round
When Cards no more possess alluring
charms,
But Beauty seeks repose in Wisdom's

An "Anacreontic" shall be copied

"When Chance has placed me at the board

With tippling sots, I frowning sit,
To hear them noisy praise afford
To vulgar sallies aimed at wit.
And still at every pause between
The rustic tale, the jest obscene,
With brutal mirth the walls resound;
Though streams of nectar flow around,
I coldly touch the passing bowl,
And hate it from my heart and soul.

Not so when with the chosen few,
Whom Love invites to Beauty's bower,
To taste the rich luxurious dew,
The mingled sweets of fruit and flower;
Whilst o'er them elegantly gay
The beams of wit and fancy play,
When mellow'd by the tears of wine,
Love's lyre emits a tone divine,
I snatch from Sappho's lip the bowl,
And drink with all my heart and soul."

97. *Petit Cadeau, à la Jeunesse, ou Fables Nouvelles, en Vers Français. Composées à Londres, par M. A. Mejanet, Professeur de Langue Française, et dédiées à ses Elèves.* pp. 68. Dulau.

THESE pretty little instructive Fables are written with spirit and judgment, and the Author thus concludes:

"Muse, il est temps de prendre haleine.
Nous ne faisons, tu le sais que glaner:
C'est un rude travail, et qui ne peut
donner [peine.
Que peu de fruits avec beaucoup de
Arrêtons-nous pour un moment,
Et de notre entreprise, un peu trop incertaine,
Voyons venir le dénouement.
Avant donc de pousser plus loin notre
carrière,
Sachons d'abord si le *benin* lecteur,
Ne condamnera pas et la muse et l'auteur,
A voir leur avorton languir chez le libraire;
Et, rongé par les rats, pourrir dans la
poussière. [prévu,
Mais si, par un bonheur tout à fait im-
Son arrêt étoit moins rigide:
Qu'en faveur du motif qui nous servit de
guide, [lu;
Avec quelque intérêt notre ouvrage fut
Alors tu me verrois sautant, riant sous
cape,
M'estimant plus heureux que le feu roi
Crésus,

Et

Et me croyant, même, au-dessus
Du premier moutardier du pape !
Tu me verrois, dis-je, recommencer,
T'aiguilloner, te pousser, te presser :
N'avoir point de repos, en un mot, que
ma plume
N'eut accouché d'un gros volume—
Mais n'anticipons point sur cet événement :
N'imitons point de la montagne
Le douloureux enfantement,
Et ne bâtitons pas des châteaux en
Espagne.
Attendons plutôt, humblement,
Qu'on prononce notre sentence.
Et si, par excès d'indulgence,
D'un regard de protection,
Le lecteur avec complaisance,
Daigne honorer notre brimborion :
Témoignons-lui notre reconnaissance ;
Mais que se soit modestement.
Il sied mal d'avoir de l'audace,
Lorsqu'on n'occupe au Parnasse,
Qu'un si mesquin logement."

98. *A Ballad of Waterloo* ; 4to. pp. 26.
Sherwood and Co.

"THE Author first flattered himself, and some friends, whose sincerity was unquestionable, afterwards sanctioned his opinion, that the following lines were not destitute of merit. Possibly a kind of magic, elicited by the subject itself, has deceived them both."

The Reader shall have an opportunity of judging for himself ;

"When Valour's cup was in its dregs,
The battle nearly spent,
A ball flew—one of PAGER's legs,
But not its owner, went :
A sad mishap—without a doubt—
But nothing more to do ;
A MARQUIS now he stumps about—
A Chief of Waterloo.

One to his Country dear will be,
In battle's heat who fell ;
Ah ! many an age shall Brunswick see,
Ere such a DUKE she 'll tell :
A valiant stock ; 'tis fortune here
The pall has often spread ;
Three grac'd alike the sable bier,
And sleep in Honour's bed.

Dying, lamented CANNING lay,
On MARCH he wistful gaz'd ;
"How fares the Duke ?—How goes the
day ?"

"All well ;"—his head he rais'd ;

* "The General's body was brought from Waterloo, to be interred in his own country. It was conveyed through Canterbury, and by a mournful coincidence was deposited in the same apartment where, previous to his last destination, he had presided with his friends at a farewell entertainment."

† "He had been recently married. His lady joined her husband at Brussels, a few days only before the battle."

His languid hand Lord MARCH's press'd,
"God bless the Duke," he breath'd ;
And martial ardour warm'd a breast
Where cypress closely wreath'd.
And is the gallant PICRON * gone ?
Ere late 'twas revelry ;
Now, where the festive pageant shone,
His stretch'd-out corse they see.
All Canterbury deep did mourn,
Each tongue with grief was muted,
Thus soon to see her guest return
From Victory's banquet glutt'd.
In vain the baffling marble to clear,
Brave PONSONBY impell'd
His generous charger's check'd career,
Their every effort fail'd :
Dauntless he view'd the Polish lance
Against his bosom flying,
And sunk as death were but a trance,
Beside his courser lying.
Fair lady's love, and splendid fame,
DE LANCEY † did enthrall ;
His loyal heart alike they claim,
They sigh to see him fall.
Conspiring each to do him right,
From off the ground they bore him ;
Love weeping follow'd his true knight,
And Glory beam'd before him."

99. *A Lexicon of the Primitive Words of the Greek Language, inclusive of several leading Derivatives, upon a new plan of Arrangement, for the Use of Schools and Private Persons.* By the Rev. John Booth. 8vo. pp. 308.

IN this Work the words are put upon a Grammatical plan, and classified according to the analogy they bear one to another. They are individually accompanied by a Latin and English interpretation, while, in their respective classes, a strict alphabetical order is observed.

100. *Orthoepeia simplified : being a New and Comprehensive Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language ; selected from the Works of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Walker, and others ; improved by the addition of many modern Words not to be found in any other Pocket Dictionary. To which are appended, Scripture Pronunciation, and Latin, French, and other Words and Phrases, which frequently occur in books and conversation, with their Pronunciation and Meanings.*

By Christopher Earnshaw. square
8vo. Mawman.

"THE Author presents to the public the labours of one in addition to the "Thousand minor critics, who have added their mite of amendment to their native tongue."—In works of this kind, the principal object of a Dictionary seems for many years to have been of secondary importance, and to have given place, in a great measure, to a display of pronunciation.—To supply, in a convenient form, and neatly printed, a Pocket Dictionary of selected words, avoiding paucity of definitions on the one hand, and redundancy on the other, is the aim of the present publication. A compendium of this sort has long been a desideratum; and the compiler trusts he will have performed an acceptable service, in offering his Manual to the publick:—great pains have been taken to make it worthy of their patronage, and he hopes they will not have been fruitless.—To extend its utility, he has given the pronunciation in a simple and easy manner, equally free from vulgarity and the vagaries of fashion."

Building on the solid foundations of Johnson and Walker, and aided by the labours of the elder Sheridan and Mr. Stephen Jones, the present Compiler would have been particularly unfortunate if he had not given to the publick an acceptable and useful volume.

101. *A Companion to the Ball Room, containing a Choice Collection of the most original and admired Country Dance, Reel, Hornpipe, and Waltz Tunes, with a variety of appropriate Figures; the Etiquette, and a Dissertation on the State of the Ball Room.* By Thomas Wilson, Dancing Master, from the King's Theatre, Opera House, &c. &c.; Button, Whitaker, & Co. pp. 232.

THOUGH our dancing-days are pretty well over, Mr. Wilson recalls to memory that such days have been, and were most dear; and there was a time when we should have thought such a publication as the present a very high treat. For the sake of the Author, we hope that there are many who still think so; and that the sale of his Work will remunerate his ingenuity and his labour.

"He has been induced to bring forward the present Work, not only to answer the request of those who have so frequently and for so many years past applied to him, to publish a Pocket

Collection of correct and favourite Country Dances, with appropriate Figures, for the use of the Ball Room, but also to answer every purpose of the Dancer and the Musician; and consequently no pains have been spared to render it, what he trusts it will be found to be, the most original, useful, and pleasing Collection ever found in a Work approximating to its kind.—It chiefly consists of Airs, adapted to Country Dancing, Reels, Hornpipes, Waltzes, &c. with their Ages and Nationality attached to them, and a variety of appropriate Figures, to such Tunes as require them, with Directions for their correct Performance and remarks thereon: also will be affixed, a Critical Dissertation on the Present State of the English Ball Room, Ball Room Musicians, and Musical Publications."

The Tunes, which are numerous, are all engraved; a scientific Introduction is prefixed; and the volume closes with "A Dissertation on the present State of the English Ball Room; Ball Room Musick, and Collection of Country Dances; Ball Room Musicians; the Etiquette of the Ball Room, and a National and Characteristic Index.

102. *A new and complete Master Key to Francis Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant, in which every Rule, Case, Table, and Question, is inserted at length; and each Sum properly stated and worked in full, so that all the Figures may be seen at first View.* By C. Pearson, Arithmetician and Accountant. 12mo. pp. 244. Murray, Oxford-street.

THE end which Mr. Pearson hopes will be attained by this "Master Key" is professedly "the improvement of the rising generation in arithmetic." He "flatters himself," and we hope he will not be disappointed, that

"It will be found particularly useful to Schoolmasters and Ushers in general, and all those gentlemen who practise private Tuition, as it will enable them, with ease, to instruct a greater number of Pupils in Arithmetic, without the trouble and waste of time in working the sums, or referring to any other book, as they have both the Question and Sum under their eye at once.—Grown-up persons, who have already some knowledge of figures, and wish farther to instruct or improve themselves in Arithmetic, will find this a valuable book, as they will perceive, at first sight, how every sum is worked

SELECT POETRY

To the Memory of the late
RICHARD REYNOLDS, of Bristol.

THEY need not tears, the pious and the just,
Who, when the turmoil of the day is o'er,
Sink down in quiet glory to the dust,
And sleep that tranquil sleep which
wakes no more,
Or wakens but in Heaven—their place of
rest
Is hallow'd to them; therefore thine shall
For ever holy, and thy memory blest
Through all the world!—I thought to
mourn for thee,
But Nature chid me, and with proud de-
light
Forbad my grief, rejoicing to behold
Her faded splendour beaming yet so
bright, [mould—
Through the dark covering of this earthly
They need not tears, a blameless course
who run,
Who live as thou hast liv'd, and die as
thou hast done!

WM. C**.

Mr. URBAN, • Dec. 20.
PRAY indulge an old Correspond-
ent's wish by the insertion of the two
following Sonnets, calculated, it is true,
more for Cambridge attention, than your
own Magazine,—but the Author is desir-
ous that they should not be quite strangled
in their birth at home, and therefore places
them under your protection.

Yours, &c.

J. W.

On seeing Dr. KAYE, Master of Christ's
College, elected Regius Professor of Divi-
nity, by the death of Dr. WATSON, late
Bishop of Landaff.

MARGARET, by Royal-gifted patro-
nage, [endows;
God's-house with Worthies, see how Time
First of their class, encircling Granta's
brows. [sage,
Mede leads the van, with More, Platonic
And Cudworth vers'd in "plastic Nature's"
page, [rage!
Such Intellectuals quell'd the Atheist's
But oh, the blot! your doors how could
you close [Sin,
'Gainst Paradisaal powers of Death and
Save that Mathesis wise, in reasoning prose,
Our Christian Morals trains, our Faith de-
fends,
And humble Prelate graceful polish lends,
By chaste rehearsal, Saviour's love to win.
So might no atom's stain your Fame im-
pair,
Or Time destroy, KAYE takes the Theo-
logic Chair.

On seeing the Portrait of Old MARY, a
well-known Biblioplist of Cambridge,
placed over the door of a Country Library.

CAN I forget thee, Maps!—no scanty
praise
Our learned Granta fall'd not to resound,
As erst thy hasty steps paced classic
ground.
Thou bustling Caterer for Letter'd Bays?
When judgment sound might Wrangler's
Honours raise,
How hast thou bid my spirits to rejoice,
When not a surly Dun, but thine own
voice,
Welcom'd no trifling Novel of the day;
'Twas armful large!—a soil'd and tatter'd
stock;
Euclid, and Conics, Algebra, and Locke,
And NEWTON, Philosophic Head supreme!
And all the minor Morals in array.
Now, 'tis but Sonneteer can sound thy
Fame,
Thy SON's superior merit dignifies the
NAME.

MR. URBAN, Baldock, Nov. 11.

THE Author in offering the following
lines, has no other intention than to
assist suffering Worth; and will find his
purpose fully answered, if the object of
his consideration, to him personally un-
known, should in any way be benefited by
his attempt. I am Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN SIMPSON.

YE British Gents and Nobles list awhile:
From foreign jargon now withdraw
your ear:
Check the loud laugh, the simper, and the
smile, [tear.
And give to suffering Worth its due, a
Why should your bounty, lavish'd far
abroad,
'Mongst supple, sneering, envious slaves
be spent;
When here at home beneath dire mi-
sery's load
Fall many a noble, manly spirit's bent?
True taste on Britons may indeed cry.
Shame;
When native Worth is seen to pine in want:
When the tight rope 's the certain road to
fame,
And apes outlandish Britain's sons sup-
plant.

Ye sons of Genius, 'emulous above
The crowd of souls epsemeral to rise,
Seek not to visit the Pierian grove;
The road to fame through other regions
lies.

Give

Give up your honest homespun British name;

Instead, take one from Rome's degenerate sons; [Fame

Dance, sing *, or fiddle ye, and straightway
Before you with her clamorous trumpet runs.

Cook, barber, capermonger, voltigeur,
Italian, French (no matter which, if one),
Assuence from British patronage procure;
Whilst native modest Merit starves alone.

See where, retir'd from public view, he
lives †,

His rural pipe aside neglected hung,
The world's ingratitude his bosom rives,
No more by him the rural strain is sung.

Bloomfield, sweet Nature's songster, who
could yield

To Nature's lovers many a sweet repast,
Is now in bleak November turn'd afield ‡
To bide the fury of the wintry blast.

X.

ANTICIPATION.*

A Fable.

NEAR you neat little village that stands
in the vale, [pail,

A rosy young maid, with her well-scour'd
Tripping lightly along o'er the soft silken
grass, [Chase;

Carol'd sweetly the ballad of old Chevy-
So loudly she sung, and her voice was so
clear, [to hear.

That the warblers suspended their musick
Her ballad being ended, she fell into
thought, [wrought,

And a gay web of fancy ingeniously
Its texture was fine, brightly tissued with
gold— [have sold,

She thus gravely began: "When this milk I
I'll buy me a hen which will chicken pro-
duce, [and goose:

Then next I'll have turkey, duck, pigeon,
Thus by gentle degrees, if I calculate true,
My wealth will increase till I'm rich as a
Jew.

Then with garlands and ribands I'll braid
up my hair; [or fair;

No girl shall outshine me at church, wake,
But what with most pleasure my bosom
will fill, [Mill.

Will be to surpass the pert maid of the
When things are thus mended, the neigh-
bours will say, [it away!

Look at Madam there! see how she flaunts
But I'll toss up my head with an air of
disdain!"

She acted the thought, when her joy
turn'd to pain;

For with the brisk motion, down tumbled
her load,

And all her gay treasures besprinkled the
road. P. FITZAUDBREV.

ANACREON'S 24th Ode, amplified.

That Mortality should be enjoyed.

SINCE I'm born a mortal Man,
And since Life is but a Span,

Chorus: Hence dull Care, away from me!
What have I to do with thee?

True! I've known the Time that's pass'd;
But, who knows how long 'twill last?

Chor. Then, dull Care, away from me;
I'll have nought to do with thee!

Ere Life's passage terminate,
Joy and Pleasure be my fate:

Chor. Let me live from Sorrow free,—
Pain at no time dwell with me!

With *Lyæus* let me quaff
Richest wines, and drinking laugh;

Chor. From dismayed thoughts be free!
With which none can happy be!

With sweet *Love* too let me play,
Dancing, 'mid the Graces gay;—

Chor. So shall *Thought* far from me flee,
And *Care* have nought to do with me!
R. S. W.

POESY.—An Ode.

In Imitation of MILTON.

WHEN the Morning's Orient light
Unveils the landscape to the sight—
And smoke from low-roof'd hamlets rise
In spiral columns to the skies:

* What sums have Catalani, and many others from the same quarter, carried out of these kingdoms, whose merit consisted entirely in the cultivation of powers depending upon peculiar bodily conformation. If such mechanical qualifications are so well rewarded, is it not most disgraceful that those of a superior nature, arising from intellectual excellence, should fall a prey to neglect and disappointment?

† At Sheffield, a small town in Bedfordshire.

‡ I do not here wish to be understood that Bloomfield is homeless; but, from the account I have heard of his situation, it must be the liberality of the publick which will enable him to keep his house over his head. With the Poet I am unacquainted, except from the perusal of his works, which certainly entitle him to a far better fate. His case is not a singular one: Butler and Burns have experienced the same before him; their names will never die as long as our language exists; but, notwithstanding all their merits, they found it difficult to keep their corporeal part alive. Anticipation of posthumous fame affords a man but a slender breakfast.

"The Farmer's Boy" has been styled the "English Georgics;" how well it merits this title will be perceived by every reader of it. It were much to be wished that some *Mæcenas* would give due encouragement to its Author.

When

When is heard the Woodman's stroke,
As he cleaves the stubborn oak,
And the wild-bird's lay of love,
Carol'd in the dusky grove,
And the milk-maid's sprightly song,
As she trips the meads among,
When the lowing cattle raise,
In Nature's voice the note of praise,
O! rustic nymph! with frolic air,
Thou, sweet Poësy, art there!

When 'tis Noon, and ardent fire
Bids a fainting world retire—
And labour wipes the humid brow,
And seeks the shade the trees bestow;
And beneath some rugged rock,
The shepherd views his panting flock;
And all is quiet stillness round,
Save, that's heard the plaintive sound
Of the young, rook's ceaseless call,
And the plashing waterfall,
And the gnat with busy wing,
When the herald * of the spring,
As a shepherd's clock the note,
Doth the fleeting hour denote,
In Nature's harmony around,
Thou, sweet Poësy, art found!

When Evening comes with purple ray,
And beams the faint decline of day;
When the bee with waxen thighs
Homeward swiftly, laden hies;
And his task of labour o'er,
Seated at the cottage door,
The peasant quaffs the nut-brown ale,
And hears again the oft-told tale;
Whilst as the ling'ring hours beguill'd,
The housewife rocks her sleeping child;
Or, the mother's love exprest,
Fondly lulls it on her breast;
When young and old, beneath the tree,
Dance to village minstrelsy;
With cheerful face, and modest mien,
Thou, sweet Poësy, art seen!

When Night, with sable stole around,
Invests the world with gloom profound;
And Nature hush'd to soft repose,
Man seeks oblivion of his woes!
When Luna's tranquil, pallid beams,
O'er the dark foliage silv'ry gleams;
And Heaven with sparkling, brilliant rays,
Lifts the rapt soul to sacred praise!
When angels wake their golden lyre,
And hymning seraphs to the choir,
In varied melody the strain,
Their great Creator's love proclaim!
Celestial guest! and power divine!
Sweet Poësy! the lay is thine!

Somersetshire, Aug. 20.

G.H.T.

Upon the late Mr. SHERIDAN.

FAREWELL, great Genius, Sheridan
adieu! [which few
Tir'd of the scenes of life, those scenes,
Can bear without complaint, thou quitt'st
this woe,
To seek a refuge in the tomb below.

* The Cuckoo.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVI. PART II.

Sleep, gently sleep, rest in thy lowly bed,
Lo! at thy name ev'n Slander droops its
head;

No 'School for Scandal' shall impeach thy
fame, [name,

No 'Critic' shall arraign thy ~~belonged~~
E'en the 'Duenna's' boisterous tongue
shall raise [praise,

Her vocal powers, her Patron's cause to
The sun of Genius shed his brightest ray,
When Nature hail'd her offspring's natal
day:

His glittering radius deck'd the Favourite's
head,

And gave a charm to all he did, or said.
And now 'thou'rt gone; no longer can be
heard, [cheer'd.

That Wit, which oft the Mourner's bosom
How mute that tongue whose animating
jest, [breast.

Would banish sorrow from the sufferer's
Oft shall the pensive wanderer's tearful
eye, [lie,

View the cold spot in which his ashes
As pompous trophies glitter on the bier,
Nor deck the bier, some dying name to
nurse;

No! Genius rears her banners o'er the
mound, [tomb'd.

And points the spot where Sheridan's eul-
J. G. S.

ON FIRE.

*** The following beautiful stanzas
are indubitably, though far from gene-
rally known as such, an extemporaneous
production of the late Mr. Sheridan. They
are addressed to the Ladies Eliza and
Mary Birmingham, daughters of the late
Earl of Louth. The *Element* is supposed
to speak:—

IN Poets, all my marks you'll see,

Since flash and smoke reveal me;

Suspect me always near *Nat. Lee*;

E'en *Blackmore* can't conceal me.

In *Milton's* page I glow by art,

One flame intense and even;

In *SHAKESPEARE'S* *Waxe*! a sudden start

Like lightnings flash'd from Heav'n!

In many more as well as they,

Thro' various forms I shift;

I'm gently lambent while I'm *Gay*,

But brightest, when I'm *Swift*.

From smoke, such tidings you may get;

It can't subsist without me;

Or find me like some fond Coquet,

With fifty Sparks about me.

In other forms I oft am seen,

In breasts of *Young* and *Fair*;

And as the *Virtues* dwell within,

You'll always find me there.

I with pure, piercing, brilliant gleams,

Can arm *ELIZA'S* eye;

With modest, soft, ethereal beams,

Sweet *MARY'S* I supply!

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

COMMITTEE ON AFRICAN FORTS.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Papers relating to the African Forts, is very brief, and is as follows:—"Your Committee regret, that the late period of the Session at which they were appointed, has precluded them from entering into the detailed examination, without which they feel it impossible to make any report on the subject referred to them, which can be satisfactory to themselves or the House. They, however, cannot conclude without expressing the hope, that the House will, early in the next Session, re-appoint a Committee to inquire more in detail into the subject."—Annexed are the minutes of the evidence taken before the Committee, and an Appendix amounting to 214 folio pages.—They afford a great mass of interesting information on the state of trade, policy, and natural productions of Africa. The principal witness examined before the Committee was Mr. Swanzy. This gentleman states, that an individual may travel between two and three hundred miles into the interior, from the Gold Coast, in perfect safety; and is also clearly of opinion, that, to reach the Niger, the point from which the exploring of the interior of Africa should commence, is the Gold Coast. Merchants from Howsee, a large town on the Niger, beyond where Mr. Park explored, he says, were in the habit of coming down to the Gold Coast, with trade; the journey then occupied about three months. "Slaves," he adds, "have been brought down to the Gold Coast by Ashantee Traders from a country called Donco, before the Abolition of the Slave Trade, who must have come at least 1000 miles from the interior, by the time it was said they occupied in their journey." These Ashantee Traders represented their own country as exceedingly fine, containing large quantities of gold and elephants, cattle of all sorts, common to other tropical climates, and their capital as a place of great extent.

Extract of a letter from Dr. S. L. Mitchell, dated Oct. 23, taken from the *American Natural Intelligencer*:

"Mr. Maclellan and M. Le Sueur, the former an eminent zoologist, passed the last Saturday evening at my house. Baron L'Escallier, Count Regnaud, and some other gentlemen of the like character, were present. At my request, M. Le Sueur produced, for the information of the company, his drawings of the fishes of the Fredonian waters. They were executed in a style equal to Wilson's birds, and

were beautiful when viewed only as specimens of Fine Art; but, when considered as delineations of real objects, many of them unknown to the persons present, and 40, or more, species new to the philosophical world, you can easily conceive what a treat we had. It was, indeed, a grand and admirable report on the Ichthyology of these parts of North America.—Among them was an herring of Erie, and its continuous floods; and a cod, inhabiting the same place; affording a decisive proof of the correctness of my doctrine—that the great lakes of North America were, originally, filled with salt water, and that they have parted with it, and been replenished with fresh water, in the course of time; while some of the fishes have gradually accommodated themselves to their new element, and remain living witnesses to the former state of things. The degenerate of Oceanic animals, are, at this day, inhabitants of the Upper Lakes. I am well assured, and by a very competent witness, Alex. Maccomb, esq. that a finned or marine tortoise has been repeatedly seen, and by himself, among others, at Detroit. M. Rennesque had informed me some weeks ago, that on his excursion to Lakes George and Champlain, and to Saratoga and their neighbouring streams, he had discovered about 20 sorts of fishes. He calculates, that M. Le Sueur has added 40 at least to the list of discoveries: and it was agreed that, in my Memoir published in the New York Philosophical Transactions, I had described 80 which the Europeans had never heard of; so that the scientific world will have a present of 140 kinds of fish to add to their present stock.—I have been engaged, during my spare hours, in examining the fossil genealogy around New York. It is curious beyond any expectation I had entertained when I undertook the task. I am satisfied that I have before me the remains of 14 animals, raised from the strata under ground, that are no longer inhabitants of this world; their whole races having become extinct. Why it has pleased the Creator thus to destroy the beings which he once formed, I know not! But the actual specimens now before me prove the existence, in former days, around New York, of an amphibious reptile resembling the famous fossil crocodiles of Maestricht—of an elephant peculiar to America—of a rhinoceros different from that of the transatlantic countries—of the great mastodon—of an extinct oyster—of a girulus—of a madrepore, belemnite, terebratula, &c. &c. not now found alive, and known only by their disintegrated remains: besides the bones of land animals, and fishes,

fishes, and various other memorable objects of this class. Thus, you see, we are taking independent ground, and doing business in earnest."

Sir Gregor M'Gregor, (see p. 552) a leader of the independents in South America, in return for his exertions to overturn a hateful tyranny, is designated by some London prints "a Scotch adventurer;" but he is in fact the representative of a respectable and antient family, was Captain of our army in Spain, became Colonel in the Spanish service, had a Spanish Order of Knighthood conferred on him, and was allowed by the Prince Regent to assume the title in this country. In Spain he fought to free the country from invaders; but, when he saw its present Monarch reward the friends of liberty with dungeons and death, he gladly joined the party in America, who are endeavouring to emancipate themselves from the oppressions of the mother country. His intimacy with one of the Royal Dukes, distinguished for his liberality and Whiggish principles, is said to add to his influence with his compatriots. He left Scotland with the suitable retinue of a General, to which, as a Highlander, he thought a *pip*er a necessary addition. Whatever turn affairs take in the new world, it must be a *provid* consideration for Scotland, that Americans fought for liberty under a Scottish Chieftain, and marched to battle to the sound of her native pipe. The gentlemen who has given me the information I now communicate, adds, that Sir Gregor is not only a gentleman by birth, education, and manners, but that he is also a man of considerable literary attainments, and that he took with him on his chivalrous expedition a valuable library."—*Edinburgh Journal*.

Extract of a Letter from Baroda, dated June 26, 1816.

"A report was brought by a cultivator about eight o'clock yesterday morning, of two large tigers having taken up their abode the preceding night in a garden, within a mile of the West extremity of the town. The Gentlemen of the Residency, after a hasty breakfast, anxiously prepared rifles, fuses, and muskets, and attended by 10 sepoy of the Resident's escort, went forth in search of the animals. The place in which they were said to have taken shelter was covered by bushes of the *mo'gree* flower plant, extremely thick, and standing about four feet high, with narrow pathways, occasionally intersected by hedges of the prickly milk bush, and low and thick ramifications of the *aloe* tree.

"The party beat about the jungle (for it had this appearance rather than that of a garden) when by great good fortune it

had a glimpse of one of the animals, making off with some rapidity. It was first taken for a large grown calf, a misconception very natural, as the sequel will show, and as by the report of the morning the party expected to meet with tigers. The appearance of the animal, however, gave a stimulus to the exertions of the gentlemen, who moved forward in the low jungle, surveying every bush, and expecting each instant to hear a tremendous roar, or perhaps to encounter the savage attacks of the animals. Little more search brought the two beasts in full view, when one of them started off, receiving a ball from a gentleman in the side. It went rapidly past two others of the party, and was wounded by a single shot in the flank. These wounds appeared to have produced no decided effect, and a quarter of an hour had elapsed before it was again discovered crouching in a thick plantation of *aloe* trees. It was here that a few sepoy and one of the gentlemen, advancing within eight paces, brought the beast prostrate on the ground; when, for the first time, considering the indistinct view obtained in the low jungle during the pursuit, it was found that, instead of tigers, the objects of the chase were lions of considerable size! Some danger attended the death of this animal (which was a lioness), as the other party were diametrically opposite to the *aloe* plantation when the volley was fired into it. The balls whistled over their heads and around them, but happily without bad consequences to anybody.

"The success which attended the first hunt redoubled exertion, and, with great management, the party scoured the bushes in search of the lioness's companion. Some time passed, and a great deal of laborious exertion, before the animal was traced by his foot-steps to one of the high hedges which intersected the garden. The party approached within eight yards, when, by previous concert, two gentlemen and two sepoy fired, independently, with effect. The animal moved off immediately on the other side of the hedge, and in ten minutes more, he was discovered lying under another hedge, groaning with rage and pain. Some pieces were instantly fired, which exasperating him, he rushed out, and nobly charged his assailants, his tail being curled over his back. In his advance he was saluted, with great coolness, with several balls from all the gentlemen and a few sepoy of the party who had come up; and, though within a few yards of the objects of his attack, he suddenly turned off (it is supposed on account of being severely wounded), and sprang upon a sepoy detached to the right, with whom he grappled, and afterwards, by the violence of the exertion, fell to the ground beyond him.

"It

"It was at this moment that the party gallantly, and for the humane purpose of saving a fellow-creature, rushed forward, and, with the bayonet and swords, put an end to the monster. The sepoy was wounded in the left shoulder; but it is hoped that there is no danger of his life.

"The complete success of the day was justly calculated to excite many pleasing reflections; but after all was concluded, it appeared that a countryman, who attended at a distance unarmed, and for his own curiosity, was wounded in the thigh by a ball. This accident has of course damped the pleasure of the sport; though it is but just to remark, that before the party entered into the garden, entreaties were used to the curious bystanders to induce them to keep away from the scene of action, and many were sent off by main force, who afterwards returned in defiance of every remonstrance.

"The animal last killed was a lion, not quite full grown, but strong and powerful in his make; the lioness was in the same proportion. On being brought to the Residency and inspected, these animals were sent to his Highness Futah Sing at his own request."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 22. A barn containing upwards of 80 sacks of wheat, a barley-rick containing 20 loads, an oat-rick of 60 loads, a large peas-rick, and a thrashing-machine, at Compton farm, in the parish of *Enford*, the property of Mr. Martin, were totally consumed by fire, which there is reason to suppose was occasioned wilfully.

Another destructive fire, also believed to be the work of incendiaries, took place in the morning of Dec. 1, at the flour-mills of Messrs. Gaby and Dowling, at *Chippenham*, which, with a considerable stock of flour and corn, were consumed, leaving only the walls of the buildings. The damage is estimated at upwards of 10,000*l*.

Nov. 30. Five unfortunate men in sailors' dresses, and in distress for lodgings, went to rest upon the lime-kiln in *Lime-kiln-lane, Bristol*, and from the intense cold, and heat of the fire, were drawn to sleep. Two were found dead and dreadfully burnt, two deprived of their senses so as not to be able to speak, and of the fifth there are some hopes, but he was unable to give an account of himself or his companions.

Dec. 11. A fire, most destructive in its consequences, broke out at *Marsh Farm*, adjoining *Mar-b. Cottage, Herts*, the residence of Major Skeene, which consumed the whole range of buildings, together with part of the dwelling-house, situated to the westward of the farm. Sixty head of cattle were destroyed or ruined. The fire was occasioned by two boys being intrusted

with a candle in the stable to get a team ready to go out at four in the morning, one of whom received much injury.

Dec. 14. The valuable and extensive Manufactory called the *Albion Mills*, at *Manchester*, were completely burnt down: the fire is said to have arisen from a boy having accidentally dropped a candle on some loose cotton. The damage is estimated at 25,000*l*.

The dreadful catastrophe which attended the furious driving of the *Defiance* coach at *Burbage Common* toll-gate, between *Himckley* and *Earl Shilton*, July 14, 1813, cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers. Gough, the coachman, and a young lady, an inside passenger, were killed on the spot; a gentleman's servant, an outside passenger, died shortly afterwards; and several of the other passengers received violent contusions, and were most seriously injured; amongst the latter was the daughter of Mrs. Bassford, of the *High Cross* in *Leicester* (a member of the *Society of Friends*), who received so much injury, that she is still suffering under the effects of the melancholy occurrence. Prosecutions were commenced against the coach proprietors, who compromised the matter with Mrs. Bassford for 300*l*. The first instalment was made a short time ago, and given by Mrs. Bassford to public charities.

At the late grand and well-attended Musical Festival at *Derby*, nearly 1000*l*. was collected for the Infirmary.

The Bishop of *Hereford* has circulated an able and exemplary address to the Clergy of his diocese, recommending, in the most praiseworthy terms, the distresses of the labouring and manufacturing poor to their consideration.

The respectable inhabitants of *Plymouth Dock* have subscribed very handsomely for the employment of the poor of that place; and the Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers has obtained permission from the Ordnance Board, to grant the use of wheel-barrows, shovels, &c. to enable them to carry on the work on the roads, instead of being at the expence of purchasing the necessary utensils for the purpose. The persons thus employed are paid at the following rates: 1st class, consisting of married men having families, 7*s*. per week; 2d ditto, without families, 6*s*. ditto; 3d ditto, single men, supernumerary men, and pensioners 5*s*.

A laudable plan has been adopted at *Frome* for the relief of the industrious poor. So many as are out of employ, on application to the parish officers, are instantly engaged in quarrying stones by the load, at which they can earn eight or ten shillings per week; the stones are then taken to a depot, and disposed of for the purposes of building and repairing the roads.

‘Upwards

Upwards of 160 men are now employed on the public works at *South Shields*, who are paid from the fund raised in that town and neighbourhood, for the purpose of giving work to those who possess no other means of earning a livelihood.

At *Swansea*, not only has a subscription been commenced for the purpose of giving employment and relief to the labouring poor, but the bathing-house on the sands is now fitting up as a House of Industry, and will form a most comfortable establishment of the kind. Part of the building will be appropriated to an Infirmary.

In order to prevent that distress, which would otherwise occur, Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. has taken into his employ all the poor in the neighbourhood of the hospitable mansion of *Wynnstay*. Their labour is directed to agricultural purposes, the repairs of roads, &c. agreeably to his recommendation to other land-proprietors at his cattle-show.

The projected canal between *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*, which has hitherto been delayed by various conflicting interests, is at length about to be carried into execution, the opposing parties having united in adopting a plan, the expence of which is estimated at about 300,000*l.* This great work will of course afford employment to an immense number of workmen and labourers.

The venerable Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, in a letter dated Bradfield-hall, September 2, thus bears testimony to the highly beneficial effects of granting small portions of land to cottagers.—“In the counties of *Rutland* and *Lincoln*, the practice is, to attach land to cottages, sufficient to support that number of cows which the cottager is able to purchase; they are tenants to the chief landlords, and subtenants to farmers, yet these latter are very generally steady friends to the system: well they may be so, for the poor-rates are next to no thing, when compared with such as are found in parishes wherein this admirable system is not established. In the late minute inquiries made by the Board of Agriculture, into the state of the labouring poor throughout the kingdom, many persons were written to who reside in the districts where this system is common; and it was found by their replies, that the practice stands the test of the present distress, as well as it supported the opposite difficulties of extreme scarcity. It is much to be regretted, that so admirable an example is not copied in every part of the kingdom. In those counties where no such practice is met with, it is very rare indeed to meet with a labourer who has saved any money; their reliance is entirely on the parish, and their present earnings dissipated at the ale-house: not so in *Lincolnshire*; the man who wishes to

marry, saves his money to buy cows; and girls who design to have husbands, take the same measures to secure them. Sobriety, industry, and economy are thus secured; and children are trained from their infancy to the culture of a garden, and attending cattle, instead of starving with unemployed spinning wheels. No object can better deserve the attention of men of considerable landed property: if some change of management decisive in its nature does not take place, poor rates will increase, till they will absorb the whole landed revenue of the kingdom.”

St. Philip's, a beautiful new Gothic church, in *Liverpool*, has been consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Rev. T. S. Bowstead and the Rev. Ambrose Dawson appointed the Ministers.

The recent reduction in the value of land in *Wales* is very considerable. A few days ago an improved estate, on which is a convenient residence, consisting of 125 acres of land in a fine sporting country, with timber upon it worth at least 200*l.* was sold for 900*l.* exactly the sum given for it 45 years ago.

Wilton Castle, lately the residence of J. T. H. Hopper, esq. deceased, with its extensive demesne, has been brought to the hammer, pursuant to the decision of the Court of Chancery, and was bought in for 78,000*l.* Col. Chayter has since become the purchaser by private contract.

A valuable discovery has been made in *Wheal Main*, on *Treleigh* estate, near *Redruth*. The lode cut is very rich, of a good size, and at a shallow level. A new work is likely to be commenced on the same estate almost immediately, with every prospect of success. A fine lode of copper has been cut in *Legossick* mine, near *Wadebridge*, from which great expectations are indulged by the adventurers.

Capt. Wyke, the newly-elected Master of the Ceremonies of the upper rooms at *Bath*, has been initiated into his office, the ribbon and medallion being placed over his shoulders by Lady Morrison in the presence of the subscribers. The medallion is of gold enamelled, enriched with brilliants and encircled within a wreath of laurel enamelled.

The venerable oak at *Northign*, famed for its size, and having given shelter to Queen Elizabeth, who once breakfasted under its extensive branches, on her way through the village to London, has been partly blown down by one of the late storms.

A beautiful bridge has been erected over the river *Conway*, on the improved line of the Holyhead-road, near to the village of *Beitws-y-coed*. This superb arch is constructed entirely of cast-iron, 105 feet in the span, and for novelty, elegance, and lightness of structure, as well as for originality and appropriateness of design, is

not to be equalled in Britain. The main rib is composed of letters, which inform the traveller—"This arch was constructed in the same year the battle of Waterloo was fought," and are distinctly legible at a distance of a quarter of a mile. The rose, the thistle, the shamrock, and the leek, compose the whole of each spandrel of the arch, and exhibit, in cast-iron, the flowers they represent as perfectly as the painter's pencil.

Turnerelli is employed to execute the monument to be erected at *Dumfries* to the memory of Robert Burns. The artist has very properly taken the idea of his model from the poet himself, who, in the dedication of the first edition of his works, in 1787, says, "The poetic genius of my country found me, as the prophetic bard Elijah found Elisha, at the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me." The Poet is here represented by the sculptor in an easy attitude, with his hand on the plough, looking up, while a beautiful aerial figure of the genius of poetry approaches him. The design is simple, and well executed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to direct, that the sum of 5000*l.* be placed at the disposal of the Committee for relief of the Poor in Spitalfields, &c.; and also that the sum of 2000*l.* be placed at the disposal of the *Dublin* Committee, appointed to superintend a subscription carrying on for the relief of the labouring poor, in that city and its vicinity.

The Lord Mayor has, through the public Newspapers, appealed to the benevolence of the Nobility, Gentry, and others of his fellow countrymen, and in particular to the Ladies, requesting they will for the present have the goodness to appropriate their cast off clothes to the pressing necessities of the labouring classes, particularly those of Spitalfields, whose distress for the want of common necessities to cover them exceeds all description. "Such a relief to the women and children at the approaching season cannot fail of being a most acceptable gift. All sorts of covering will be most acceptable, and nothing should be given away to others as long as the more pressing necessity of clothing the naked subsists with such unparalleled severity. Such articles sent to the Soup-house, No. 53, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, will be carefully distributed by the Association."

The Spitalfields Committee report, that during the last eleven weeks they have paid more than 8460 visits, and distributed 8350*l.* in sums of from one to three shillings among 3366 families, containing about 14,400 individuals; and, while engaged in this service, they have witnessed an extremity of suffering, of which those

not accustomed to explore the abodes of poverty, can form no adequate idea.

The new Coinage goes on with great rapidity; each press produces per minute sixty pieces, that is, 3,600 per hour. The hours of work are ten daily, making the whole number of pieces from each press 36,000; there are eight presses at work, and of course the whole number daily finished is 288,000. The amount to be issued is to the value of 2,500,000*l.* in shillings and sixpences, in the proportion of 7 of the former to 5 of the latter.

For some time past, the retail trade, and all classes of labourers, have suffered the greatest inconvenience, by some ill-disposed people having spread a report, that on the expected appearance of the new coinage, none of the current Sixpences will be received in exchange. So great has been the alarm excited by this report, that even the business of the Public Offices has been interrupted by applications to obtain a remedy, and by complaints arising out of quarrels originating in the refusal to take these sixpences in payment for necessities. In consequence, the Secretary of State (Lord Sidmouth) ordered the following notice to be placarded:

Silver Currency.—By Authority, Dec. 27.

"Whereas serious inconvenience has been felt by the Publick, and particularly by Poor Persons, by reason of Tradesmen and others refusing to take in payment Plain Shillings and Sixpences of the Current Coin of the realm, under the erroneous idea that such shillings and sixpences will not be taken in exchange for the new coinage, on account of their being diminished in weight, and the impression worn off.—This is to give notice, That all such Shillings and Sixpences, although quite plain, and reduced in weight, as can be recognised to be standard silver, will be received in exchange for the New Silver Coinage, and a great proportion of such standard Shillings and Sixpences are in circulation.—All persons are therefore cautioned against refusing to take in payment Shillings and Sixpences of the above description, as they will answer the same at their peril."

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, brother of the Emperor Alexander, arrived in London in November, and was received with great distinction by the Prince Regent and the Royal Family. He has since made a tour through various parts of England, in which he paid particular attention to our manufactures, &c.; he was accompanied during his tour by Sir William Congreve.

The following distribution of Prizes took place at Dec. 17, the Royal Academy:—In *Painting*, the principal prize was allotted to Mr. Elton, for his copy from Rembrandt; and the second to Mr. Carruthers, for his copy from Titian.—In the

Life

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Life Academy, Mr. Leslie obtained the prize for drawing; in the *Antique School*, Mr. Shepperston; in *Sculpture*, Mr. Berthe; and in *Architecture*, Mr. Donaldson.

At the late sale of Lord Nelson's property, at *Merton*, in *Surrey*, a bust was sold, stated to be that of Henry the Fourth, which was purchased by Mr. Cobbett, of Bedford-street, Strand; who, on examining it, discovered it to be a bust of Henry the Fifth (the partial conqueror of France) *Henricus V.* being visible on the back. This opinion is further strengthened by

Messrs. Gayfere and Smith, who have examined it. The bust is conjectured to have been modelled either by *Ryal* or *Scheemaker*, but believed to have been the latter, who was the master of *Roubilliac*. The costume corresponds with that described by *Sandon*, in his description of the Kings of England. It is said to be in high preservation, and has been presented by Mr. Cobbett to the Gentlemen of Westminster-abbey, who have placed it in the Chapel, where that Sovereign's shield and helmet are exhibited.

An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended the 10th day of October, 1815 and 1816, together with the Amount of War Taxes, and the Annual Duties, &c. to the same periods.

INCOME.

	1815.			1816.		
Customs - - - -	£.1,458,948	5	5½	*1,499,291	16	0½
Excise - - - -	4,992,302	10	7½	4,178,319	15	7½
Stamps - - - -	1,686,515	15	6	1,487,447	19	1
Incidents, &c. - -	1,137,009	4	7	1,295,688	1	6½
Surplus Annual Duties - -	740,610	14	9½	758,236	0	0
Exchequer Fees - - -	28,000	0	0			
Interest, Ireland, - -	1,103,698	11	11	1,235,308	13	8
War Taxes - - - -	781,762	9	2			
Reserved out of the Annuity payable to the Prince of Wales -	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0
	£.11,234,347	12	0½	10,460,290	5	5½

* This sum includes 555,947*l.* 4*s.* 8½*d.* Temporary or War Duties of Customs, made permanent in 1816, to be carried to the Consolidated Fund, in lieu of War Taxes, per Acts 47th, 49th, and 51st Geo. III.

CHARGE.

	1815.			1816.		
Exchequer, &c. - - -	£. 266,332	6	9½	266,332	6	9½
Bank Dividends - - -	5,405,454	5	11½	5,000,425	1	1½
Redemption National Debt -	2,856,791	6	8	2,856,246	15	1
Civil List - - - -	257,000	0	0	257,000	0	0
				Estimated at		
Pension, &c. - - - -	139,211	7	7	169,995	16	11½
	8,924,789	6	11½	8,550,000	0	0
Surplus - - - -	2,309,558	5	0½	1,910,290	5	5½
	£.11,234,347	12	0½	10,460,290	5	5½

WAR TAXES.

	1815.			1816.		
Amount of War Taxes -	£.8,223,661	15	3½	4,220,140	18	4½
Deduct War Taxes carried to Consolidated Fund -	781,762	9	2			
War Taxes for the Public Service	7,441,899	6	1½	4,220,140	18	4½
Amount of Duties annually voted to pay off 3,000,000 Exchequer Bills	1,358,583	0	2	1,057,181	6	3
South Sea Duty - - -	3,485	8	1½	2,031	15	1½
4½ per Cent. - - -	225	9	10½	7,545	8	8½

Exchequer, Oct. 10, 1816.

ASH. BULLY.

GLAZIER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Dec. 21. The following Officers in the East-India Company's service, Companions of the Order of the Bath: Lieut.-cols. Burnett, 8th, and O'Halloran, 18th regiments of Bengal Nat. Infantry.

Dec. 24. Lord Combermere, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the Island of Barbadoes.

Dec. 28. Osborn Markham, John Fisher, and Alexander Lorraine, esqrs. Commissioners for the Affairs of Barracks. — Osborne Markham, esq. Comptroller of the Barrack Department. — Edward Boscawen Frederick, esq. Deputy Comptroller of the Barrack Department.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. George Morris, Master of the Endowed Grammar School, Penzance.

G. Hicks, esq. a Magistrate of Bow-street Office, *vice* Nares, dec. — Sir W. Parsons, a Magistrate of Marlborough-street Office, *vice* Hicks. — Geo. Boulton Mainwaring, esq. a Magistrate of Worship-street Office, *vice* Sir W. Parsons.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. W. Mullett, Brockthorpe V. co. Glouc. *vice* Clifton, resigned.

Rev. Philip Le Geyt, Marden V. Kent, *vice* Sutton, resigned.

Rev. Charles Sandby, Honeychurch R. Devon.

Rev. G. Day, B. A. Sprowston and Plumstead Magna Perpetual Curacies, Norfolk.

Rev. James Stanier Clarke, Petworth R. Sussex.

Rev. Edward Thurlow, LL. B. Sound R. Norfolk.

Hon. and Rev. H. Erskine, Loddington R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Cox, Coleridge V. Devon.

Rev. James Slade, a Prebendal Stall in Chester Cathedral.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 14. At Genoa, the wife of Hon. Capt. George Elliot, R. N. a dau. — 15. At Newbattle Abbey, North Britain, the Marchioness of Lothian, a son. — 23. The wife of Dr. Yellowly, of Finsbury-square, a dau. — At Garry-cottage, Perth, the lady of Col. Macdonnell, of Glengarry, a son. — 25. In Portland-place, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Reynolds, a son. — 29. At Farley, near Reading, Lady Lucy Stephenson, a son. — 30. At Mitcham, the lady of Sir T. Ackland, bart. a dau. — 31. The wife of Dr. Dennison, of Upper Guildford-str. a son.

Lately. In Devonshire-place, the lady of Major-gen. Sir William Anson, a son. — In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Hon. Gerard Vanneck, a dau. — At Langham-place, the lady of Sir J. Langham, a dau. — At Sunderland, the wife of Major

Colclough, a son. — The lady of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, of Murkle, North Britain, a dau. — At Balbirney-house, N. Britain, the wife of Major-gen. Balfour, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 9. At Calcutta, John Frederick Ellerton, esq. of the Company's Civil service, to Miss Mouat Keith, eldest dau. of Capt. Sir Geo. Mouat Keith, bart. R. N.

Oct. 26. At St. Christopher's, Robert Claxton, esq. barrister, to Frances Young, eldest dau. of Wm. Stephens, esq. of the same Island.

Dec. 18. T. J. Featherstone, esq. of Bracklin Castle, Westmeath, to Lady Eleanor Howard, second dau. of the Earl of Wicklow.

19. Abel Ram, esq. eldest son of Stephen Ram, esq. of Ramsfort, co. Wexford, and of Portswood-lodge, Southampton, to Eleanor Sarah, only dau. of the late Jerome William Knapp, esq. of Bedford-row.

20. Rev. J. Brereton, D. C. L. headmaster of Bedford School, to Laura Abbot, eldest dau. of Mr. R. Harris, of Leigh Sinton, co. Worcester.

21. R. Bourne, esq. of Lynnberry, Westmeath, to Louisa Helena Blake, sister of the late Lord Walscourt.

A. K. Clarke, esq. of Knockgray, Scotland, captain in the first (or Royal) reg. of dragoons, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late J. Randall, esq. of Great Cumberland-street.

23. Rev. David Hughes, D. D. Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, to Miss Vaughan, only dau. of the late Dr. V. physician, at Leicester.

24. Major James Davison, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Sterling, dau. of Sir J. Sterling, bart.

25. John Carter, esq. M. P. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Joanna Maria, fourth daughter of William Smith, esq. M. P.

At Ayr, Scotland, Capt. A. Fullerton, late of the 38th reg. to Janq, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Peables.

26. At Falmouth, Capt. Thompson, R. N. to Miss Spriddle, niece to Lord Exmouth.

Capt. J. B. Smith, R. N. to Charlotte, dau. of W. Robertson, esq. of Manchester-street, Manchester-square.

27. Rev. Samuel Parr, LL. D. of Hatton, co. Warwick, to Miss Eyre, sister of Dr. Eyre, of Coventry.

At Dublin, J. William Carleton, esq. only son of E. Carleton, esq. of Thomond (Leitrim), to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Col. Irvine, M. P. of Castle Irvine, co. Fermanagh.

28. At Doveridge-hall, co. Derby, F. Taylor, esq. of Chicknall-house, Shropshire, to the Hon. Juliana Cavendish, dau. of Lord Waterpark.

CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF MRS. ELIZABETH HAMILTON.

P. 188. The following account of the late Mrs. *Elizabeth Hamilton*, is understood to have been written by Miss Edgeworth:—She was born at Belfast, in Ireland, and the affection for her Country which she constantly expressed proved that she had a true Irish heart. This lady is well known to the publick as the author of “*The Cottagers of Glenburnie*,” “*The Modern Philosophers*,” “*Letters on Female Education*,” and various other works. She has obtained in different departments of literature just celebrity, and has established a reputation that will strengthen and consolidate from the operation of time, that destroyer of all that is false or superficial. — The most popular of her lesser works is “*The Cottagers of Glenburnie*,” a lively, humorous picture of the slovenly habits, the indolent *winna-be-fushed* temper, the baneful content which prevails among some of the lower class of the people in parts of Scotland. It is a proof of the great merit of this book, that it has, in spite of the Scottish dialect with which it abounds, been universally read in England and Ireland, as well as in Scotland. It is a faithful representation of human nature in general, as well as of local manners and customs: the maxims of economy and industry, the principles of truth, justice, and family affection and religion, which it inculcates by striking examples, and by exquisite strokes of pathos, mixed with humour, are independent of all local peculiarity of manner or language, and operate upon the feelings of every class of readers in all countries. In Ireland, in particular, the history of the Cottagers of Glenburnie has been read with peculiar avidity, and it has probably done as much good to the Irish as to the Scotch. While the Irish have seized and enjoyed the opportunity it afforded of a good-humoured laugh at their Scotch neighbours, they have secretly seen, through shades of difference, a resemblance to themselves; and are conscious that, changing the names, the tale might be told of them. In this tale, the difference and the resemblance between Scottish and Hibernian faults or foibles are both advantageous to its popularity in Ireland. The difference is sufficient to give an air of novelty that awakens curiosity, while the resemblance fixes attention, and creates a new species of interest. Besides this, the self-love of the Hibernian reader being happily relieved from all apprehension that the lesson was intended for him, his good sense takes and profits by the advice that is offered to another. The humour in this book is peculiarly suited to the Irish, because it is, in every sense of the word,

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good humour. “The satire, if active, ~~it can~~ be called, is benevolent — its object is to mend, not wound the heart. Even the Scotch themselves, however national they are supposed to be, can bear the Cottagers of Glenburnie. Nations, like individuals, can with decent patience bear to be told of their faults, if those faults, instead of being represented as forming their established unchangeable character, are considered as arising, as in fact they usually do arise, from those passing circumstances which characterize rather a certain period of civilization, than any particular people. If our national faults are pointed out as foul indelible stains, inherent in the texture of the character, from which it cannot by art or time be bleached or purified, we are justly provoked and offended; but if a friend warns us of some little accidental spots which we had perhaps overlooked, and which we can at a moment’s notice efface, we smile, and are grateful. — In “*The Modern Philosophers*,” where the spirit of system and party interfered with the design of the work, it was difficult to preserve throughout the tone of good-humoured railery and candour: this could scarcely have been accomplished by any talents or prudence, had not the habitual temper and real disposition of the writer been candid and benevolent. In this work, though it is a professed satire upon a system, yet it avoids all satire of individuals, and it shows none of that cynical contempt of the human race which some satirists seem to feel or affect, in order to give poignancy to their wit. Our author has none of that misanthropy which derides the infirmities of human nature, and which laughs while it cauterizes. There appears always some adequate object for any pain that she inflicts; it is done with a steady view to future good, and with a humane and tender, as well as with a skilful and courageous hand. The object of “*The Modern Philosophers*” was to expose those whose theory and practice differ; to point out the difficulty of applying high-flown principles to the ordinary but necessary concerns of human life; and to show the danger of bringing every man to become his own moralist and logician. When this novel first appeared, it was perhaps more read and admired than any of Mrs. Hamilton’s works; the name, the character of Bridgetina Botheram passed into every company, and became a standing jest, a proverbial point in conversation. The ridicule answered its purpose; it reduced to measure and reason those who, in the novelty and zeal of system, had overstepped the bounds of common sense. — “*The Modern Philosophers*,”

phers," "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," and the letters of the "Hindoo Rajah," the first book we believe that our author published, have all been highly and steadily approved by the publick. These works, alike in principle and in benevolence of design, yet with each a different grace of style and invention, have established Mrs. Hamilton's character as an original, agreeable, and successful writer of fiction. But her claims to literary reputation as a philosophic, moral, and religious author, are of a higher sort, and rest upon works of a more solid and durable nature—upon her works on education, especially her "Letters on Female Education." In these, she not only shows that she has studied the history of the human mind, and that she has made herself acquainted with all that has been written on this subject by the best moral and metaphysical writers, but she adds new value to their knowledge by rendering it practically useful. She has thrown open to all classes of readers those metaphysical discoveries or observations which had been confined chiefly to the learned. To a sort of knowledge which had been considered rather as a matter of curiosity than of use, she has given real value and actual currency. She has shewn how the knowledge of metaphysics can be made serviceable to the art of education. She has shewn, for instance, how the doctrine of the association of ideas may be applied in early education to the formation of the habits, of temper, and of the principles of taste and of morals—she has considered how all that metaphysicians know of sense, &c. can be applied to the cultivation of the attention, the judgment, and the imaginations of children. No matter how little is actually ascertained on these subjects, she has done much in wakening the attention of parents, of mothers especially, to future inquiry—she has done much, by directing their inquiries rightly—much by exciting them to reflect upon their own minds, and to observe what passes in the minds of their children. She has opened a new field of investigation to women—a field fitted to their domestic habits, to their duties as mothers, and to their business as preceptors of youth, to whom it belongs to give the minds of children those first impressions and ideas which remain the longest, and which influence them often the most powerfully through the whole course of life. In recommending to her own sex the study of metaphysics, as far as it relates to education, Mrs. Hamilton has been judiciously careful to avoid all that can lead to that species of "vain debate" of which there is no end. She, knowing the limits of the human understanding, does not at-

tempt to go beyond them, into that which can be at best but a dispute about terms; she does not aim at making women expert in the "wordy war," nor does she teach them to astonish the unlearned by their acquaintance with the various vocabulary of metaphysical system makers—such jugglers' tricks she despised: but she has not, on the other hand, been deceived or overawed by those who would represent the study of the human mind as one that tends to no practical purpose, and that is unfit and unsafe for her sex. Had Mrs. Hamilton set ladies on metaphysic ground merely, to shew their paces, she would have made herself and them ridiculous and troublesome; but she has shewn how they may, by slow and certain steps, advance to an useful object. The dark, intricate, and dangerous labyrinth she has converted into a clear, straight, practicable road—a road not only practicable, but pleasant; and not only pleasant, but what is of far more consequence to women, safe.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton is well known to be not only a moral, but a pious writer; and in all her writings, as in all her conversation, religion appears in the most engaging point of view: her religion was sincere, cheerful, and tolerant, joining in the happiest manner faith, hope, and charity. All who had the happiness to know this amiable woman will, with one accord, bear testimony to the truth of that feeling of affection which her benevolence, kindness, and cheerfulness of temper inspired. She thought so little of herself, so much of others, that it was impossible she could, superior as she was, excite envy—she put every body at ease in her company, in good humour and good spirits with themselves. So far from being a restraint on the young and lively, she encouraged, by her sympathy, their openness and gaiety; she never flattered, but she always formed the most favourable opinion that truth and good sense would permit, of every individual who came near her; therefore, all, instead of fearing and shunning her penetration, loved and courted her society. Her loss will be long regretted by her private friends—her memory will long live in public estimation. Much as Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton has served and honoured the cause of female literature by her writings, she has done still higher and more essential benefit to that cause by her life, by setting the example, through the whole, of that uniform propriety of conduct, and of all those domestic virtues, which ought to characterize her sex, which form the charm and happiness of domestic life, and which in her united gracefully with that superiority of talents and knowledge that commanded the admiration of the publick.

EARL STANHOPE.

P. 564. Earl Stanhope, while yet a boy, exhibited talents well adapted for philosophical inquiry; and the proceedings of the Royal Society bear ample testimony that the pursuits of his more mature years fully realized the promise of his youth. As it would require an Encyclopædia to record and explain all his plans, inventions, and discoveries, we shall therefore be content merely to enumerate them.

1. He proposed to detect, and even to prevent, all fraudulent practices, both in respect to coinage and bank notes, by employing a superior class of artists; so as to preclude the possibility of imitation on the part of bunglers and incompetent persons.

2. He instituted a variety of experiments for the best and cheapest methods of securing buildings from fire, the particulars of which are detailed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1778. This object was effected by means "of underflooring," or a total exclusion of the current of air; and the trial was performed in presence of thousands, at his seat at Chivening, in Kent; on which occasion a wooden staircase, and, indeed, a wooden house, which had been secured by his composition, seemed to be indestructible by fire.

3. A new method of burning lime, by means of a kiln, aided by a wind-furnace. The cement, by this operation, becomes more hard and durable.

4. A mode of roofing houses, by means of a composition of tar, chalk, and well-washed sand.

5. Several new electrical experiments were made, and the idea of "the returning stroke," first suggested by him.

6. The arithmetical machine; by means of which, problems in multiplication and division may be solved to any extent.

7. The steam-boat. His Lordship expended a large sum of money, in the construction of vessels to be moved with this new power. The first experiment of this kind was made on the River Thames; and he thus doubtless gave birth to the idea in this country, that the most ponderous vessels might be dispatched to distant countries without the aid of either wind, or tide, or oars.

8. The double inclined plane, for the purpose of remedying the inconveniences attending on locks. The idea of this invention was suggested to him during an attempt to cut a canal in the county of Devon, for the purpose of benefiting his estates there.

9. An invention fully designated by the title of the work descriptive of it; viz. "Principles of the Science of Tuning instruments with fixed notes."

10. Experiments on the stereotype mode of printing.

And, 11. The Stanhope Press, which possesses many singular advantages, and is allowed to be a great improvement in the noble art of the printer.

The following is a list of his works:

1. A Treatise on the Means of preventing Fraudulent Practices, in respect to the Gold Coin.

2. Principles of Electricity; 4to. 1779.

3. Observations on Mr. Pitt's Plan for the Reduction of the National Debt.

4. Letter to Mr. Burke on the French Revolution.

5. Rights of Juries defended; and the opposition to Mr. Fox's Libel Bill refuted.

6. Principles of the Science of Tuning Instruments.

7. An Address to the People of Great Britain and Ireland, on the Union.

8. Various Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

P. 563. Lord Stanhope's daughters by Lady Hester Pitt were, 1. Hester, to whom the Note in this page refers; 2. Lucy-Griselda, married to John Tekell, esq.; 3. Lucy-Rachael, married to T. Taylor, esq.

DEATHS.

1816. **A**T Cawnpore, East Indies, Captain Robert Fry, 61st regt. Native Infantry.

May 14. At Teddington, Middlesex, aged 27, Mary Amelia, wife of James William Lukin, esq. She was a dutiful child and an affectionate wife. Her marriage was recorded in our Magazine for 1815. Such is the uncertainty of human life and happiness.

June 23. At East Grinstead, Sussex, in his 74th year, the Rev. John Brett, A.M. rector of Gunston, Norfolk, and Mares-ton, Kent.

Sept. 14. At Comfort Hall, Westmoreland, Jamaica, Mary, wife of John Cridland, esq.

Oct. 15. At Antigua, Lieut. Shortland, of H.M. ship Tigris.

Oct. 27. On board H. M. ship Tigris, West Indies, of a fever, John, son of Alexander Chivas, esq. of Aberdeen.

Nov. 27. Alexander Gordon, physical herbalist of Newgate market. He was one of those retiring characters but little known in society; but whose acquirements were above the common level: in the language of Botany he excelled most of his contemporaries. As his name imports, he was of Scotch origin; and had the honour of attending Sir Joseph Banks in the celebrated voyage of Captain Cook round the world; of which circumstance his more immediate friends make constant boast: and, indeed, since it falls to the lot of a few only to be so distinguished, it is no small gratification. Fortune favoured Alexander Gordon so little, that his books and furniture paid for his funeral.

Nov

Nov. ... At Antigua, Mrs. S. Pele, eldest daughter of the late John Heaver, esq.

Dec. 4. At Tunbridge Wells, Kent, in his 88th year, Wm. Porter Gillies, esq.

Dec. 7. At Hamburg, Maria, wife of T. Lowndes, esq. youngest daughter of the late T. Jones, esq. of Wrexham.

Dec. 12. Having nearly completed his 80th year, Thomas Hunt, esq. of Wadenhoe, near Oundle, co. Northampton.

Dec. 15. In Euston-crescent, aged 45, Maria, wife of James Mudie, esq.

At Wittingau, Bohemia, the reigning Prince of Lobkowitz, Duke of Raudnitz

Dec. 16. At Woolwich, aged 22, Mary Anne, last surviving child of the late Capt. Fraser, R. A. She lost her father and mother when a child, and her two brothers were killed in Spain. Her marriage was to have taken place early this month. Her maternal uncle Mr. Unett, of Birmingham, has had the melancholy task of attending the funeral of his amiable and accomplished niece, instead of, as he was engaged to do, her wedding.

At Nice, in her 33d year, Mary, wife of Rear-adm. Foote, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Patton, whose conduct as a daughter, wife, and mother, was ever most exemplary.

Dec. 17. At La Vacherie, near Lille, France, of a fever, in his 36th year, Sir Henry Holke-Bradford, youngest son of Thomas Bradford, esq. of Ashdown Park, Sussex; knight commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, knight of the Order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, and of the Russian Order of St. Vladimir, lieutenant-colonel in the army, and captain in the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of H. M. Foot Guards. He partook of all the dangers of the Peninsula, and the late war, and distinguished himself in the battles of Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes, Toulouse, and finally at the memorable battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded.

Dec. 18. Mrs. Eliz. Thornborrow, of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Trotter, of Swallow-street Chapel.

Aged 19, Septimus, seventh son of the late Rev. George Cadogan Morgan, nephew of W. Morgan, esq. of the Equitable Assurance Office.

In Gloucestershire, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Meredith, relict of Mr. John Meredith, merchant, Bristol, and mother of Mr. Abraham Meredith, merchant of that place.

At Abbot's Leigh, Somersetshire, in her 82d year, Mrs. Sarah Perrinton, a woman whose piety, charity, and good qualities rendered her generally respected.

Dec. 20. At her uncle's, Robert Hardwicke, esq. Wisbech, co. Cambridge, in her 23d year, Eliza, youngest daughter of

Col. Hardwicke, acting commandant of the Bengal Artillery.

At Balbithan, co. Aberdeen, Miss H. Gordon Forbes, second daughter of the late W. Forbes, esq. of Skellater.

At Castle Willington (Tipperary), Richard Kiffin, esq.

Dec. 21. In Prince's-street, Hanover-square, J. Bagwell, esq. of Marlfield, co. Tipperary.

In New-street, Spring-gardens, Mrs. Jane Baker, widow of P. W. Baker, esq. late M.P. for Corfe Castle, Dorset.

Dec. 22. Aged 73, Isaac Guillemaud, esq. of Waltham-cross, Herts.

At her father's seat, Riversdale, Palmerstown, near Dublin, Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of James Whitestone, esq. King's Counsel.

Dec. 23. Aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Townsend, relict of the late Major Gilbert Townsend, Royal Engineers.

In her 77th year, Mrs. Mary Belson, widow of the late Joseph Belson, esq.

At Doncaster, Charlotte Wilhelmina, second daughter of, Lieut.-gen. Spencer, of Bramley Grange.

Dec. 24. At Bigland Hall, Lancashire, aged 29, Sarah, wife of Dudgey Dawson, esq.

At Rossie Castle, co. Forfar, M. Ross, esq. of Roysie.

Dec. 25. Wm. Hayne, esq. late of Milk-street.

At Hampstead, in his 50th year, James Duncan, esq.

Aged 73, George Maxwell, esq. of Helton-lodge, Hunts.

At Exeter, aged 71, William Roberts, esq. He formerly practised with reputation as a barrister, but had retired many years. Humane, benevolent, and of undeviating integrity, his conduct through life was regulated by the genuine spirit of Christian charity.

At Churchill-house, near Daventry, in her 74th year, Mrs. Clarke, relict of John Clarke, esq. of Welton-place, co. Northampton.

At Bath, Col. Thomas Stanley, First Royal Lancashire Militia. He was a near relation of the late Earl of Derby, and M.P. for Lancaster 37 years; but from ill health was compelled to retire at the last general election.

At Edinburgh, in her 80th year, Right Hon. Mary Hallyburton, Countess Dowager of Aboyne, daughter of James, Earl of Morton.

In Dublin, Peter Wilkinson, esq. many years a merchant in that city, and one of the directors of the Bank of Ireland for the present year.

Suddenly, from the bursting of a blood-vessel of the head, in a field adjoining the city of Waterford, in his 22d year, Jonathan Gatchell, esq.

Dec. 26. Netlam Giles, esq. of New Inn, civil engineer.

At his son-in-law's, Cannon-street, in his 61st year, Edward Swann, esq. an active magistrate in the corporation of Nottingham.

At his seat, the Hyde, near Ingatestone, Essex, in the 71st year of his age, the Rev. John Disney, D.D. F.S.A. formerly of Peter house, in the University of Cambridge, afterwards vicar of Swinderby, and rector of Panton, in the county of Lincoln; and, after having relinquished his preferments and his prospects in the Church, from the most honourable motives, was for some years Minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street, London. He sustained a painful and lingering illness with a fortitude and dignified composure, founded on the principles of that system of Christianity which he had adopted upon deliberate investigation and mature conviction, with the manly decision and disinterestedness which strongly marked his character. Of those principles he was an able, strenuous, powerful advocate, as his writings, various, useful, and important, abundantly testify. A native energy of sentiment and vivacity of manner, gave an unusual interest and spirit to his conversation, which animated all around him. Distinguished by his rank in society, and adorned by the nobler distinction of his virtues, he was justly eminent in the several departments of Theology and Literature, and highly esteemed and respected in the neighbourhood in which he was resident, in the circle of his numerous and respectable friends, and by all who were competent to judge of the strict honour, purity, consistency, and integrity, which governed all his actions; who knew how to appreciate the ingenuousness, the dignity, and elevation of his mind, the characteristic candour, sincerity, and benevolence of his heart. The death of such a man will be long and deeply regretted as a loss to the world, to which he has left a bright and striking example of exalted merit and of genuine excellence.

Sacred to the Memory of
the Rev. JOHN DISNEY, D.D. F.S.A.
If knowledge, learning, energy of mind,
Combin'd with manly sense and judgment
sound,

Sincerity and singleness of heart,
Integrity unmov'd and truth unaw'd,
And virtue stern—if rectitude,
Benevolence, and candour clear as day.
If these the meed of honest fame demand,
That meed, O Disney! dear departed
Friend, [the brow
Is thine—thine is the wreath that decks
Of such pre-eminence and worth.
Since, dear to honour, and to virtue dear,
Thy name's distinguish'd in renown, shall
not

The good and wise thy virtues emulate?
And when this world's delusions charm no
more,

When all its vain distinctions, overthrown,
Are in oblivion lost—when nought remains
But moral worth and mental excellence;
Then talents and endowments such as
thine [extend
Their generous aid and influence shall
To ages yet unborn—remembrance sweet
Shall round the ashes of the just diffuse
Its fragrance far and wide—and live,
cherished

By friendship's hallow'd flame, bedew'd
With virtue's consecrated tear.

The Hyde, Jan. 14.

T. J.

At Brokenhurst, Hants, in her 43d year, Frances, wife of Richard Precott, esq.

At her uncle's, Capt. Bush, West Wickham, Kent, Jane, youngest daughter of Lieut.-col. Tyndale, of Heckfield, Hants, late of the 1st Life Guards.

Dec. 27. At Seymour-terrace, aged 49, Thomas Turner, esq. commodore of the E. I. Company's Marine, Bombay.

John Wightwick, esq. F.S.A. of Sandgates, Chertsey, Surrey.

Mr. Robt. Muriel, jun. surgeon, of Ely.

Dec. 28. At Camberwell, of a dropsy, in his 63d year, George Forster, esq. Navy Pay Office.

At Mr. Harris's, Pentonville, aged 16, Mary Anne, only child of the late John Wood, esq. of Cambridge, solicitor.

At Baldock, in his 13th year, William Anthony, second son of Rev. J. Simpson, rector of Baldock, and master of Baldock Academy.

At Stourbridge, Lieut.-gen. Alex. Wood.

At Bristol, in her 38th year, Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Wright, merchant, of Bristol. By her death the community is deprived of a most valuable and distinguished member—the poor of a kind and efficient friend—and the religious society, of which she was a dignified and useful member, one of its brightest Christian characters.

At Haslar, Lieutenant Wm. Reeve, of H. M. ship *Rochfort*, son of the late Wm. Reeve, of the Customs.

At Southtown-house, Yarmouth, aged 68, Col. Bedford.

At Ludlow, Salop, in her 27th year, Sarah Augusta, wife of Edw. Rogers, esq.

At Bath, Richard Parkes, esq. of Luton, co. Bedford, in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Bedfordshire, whose loss will be severely felt and universally regretted. He was an eminent ironmonger in Broad-street, St. Giles's, and served the office of High Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1813.

At Lucan, near Dublin, in his 71st year, Sir John White, the oldest magistrate in the county of Dublin.

Dec. 30. Anne, wife of Henry Lys, esq. of Sway-lands, near Lymington, Hants.

Mr.

Mr. Godfrey, surgeon, of Coggeshall, Essex.

Dec. 31. After an illness of some years, Joshua Gatchell, jun. esq. eldest son of Jonathan Gatchell, esq. of Waterford.

Cheshire.—At Chester, aged 32, Anne, wife of Rev. John Reynolds.

At Middlewich, George Chesworth, esq. *Cornwall.*—At Falmouth, Mrs. Downing, a widow who possessed property to the amount of several thousand pounds. Her sudden death led to suspicion of poison, which on examination proved well founded, and a relation has been committed to Bodmin gaol, to take his trial for the offence.

At Trehaverne, Josias Cooke, esq. one of the principals of Treskerby Mine.

Derbyshire.—At Fairfield, the wife of Rev. George Mounsey.

Devon.—At Holdsworthly, aged 75, Richard Kingdon, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county.

Dorset.—At Weymouth, aged 72, James Bavor, esq. surgeon.

At Poole, aged 52, Wm. Budden, esq.

Essex.—At Harwich, aged 62, John Hull, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county.

At an advanced age, Rev. Dr. William Deacle, rector of Stanway, near Colchester, formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; M. A. 1768; B. D. 1777; D. D. 1779.

Frances Catherine, second daughter of Wm. Honeywood, esq. of Marks Hall.

Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. John Raymond, vicar of Wimbish.

Gloucestershire.—In his 76th year, T. Stevens, esq. of Cirencester.

William Ankers, esq. of Tildown house, near Dursley.

Mr. Baldwin, an opulent and respectable farmer and grazier of Ashton under Hill.

Hants. At Pucknell, Charles Wade, esq.

At Barton Stacey, aged 81, Mrs. Courtney, relict of J. Courtney, esq.

At Jersey, Elizabeth, wife of William Symonds, esq. R. N. daughter of Matthew Lumcombe, esq. of Stonehouse, Devon.

Herts.—At Temple Dynnesley, aged 41, J. Daron, esq.

Kent.—At Canterbury, aged 68, Samuel Taysun, esq.

Leicestershire.—At Thornton, aged 41, Rev. Richardson Wood.

Norfolk.—At West Bradenham Hall, Isabella, second daughter of Edward Smyth, esq.

At Heigham Lodge, aged 16, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Tuthill, esq.

At Frenze Hall, near Dns, aged 62, Hammond Smith, gent.

Northumberland.—At Newcastle, Frederick, third son of Major-gen. Laye.

At Cleadon, aged 28, George, youngest surviving son of Edward Dale, esq. and late lieutenant in the 37th foot.

Oxon.—In her 46th year, Charlotte, sister of Rev. T. Lee, vicar of Thame.

At Sandford, aged 18, Edward, son of Rev. William Thorp, vicar.

Salop.—Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Sir J. T. C. Edwardes, bart. rector of Frodesley.

Somerset.—At Bath, J. Crawford, esq.

At Bath, aged 78, Samuel Hartley, esq.

At Bath, J. Tauner, esq. of Potterne, Wilts.

Dropped down in fit of apoplexy, in the streets of Bath, where he had resided many years, aged 71, Capt. C. Paul, R. N. of the county of Waterford.

Harriet, eldest daughter of Thomas Thackery, esq. of Bath.

Sussex.—At Bramber, aged 70, Mr. Ladbetter, who is said to have left 200,000*l.* accumulated by industry and frugality.

Rev. Joseph Fearon, M. A. rector of Selsey, and Cuckfield, prebendary of Chichester, and a rural dean of the Eastern division of the Diocese.

At Frome, in his 55th year, H. Boys, esq. captain R. N.

At Bridgewater, William Inman, esq. mayor of that town.

At Stowey rectory, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Edward Whitley, late vicar of Merritt, near Crewkerne.

At Hillgrove House, near Wells, the wife of Edward Tuson, esq.

Suddenly, of a pressure on the brain, aged 29, Rev. J. F. Williams, vicar of Norton St. Philip, and of Buckland Dinham.

Staffordshire.—Aged 26, G. H. Arden, seventh son of the late Rev. John Arden, of Langeroot Hall.

At Willeunall, aged 78, J. Clemonson.

At Bloxwich, Dr. Derryhouse, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sussex.—At Chichester, James Blackmore, esq.

Westmoreland.—In his 80th year, Rev. L. Bellas, M. A. vicar of Brough.

Worcestershire.—At Bromsgrove, aged 33, Theresa, wife of Rev. T. Davies, master of the grammar-school.

At Bewdley, Richard Bennett, esq.

John Knotsford, only child of John Knotsford Barnes, esq. of Holdfast, near Upton-on-Severn.

Yorkshire.—At Bradford, suddenly, Thomas Skelton, esq. deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding.

WALES.—At Swansea, in his 24th year, Rev. W. S. Davids, late pastor of the Independent meeting at Gower.

At Haverfordwest, aged 42, Mrs. Marten, relict of J. Marten, esq. of Laugharne, co. Carmarthen, eldest daughter of Rev. John L. Phillips, of Llwynern, in the same county, and sister to the lady of

of Sir John Owen, bart. M.P. for the county of Pembroke.

At Cerrigllewydion, Edward Edwards, esq. high sheriff of Denbighshire.

At the Hall, Baglan, T. Jones, esq.

At Ty Coch, aged 86, John Hughes, esq.

IRELAND. — At Dublin, aged 87, Rev. Henry Maxwell, rector of Diomore, co. Down, and of Maryborough, Queen's County.

At Tully, co. Mayo, aged 107, Nicholas Garvey, esq. who possessed his mental faculties to the last.

At Newberry, near Mallow, aged 72, Lieut.-col. Charles Newman, who commanded the 8th regt. of dragoons during the campaigns in Flanders in the early part of the war of the French Revolution. He was found strangled in his bed, and from the investigation it appears that the murderers were his own servants, who have been apprehended. The booty gained by this atrocious act consisted only of a few bank-notes, a gold-watch, the Colonel's pistols, and the clothes worn the preceding day. He was a gentleman of the most mild and conciliatory manners, indulgent to his tenantry, and always ready to relieve the distressed.

ABROAD. — At Marcigny-sur-Loire, Count de Prevy, who commanded the Lyonesse Army in 1793, Lieut.-general and commander of the Order of St. Louis.

At Brussels, Courtois, one of the French Regicides.

At Conches, Normandy, Gen. Turreau, who was for some years French Ambassador to the United States.

At Norfolk, America, P. Foide, a native of France, well known for his penurious habits, and strong attachment to the precious metals. During a residence in that place of about 20 years, he continued in the occupation of a retail grocer, upon the most limited scale; his stock in trade never exceeded 200 dollars; yet in this inconsiderable way, he accumulated upwards of 50,000 dollars. The manner in which he lived may in some degree account for an accumulation so disproportionate to the means he employed. He denied himself all the comforts of life, kept no company, and employed no servants, except occasionally a negro boy to stay in the shop when he went out. One room served him for his store, parlour, bed-chamber, and kitchen; and the whole expense of his household would be over-rated at 100 dollars a-year. The acquisition of money constituted his only source of enjoyment; for this he gave himself up to a life of wretchedness in other respects, that he might have challenged the compassion of meanness itself; and beyond this his ideas of happiness never wandered. About 20,000 dollars were deposited in the banks, 15,000 dollars he

had some time ago remitted to France, and invested in real estate, and about 10,000 dollars in gold, were found after his death, deposited in the false bottom of a wooden chest, under a quantity of old cloaths and rubbish. The extraordinary weight of the chest, after its visible contents were taken out, excited curiosity, and led to the discovery of the treasure. He has left a brother who is living in France, and has a large family; to this brother, it was his last request that all his effects might be remitted.

Near York, Pennsylvania, Mr. Michael Baird. He was of German extraction, and his father left him a valuable farm of 500 acres, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern many years, married, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense property, which he preserved so tenaciously, that he afforded not a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in want of; he would do without it, or would find some person who would barter with him for something he could not sell for cash. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey and flour to Baltimore, which, when he could not sell for money at a price that would suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate of 400,000 dollars. Such was his attachment to money, that he was never known to lend, or credit, a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never invested one dollar in any of the public funds; neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After death his strong boxes, "from whose bourne no traveller had ever returned," yielded 250,000 dollars in gold and silver. — The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars per bushel for 100 bushels of clover seed; but he would not sell it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought in the whole 500 dollars less than the Virginian offered for it. — On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people. He then went to his waggon-house, and hanged himself.

ADDITIONS.

VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

P. 678. Sir Henry Edwin Stanhope was the only son of Edwin Francis Stanhope, esq. cousin of the Earl of Chesterfield, and gentleman usher to the Queen, and was educated at Winchester College, and afterwards entered at the University of Oxford. He had not been long there, when evincing an unusual activity of mind, he was at the suggestion of the late Earl of Besborough equipped, in 1768, for the naval profession; and, after serving three years on the American station, returned home, and took his degree. The breaking out of the American war again called him into active service, on the coast of New England, till, being ordered to go on shore at Newport in quest of some deserters, he was taken prisoner by the Americans, and after a close confinement for several months, found means to effect his escape. In 1781, he was promoted to the rank of Post-captain, by Admiral Rodney, in the West Indies, and, from 1782 to 1786, commanded the Mercury frigate, on the American station. He then passed some years in retirement, till 1794; and after serving in various ships, but without any opportunity of acquiring military distinction, he was in 1801, promoted to a flag. In 1805, he was appointed to his last professional employment, the command in the River Thames, at the expiration of which, in 1807, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. He married Peggy, daughter of Francis Malbone, esq. of Newport, Rhode Island, by whom he has left Edwin Francis, his successor, born in 1793, and four daughters.—The deceased Baronet is said to have retained, through life, a strong relish for literary studies, to which he devoted his intervals of leisure. Being desirous of reading the Old Testament in the original, he applied himself to the acquisition of the Hebrew language, “and we have been informed,” says the Editor of the Naval Chronicle, in the biographical account of him, (Vol. XV. p. 101.) “that he has nearly completed a Bible with the accented pronunciation of the proper names, according to their derivations from the Hebrew and Greek.”

VOL. LXXXV. PART I.

P. 93. The Earl of Lothian accompanied Elliott's Light Horse to Germany, where it acquired such high distinction under the command of the late Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards assisted in some of the expeditions to the coast of France. In 1761 he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 12th light dragoons; in 1767, in consequence of the demise of his grandfather, he exchanged the title of Lord Newbottle for that of Earl of Ancrum; and by the death of his father in 1775, he became Marquis of Lo-

thian. About this period the family sustained a great loss in consequence of the destruction by fire of Newbottle Abbey, a venerable and antient pile, which recalled the memory of past ages, the magnificence of the monastic institutions, and the former grandeur in which the House of Lothian was accustomed to live in Scotland. In 1777, while a major-general, the marquis was appointed to the command of the 1st regiment of horse guards; in 1782, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1796 to that of general. In 1778 and 1784, he was elected one of the sixteen representative Peers of Scotland; but during the agitation of the Regency question in 1788 and 9, having voted against the Ministry, his Lordship was dismissed from the command of his regiment of guards, and he has not since been returned to Parliament. He obtained, however, in 1798, the colonelcy of the 11th light dragoons. His Lordship married, in 1760, Elizabeth Portescue, daughter of Chichester F. Esq. of Dromiskin, in Ireland, and niece, by the mother's side, of Lord Mornington, the grandfather of Marquis Wellesley. By this lady he had issue—1. William, Earl of Ancrum, who, in 1793, married Lady Henrietta Hobart (whose marriage with the Earl of Belmore had been dissolved by Act of Parliament), by whom he has a family; and, secondly, in 1806, Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch. 2. Charles Beauchamp. 3. Mark Robert, a captain in the royal navy, married to the second daughter of the Marquis of Antrim. 4. Robert, a captain in the army, married to Miss Roberts. 5. Elizabeth, married, in 1795, the Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont Dormer, second son of the 8th Lord Dormer. 6. Caroline Sidney. 7. Mary, married in 1788, to the Hon. Gen. St. John, and died 1791. 8. Lewis, married, in 1793, Arthur Atherley, Esq.—Since the death of the Marchioness in 1787, his Lordship has resided almost entirely in the country; of late years he fixed his abode at Farnham, where he lived in great privacy. The virtues of charity, benevolence, and goodwill towards all men, were never more conspicuous than in the character and habits of this Nobleman, to whom deserving objects never applied in vain; but his Lordship's means were far from being proportioned to the goodness of his heart.

P. 179. W. E. Barnes, Esq. edited Judge Bayley's “Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange”—a book of acknowledged merit and general use.

P. 182. Chevalier Bugge was member of several Academies of Sciences. He died at the age of 74 years, after a faithful service of 53 under three Sovereigns. His merits were particularly conspicuous in the trigonometrical survey of Sealand; and he was sent in 1761 to Drontheim to observe the

the celebrated transit of Venus, for which purpose the French Government also dispatched astronomers to Lapland. In 1780 he superintended the new arrangement of the observatory of Copenhagen in the Red Tower, for which purpose the King gave 7000 rix-dollars; made several important discoveries and observations, and was sent to Paris, when the French Government, having determined to adopt a new system of weights and measures, solicited all the Neutral and Allied Powers to depute competent persons to confer with their own men of Science respecting the true quantity of the metre and kilogramme. In 1800 he published an account of his journey, containing important information on the state of the Arts and Sciences in France. This volume was translated into English. His principal work was his Mathematics, of which a German translation has been executed.

P. 185, l. 5. *Kings-end*, here mentioned as belonging to the Parish of *Walthamstow*, is situated in a narrow tract of land, called the *Slip*, which is bounded on the Northern and Southern sides by the Parish of *Leighton*, on the Eastern by *Wanslead*, and on the Western by *Hackney*. A friend requests information respecting this piece of land: he wishes to be informed whether there is any record which mentions the cause of its having been granted to the Parish of *Walthamstow*.

P. 185. *Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart.* F.R.S. and F.S.A. was descended from William Lord Malet, one of the great barons who accompanied the Norman conqueror in his invasion of England, and whose family acquired very large possessions in various parts of this country. He was eldest son of the Rev. Alexander Malet, M.A. rector of Combe Horio, Somerset, and Maiden Newton, Dorset, and prebendary of Gloucester, who died Sept. 19, 1775, aged 71, and is buried in the former church*. He had two sons and three daughters. Charles was intended for orders; but when 16 had such a desire to go to India that his father procured him a writership. He entered into the service of the Company in 1770, and held several offices of great trust and responsibility. In 1785, in consequence of his knowledge of the languages, he was appointed Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Peshwa, or Chief of the Mahrattas, having previously visited the Great Mogul, and been created one of the Nobles of his Empire. Under the patronage of Mr. Boddam, when governor of Bombay, he is said to have acquired, in about 26 years, not quite 100,000*l.* The East India Company, in reward for his eminent services, procured for him the baronetage which Charles II.

intended for his relation, Thomas Malet, chief justice of the Common Pleas, May 31, 12 Car. II. who probably died before the patent was taken out, Thos. Twysden succeeding him June 27, same year†. In 1798 he left Bombay, of which he had been acting governor, and returned to England, bringing with him the first testimonial of respect and attachment that has ever been transmitted direct from the Peshwa to the East India Company. In September of the year following, he married Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr. James Wales, a celebrated painter, who fell an untimely and much lamented sacrifice to the ardour with which he devoted himself in the climate of India to the collection of subjects for his elegant pencil. About the same time Sir Charles endeavoured to re-establish himself in some of the ancient possessions of his family in Somersetshire, the principal seat of his family ever since the Norman conquest; but, failing in this object, he chose Wilbury-house, with the parish and manor of Newton Toney, in Wiltshire, for his future residence. He has left a family of ten children, of whom his eldest son Alexander succeeds to his title and estates.

P. 188. The Rev. *Henry Dunnett, A.M.* late of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and curate of Wraxhall and Alworth, Wilts, was a man of deep science and profound erudition, and a most esteemed member of the College to which he belonged. He possessed a heart replete with philanthropy and benevolence; was an early and zealous writer against the slave-trade; and to his exertions solely, the Asylum for the Blind at Liverpool owes its existence. He was a very extensive inoculator for the small pox amongst the poor; and since vaccination became known, he greatly contributed, both by his writings and personal exertions, to its general introduction. He married a sister of Dr. Belcombe, of York, whom he has left with eight children.

P. 280. *Mr. Corbett* was a pupil of the celebrated Barry, and has left some excellent memorials of his talents in the portrait line, in which he was chiefly employed after his return from London to his native city, (Cork.) His portrait of the late Dr. McCarthy, and of Hon. C. II. Hutchinson, late M. P. for Cork, with many others, are executed in a masterly style. His last performance was a highly-finished likeness of the late Roman Catholic prelate, Rev. Dr. Moylan, in his pontifical robes. Mr. Corbett's social disposition, and fondness of music, led him to spend, in conviviality, a great portion of that time, which, if devoted to his profession, would have secured him an ample independence.

* See an account of him, with his epitaph, in Hutchins's Dorset, vol. II. p. 254. GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVI. PART II.

† Hutchins's Dorset, vol. II. 254, 61*l.*

P. 284. The Rev. *John Hey*, D.D. was formerly fellow and tutor of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. Besides several single sermons, he published, a "Poetical Essay on Redemption," 1763; and Lectures in Divinity, delivered in the University of Cambridge," 4 vols. 1796—1798.

P. 284. *Richard Bevan*, esq. of the Middle Temple, was a commissioner of Appeals in the Excise. He was descended from a younger son of the ancient family of Dyffryn, near Neath: and was a gentleman of great professional talents, and of general knowledge, particularly in the history and antiquities of his native country; an affectionate husband, of a very friendly hospitable disposition, and an instructive, entertaining companion.

P. 373. The Father of *Sir Wm. Young*, the first baronet, was lieutenant governor of Dominica, where he possessed considerable estates: and his mother was the daughter of Dr. Brook Taylor, secretary to the Royal Society. Sir William first obtained a seat in Parliament in 1784, for the borough of St. Mawes, for which he was re-elected in 1790, 1796, and 1802, and was returned for Buckingham in 1806. In the following year, he was appointed Governor of Tobago, where he has ever since resided.—He was the author of several interesting works. In 1777, he published "The Spirit of Athens," 8vo. which, after nine years' study and revision, he reprinted with the title of "The History of Athens, politically and philosophically considered." In 1783 appeared a pamphlet from his pen on Gilbert's projected amendment of the Poor Laws, which was followed by the "Rights of Englishmen,"—"A Letter to Mr. Pitt on the Subject of Poor and Work-houses,"—"A Speech on the Slave Trade," delivered in the House of Commons in 1791. To the abolition of that traffic, Sir William, as might be expected of a proprietor of West India estates, was a decided enemy. He also prefixed a brief memoir of Bryan Edwards to the posthumous edition of the works of that gentleman, and a life of his respectable progenitor Dr. Brook Taylor, to his *Contemplatio Philosophica*. The last production of his pen was "The West India Common Place Book," a work containing a vast fund of information relative to the

political economy and commerce of the British Colonies in that quarter of the Globe.

P. 378. *W. Bowen*, M.D. has bequeathed 200*l.* to the Bath General Hospital; 200*l.* to the Casualty Hospital; 50*l.* to the Pierpoint Street Society; and 50*l.* to the Bath Penitentiary.

P. 380. The remains of Viscount *Wentworth* were interred in the family vault at Kirkby Mallory, co. Leicester, on the 27th of April. His Lordship's death excited the deepest and most sincere regret not only among his relations, but among all who were honoured with his friendship and acquaintance. He was, besides being one of the most polite and accomplished noblemen of the age, possessed of a very superior knowledge of the classics, and an universal acquaintance with the learned authors. To his numerous tenantry he was a most generous landlord, and to his domestics and the poor, a worthy and liberal friend.

P. 471. The late *W. J. Porter*, esq. son of Rev. Thomas Porter, was born at Limehouse, March 1, 1764. His father was, at successive periods, pastor of dissenting congregations at Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, and Queen-street, Radcliff-highway, in London; and afterwards at Hincley in Leicestershire, and at Northampton. He was author of a very interesting little tract, entitled "Serious Thoughts on the Birth of a Child." His mother was a daughter of Commodore Boys, well known in the naval history of the country as second mate of the *Luxborough* galley, which caught fire at sea, and was totally destroyed on the 25th of June, 1727*. Mr. Wm. J. Porter, embarked at a very early age under the patronage of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Harvey, in the navy, and saw a good deal of service in the West-Indies, at the time when the French and English fleets were opposed to each other, under the admirals Count De Grasse and Lord Rodney. At the close of the American war, Mr. Porter was placed in his Majesty's Victualing Office, in which he continued, at Portsmouth and Deptford, until the year 1809; when the Commissioners for revising the civil affairs of the Navy having recommended the abolition of the office which he held, he retired on a pension granted

* Mr. Boys and 22 other persons escaped in a boat, 16 feet long, 5 feet 3 inches broad, and 2 feet 3 inches deep; but without a particle of provisions or a drop of liquor of any kind, without mast, sail, or compass, and at the distance of 100 leagues from land. From the 25th of June to the 7th of July, they were driven about at the mercy of waves, and during all that time they met with no help. Of their number, 16 were starved to death; the others had eked out a miserable existence by actually living on the dead carcases of their fellow-seamen. Amongst these were Mr. Boys, who annually passed as many days in religious exercises as the crew had been in distress, in commemoration of his wonderful deliverance. He afterwards obtained the rank of Captain in his Majesty's Navy, and at length retired from active service, on being made Lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.

to him for 25 year's services: his superiors bearing honourable testimony to the talent, zeal, and unimpeachable integrity, with which he had ever discharged the duties attached to his station. Of this inestimable man it may be truly said, that few persons have been more esteemed and respected while living, and in his death few more sincerely regretted and lamented by his friends.

P. 477. The late Rev. *Andrew Fuller* was in the 62d year of his age, and 41st of his ministry. Although he was not favoured with a liberal education (which he always regretted), the talents bestowed on him, cultivated with diligence, compensated to a great degree the want of those advantages which it might have conferred. The singular acuteness and success with which he combated Deism and Socinianism, in works very generally read and esteemed—the great variety of his publications on doctrinal, experimental, and practical subjects of religion—his extensive correspondence—and his animated and instructive discourses on his many journeys in different parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, made him more generally known than most men in the same walk of life. The principal of his publications were—"The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems examined," which went through several editions—"Socinianism indefensible, containing a Reply to two late Publications," (by Dr. Toulmin and Mr. Keutish,) a pamphlet, 1797—"The Gospel its own Witness, or the holy Nature and divine Harmony of the Christian Religion, contrasted with the unpopularity and absurdity of Deism," 8vo. 1799—"Memoirs of the late Rev. Samuel Penny" 8vo. 1800—"The Gospel worthy of all Acceptation"—"Expository Discourses on the Book of Genesis," 2 vols. 1806—"Dialogues, Letters, and Essays, on various Subjects," 1806—"An Apology for the late Christian Missions to India," in three Parts, 1808.—He was the author of many smaller Tracts and single Sermons, and Editor of "A View of Religions, by Hannah Adams," with Additions, 8vo. 1805; and "Thornton Abbey, a Series of Letters on Religious Subjects, by Mr. John Satchell," 3 vols. 12mo. 1806.

P. 568. Col. *P. F. Venault* de Charmilly possessed property in St. Domingo, and was one of those who, during the war of the French Revolution, entered into a negotiation with a view to the reduction of that island under the authority of Great Britain. The manner in which he was mentioned by the late Mr. Bryan Edwards, in his History of St. Domingo, occasioned his publishing a *Refutation* of that History in a quarto pamphlet, in 1797. He afterwards obtained rank in the British Army, married an English lady of distinction,

and was employed during the war in Spain in an official capacity in the Peninsula. Some severe observations made in the House of Commons, by General Tarleton, relative to his conduct, while upon this mission, led to the publication of a pamphlet by him, under the title of "Narrative of Transactions in Spain," 8vo. 1810.

P. 646. Capt. *J. G. Hogan* was a native of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, and entered the Russian service at an early age in 1794, by the invitation and under the patronage of his countryman and kinsman the celebrated Gen. M. Lacy. It was the dearest object of his ambition to tread in the steps, and to prove himself worthy of the protection and friendship of that great man. * He made the glorious campaign of 1799 in Italy, under Suwarrow, and earned in the course of it, by his conduct against the Enemy in the field, many of the orders with which he died decorated. The number of wounds he received in the successive actions of that memorable campaign soon disabled him for further active service, and, after some time, obliged him to retire altogether from the army.

P. 382. *J. W. Knapp*, esq. had since his father's death, a period of nearly 30 years, officiated on the home circuit as deputy clerk of arraigns, an office which he filled with such ability as uniformly obtained him the esteem of the Judges presiding in the Crown Court. He is succeeded by his brother Thomas George Knapp, esq.

P. 465. The Will of the late Duke of Brunswick bears date May 5, 1813, in this country; there are two Codicils, the first dated as the Will, and the second at Brunswick, May 4, 1815. His Serene Highness's property in England is sworn to be under the sum of 100,000*l.* Probate was granted on the 11th Dec. to the Prince Regent, Earl of Liverpool, and Count Munster, three of the Executors. The Prince Regent's appointment is contained in a Codicil; that of the two latter in the Will. A power is reserved of issuing probate to the Right Hon. George Canning (also appointed by the Will) the other Executor. The Duke has bequeathed the whole of his property here (with the exception of a few annuities, as legacies to some of his household) to his two sons, Carl and Wilhelm, in equal proportions. Much paternal solicitude is expressed concerning their education, and Mr. Prince, their tutor, has a bequest of 200*l.* *per annum* for life, if he continues in that capacity till they are 21. The Duke directs, that if political events should restore to them their dominions in Germany, they shall, at the age of 16, be sent thither, and instructed in the laws and customs of their country, and their rights and duties as Princes.

Princes. In case of a contrary issue of affairs, he expresses a desire that pensions may be obtained for them in this country. The Duke's mother-in-law, the Dowager Margravine of Baden, is mentioned by him in strong terms of affection and esteem, and is entrusted with the guardianship of the Princes abroad. In England, the Duke's executors are appointed their guardians. The Prince Regent's appointment is stated to be by his permission, and in case of his Royal Highness's death during their minority, the charge is to devolve on the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Vol. LXXXVI. Part I.

P. 282. Letters of administration of the personal estate of the late Most Noble Grace Louisa Duchess of St. Albans have been granted, under the seal of the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, unto Laura Dalrymple, her Grace's sister. The personal estate was stated at 40,000*l.*; the landed, near 100,000*l.*—the stampduties amounted to 2000*l.* The Duchess bequeaths the freehold estates of Hanworth, Feltham, Heston, Isleworth, and Bedfont, unto her favourite sister Laura Dalrymple: the personal property, amounting to 40,000*l.* her Grace likewise gives and bequeaths unto her said sister. The Duke of St. Albans, her Grace's husband, dying six months since, left the Duchess the whole of his unentailed estates and personal property. Her Grace leaves not one legacy, making Mrs. Dalrymple residuary legatee and sole executrix. The infant Duke of St. Albans dying a few hours previous to his mother, her Grace, by law, became heir to part of his property, besides his family plate, pictures, &c. from the circumstance of different entails ending with his life. This property now falls to Mrs. Dalrymple, her Grace making that lady her heir to every thing. The Nottingham estate is the only one the present Duke acquires with the title.

P. 567. The remains of Lieut.-gen. Sontag were interred at Kensington on the 11th of May. This meritorious officer, after contributing by his exemplary conduct to the glorious results of the ever-memorable campaigns in the Peninsula, and on the Continent, and thereby, in common with his brave companions in arms, achieving for himself an unfading laurel, and what was still more dear to him, the consequent approbation of his Country, he was compelled to retire from the army through ill health, which terminated in his death. Gen. Sontag was of Dutch extraction, and of a good family. In the former part of his life he served in the 12th reg. of dragoons, which he soon afterwards left for an appointment on the staff, where, by his persevering zeal and activity in the discharge of the trusts re-

posed in him, and his uniformly strict observance of every moral and social duty, he gained the entire friendship and esteem of his brother officers. It has been the good fortune of Gen. Sontag since that period to serve in various honourable employments, which, while he filled them with credit to himself, afforded him an opportunity of rendering himself serviceable to the British Government. In the course of his military career, he served as Deputy Quarter master General under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; became Governor of Middleburgh; was Brigadier-major under Lord Wellington in Spain, and took a prominent part in the battle of Badajos, &c. In 1812 he was appointed to the important office of Governor of Lisbon, and was afterwards nominated Inspector General of Dutch troops and foreign allowed officers. He served under the Duke of York at the Helder, where he was wounded; and, to the last, sustained with fortitude and bravery the hardships and dangers incident to a military life. Notwithstanding his declining health, after he had quitted the army, he had nearly finished writing the history of the campaigns he had served in.

P. 569. The late Earl of Hopetoun entered the army early in life; served in the glorious battle of Minden in 1759, when only 18 years of age; and retired from the service in consequence of the ill health of his elder brother, Lord Hope, with whom he travelled on the Continent in 1764. In 1781 he succeeded his brother. His only surviving child married Adm. Sir William Johnstone Hope, by whom he is succeeded in his estates of Annandale, which devolved on his Lordship in 1792, on the death of his uncle. He was created an English Baron in 1809, and having died without male issue, is succeeded in his titles by his half-brother, Lord Niddry.

Vol. LXXXVI. Part II.

P. 187. Lieut.-gen. Cliffe's acts of benevolence and charity were not confined to relieving the temporary wants of the poor by the gift of a little money, but they were the continued, assiduous, and never-failing attentions bestowed upon their wants, their weaknesses, their infirmities, and their sicknesses. His was the constant practice to visit them at their dwellings, to hear their sorrows, to be personally acquainted with their griefs, and to pour into their dejected hearts the powerful balm of religious consolation and worldly relief; when sickness and age overtook them, his bounty fed them—he clothed and educated their children; and when the latter were old enough to be useful to themselves and others, he provided the means of an honest subsistence, by inculcating and encouraging habits of industry

industry and usefulness. When disputes arose among the poor, either in or out of their families, his was the office of reconciliation and peace on all occasions, and this he was powerfully enabled to effect from his personal knowledge of nearly every poor person and family in the town. The foundation of the Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools in Taunton stand indebted principally to his benevolent and unwearied exertions, supported indeed by the assistance of a few well-disposed individuals, actuated by feelings similar to, and in unison with those of the deceased. To these two establishments he has left by his will 100*l.* each, as also the same sum to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital.

P. 477. Rev. *Thomas Radford*. This excellent man and indefatigable minister, for nearly forty years, has been the blessing of his extensive pastoral charge and of his own family, to whom his loss is irreparable; and the widely-circulating influence given by his energies, talents, and virtues, over the labouring classes in a populous manufacturing district, renders his departure at this critical period more painfully important. Perhaps there never existed a man more calculated to persuade, impress, and soothe the irritated mind, and console and tranquillize the wounded spirit. His zeal was tempered with all the gentle humanities which result from Christian principles and genuine benevolence, and the milder elements of religious humility and native modesty were happily blended in him with the unwearied activity and unshrinking courage, demanded by the awful duties of his situation, during a period when democratic innovation and infidel principles threatened to overspread the land. To spotless integrity and unaffected holiness of life, he added the social qualities and domestic virtues, which are the most endearing charm. He was an elegant scholar, and his conversation united the brilliance of a poetic imagination with the information of highly cultivated powers and various knowledge: his manners would have graced a polished Court, yet they displayed a simplicity and ingenuousness rarely found in the most sequestered walks of private society.—Married early in life to a lady (the daughter of the late — Gunning, esq. of Turner's Court, Bath,) whose temper, talents, and principles, assimilated to his own, they have, for more than eight-and-thirty years, engaged and suffered together in the pleasure of rearing a numerous and promising family, and the grief of beholding many of their most hopeful branches sinking, at different ages and from various causes, into an untimely grave. Out of a family of thirteen, six only survive, the eldest of whom, the Rev. John Radford, tutor and sub-dean of Lincoln College, Oxford, is

well known in that University as the best modern linguist this country can boast. Endued by nature with acute sensibility, and peculiarly alive to paternal feelings, on those awful occasions when the sickness or death of these beloved children awoke his solicitude, the ardent piety and exalted faith of the Christian, the chastened sorrow of the suffering father, rendered him the most interesting, while they proved him one of the best of men. Admired, respected, and loved, by the higher class of his parishioners, he was venerated and almost idolized by the lower; and the advice of St. Paul, "Be ye kindly affectioned one towards another," was indeed verified between them. Many will long weep for the father, whose consolations sustained them in the day of affliction; many will lament the beneficent friend, who from his own bounded store and numerous claimants, had ever something to spare for their necessities; and all may justly deplore the man whose tongue was never stained by calumny, whose breast was devoid alike of rancour and guile; who drank the cup of prosperity with temperance and gratitude, and that of adversity with meekness and resignation; who united generosity with self-denial, and confidence in others with conscientious distrust of himself; who was never wearied in well-doing, and "instant in season and out of season" wherever the glory of God, or the benefit of his creatures called him.

P. 478. The late Adm. Sir *Roger Curtis*, bart. was born on June 4, 1746, and passed his probationary term of service, at an early age, under Adm. Barrington. In 1771 he was made lieutenant, and in 1776 attained the rank of Commander, and for the extraordinary ability with which he exercised the discretionary powers of his orders on the coast of America, in the opening of the Revolution in that Country, he was promoted in the following year to be Lord Howe's flag captain. This was undoubtedly the greatest proof that the Commander-in-chief could give of the confidence he reposed in the youngest officer on the North American station; and the intimacy that then took place between his Lordship and Capt. Curtis ended only with death. When little more than three years a post-captain, he was selected, in the Brilliant frigate, to convey dispatches to Gibraltar, in which he was fortunately successful, and in that fortress he remained for nine months, daily evincing substantial proofs of bravery, guided by judgment, and supported by humanity. In the relief of that garrison by our fleet, he was appointed to the Victory; but, in consequence of the pressing solicitation of Governor Elliott, his Majesty's Ministers sent him again to Gibraltar in the Thetis frigate, having, during his short stay in England,

England, received the honour of knighthood. He remained on that station until the peace, when he was commissioned to the *Ganges* guard-ship at Portsmouth. The Spanish armament found him for a third time, in 1790, flag-captain to Lord Howe; and on the promotion of the Hon. Leveson Gower to a flag, he was appointed captain of the Fleet. In the Russian armament, in the following year, he commanded the *Brunswick*, of 74 guns. At the opening of the French Revolution, he was singled out to be the captain of the Fleet for the Channel service, and was spoken of in the highest terms by Lord Howe, in his official dispatches, "for his able counsel and conduct in every branch of the service;" and for which, on his Majesty's visit to Portsmouth after the glorious victory of the 1st of June, he was created a baronet, and promoted to his flag. Since then he served in the Channel, and commanded at the Cape of Good Hope and Portsmouth; and in the latter command evinced the most determined ardour for the service, by the zeal and regularity with which he forwarded troops and necessaries to the Peninsula of Spain, and regulated the immensely rich fleets of the trade of this Country, which were compelled to assemble at Spithead for protection. Not the least, however, of Sir Roger Curtis's services is, the being selected to preside at the Board for the revision of all the rules and regulations of every department of the Navy.

P. 555. b. The following Inscription is placed on the Monument erected to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Vincent, in Westminster Abbey:

Hic requiescit
quod mortale est
GULIELMI VINCENT;
qui puer
sub domûs hujusce penetralibus
enutritus;
mox
post studia Academica confecta
unde obiit reversus,
atque ex uno Præceptorum gradu
summum adeptus,
Decanatu tandem hujusce Ecclesiæ
(quam unico delixit)
decoratus est.
*Quâlis fuit vitæ studiis moribus
Lapis sepulchralis taceat.*
Ortus ex honesta stirpe Vincentiorum
de Shipby, in agro Leicesteriensis,
natus Londini Novembris secundo 1739,
denatus Decembris 21^{mo}
1815.

P. 567. Adm. *Boyles* was a native of Wells, in Norfolk, and eldest son of Chas. *Boyles*, esq. many years Collector of the Customs at that port. He commenced his naval career with the late Lord Nelson, and the *Raisonable*, when commanded by

his Lord-ship's uncle, Capt. Suckling. This officer commanded the *Windsor Castle* man of war in the action off Ferrol, between the English fleet, under Sir Robert Calder, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. During this engagement it fell to the lot of but few ships to be advantageously opposed to the Enemy, but the return to Plymouth of the crippled *Windsor Castle*, with two Spanish seventy-fours, was a triumph exultingly spoken of by the immortal Nelson, as being principally the achievement of a Norfolk man. Adm. *Boyles* was some years since Colonel of the *Mâtrons*.

P. 569. Mr. *Royston* was one of the projectors and founders of a Society, instituted in 1811, for the promotion of medical inquiry, from which the organization and the statutes of the Medical Institution have emanated. His industry and intelligence were for a long time devoted to a very extensive work intitled "*Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ*," which is left unfinished. As the conductor of the *London Medical and Physical Journal*, as a Member of the *Linnæan Society*, and of other scientific bodies, he was honoured and esteemed. He was engaged, nearly to the period of his death, in researches concerning Electricity; and his observations, it is said, are shortly to be published.

P. 571. b. Dec. 1, died of an apoplectic fit at Colchester, *Thomas Baskerville*, esq. He was descended from a very ancient family of great respectability in Bedfordshire, and other counties. His father was an oilman, the corner of *Hatton-Garden* in Holborn, where he long lived, universally respected and esteemed, and at length, being in independent circumstances, and having no other child, he retired from business. The son, of whom we are now speaking, was educated at the Charter-House, and, having an independent fortune, never engaged in business. His attention to his father and mother so long as either of them lived, was of the most exemplary nature; nothing was allowed to interfere with it. His disposition was cheerful, social, kind, and liberal, manifested on all occasions to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance: nothing was wanting that he thought could entertain or give pleasure to them. He was a sincere and devout member of the Church of England, without ostentation, sourness, or bigotry. About two years before his death he left London to reside at Colchester, to the great loss of those who had been accustomed to enjoy his society.

P. 572. Richard fourth Earl of *Effingham* was descended from the Earl of *Effingham*, admiral of the Fleet in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, and a younger son of the second Howard, Duke of Norfolk. It is said

said that the earldom is now extinct, but that the barony of Howard descends to Gen. Kenneth Howard, who, it will be recollected, had a considerable legacy, under the will of the late Duke of Norfolk. Thomas the third Earl having been absent from town soon after the riots in 17-0. it was absurdly reported, at the time, that he had been shot in the disguise of a chimney-sweeper.

The mother of this nobleman, as well as her second husband the late Sir George Howard, enjoyed her Majesty's favour, about whose person the former held an official situation; and her son, Earl Thomas, was in 1784 appointed Secretary and Comptroller of her Majesty's household, which he held till his death in 1794.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,
FROM DECEMBER 12, 1815, TO DECEMBER 10, 1816.

Christened	Males... 12132	In all	Buried	Males... 10105	In all
	Females 11419	23,581		Females 10211	20,316
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	845	40 and 50	2123	80 and 90 781
under 2 years	5400	10 and 20 675	50 and 60	1955	90 and 100 168
Between 2 and		20 and 30 1464	60 and 70	1720	100 3 103
5 years	1960	30 and 40 1912	70 and 80	1308	101 0 104

Increased in the Burials this Year 756.

DISEASES.			
Abortive and Still-born	734	Gout	56
Abscess	106	Gravel, Stone, Strangury	14
Aged	1915	Grief	4
Ague	3	Head-shot, Horse-	2
Apoplexy and Suddenly	431	shoe head, and Wa-	408
Asthma	1003	ter in the Head	977
Bedridden	5	Inflammation	76
Bile	1	Jaundice	2
Bleeding	30	Jaw-Locked	2
Bursten and Rupture	35	Leprosy	1
Cancer	79	Lethargy	1
Chicken Pox	1	Liver grown	79
Childbed	234	Lunatick	230
Colds	19	Measles	1106
Colic, Gripes, &c.	6	Miscarriage	7
Consumption	4272	Mortification	327
Convulsions	3264	Palpitation of the Heart	11
Cough and Whooping-	666	Palsy	195
Cough	2	Pleurisy	22
Croup	92	Purples	2
Diabetes	5	Quinsy	2
Dropsy	788	Rash	3
Dysentery	1	Rheumatism	1
Epilepsy	4	Rising of the Lights	1
Evil	5	Scrophula	2
Fever of all Kinds	1299	Scurvy	2
Fistula	8	Shingles	1
Flux	15	Small Pox	653
French Pox	61	Sore Throat	13
		Sores and Ulcers	15
		Spasms	43
		St. Anthony's Fire	7
		Stoppage in the Stomach	25
		St. Vitus's Dance	1
		Swelling	2
		Teeth	417
		Thrush	89
		Tumor	3
		Water in the Chest	48
		Worms	15
CASUALTIES.			
		Broken Limbs	3
		Burnt	48
		Drowned	105
		Excessive Drinking	13
		Executed*	10
		Found Dead	31
		Fractured	4
		Frighted	6
		Killed by Falls and se-	56
		veral other Accidents	1
		Killed by Fighting	1
		Killed by swallowing a	1
		Shilling	1
		Killed themselves	50
		Murdered	8
		Over-laid	2
		Poisoned	8
		Scalded	5
		Suffocated	3
		Total	354

* There have been executed in London and the County of Surrey, 25; of which Number 10 only have been reported to be buried within the Bills of Mortality.

** In answer to inquiries relative to the best channel for transmitting the Gentleman's Magazine to Ireland and Foreign Countries, we beg leave to state that it is regularly delivered by the Postmasters in all parts of Europe, at 36s. per annum, or 18s. for six months, if orders are given, and payment made.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

No.	at 9 A. M.				at 3 P. M.				at 10 P. M.			
	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.		Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.		Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	
1	29.19	50	-37 M	Fine,.....	29.23	51½	19 do.	.....	29.25	45	21 do.	Do.; some sm. ra.
2	29.13	50½	30 M	Wet, haze & rain; aft 10 fair.	29.06	49	53 do.	F. & C.	29.05	42	36 do.	Do.; frosty.
3	29.17	47	35 M	Fine, frosty,.....	29.27	48	56 do.	Do.	29.27	44	39 do.	Do. foggy.
4	29.50	49	24 M	Fine, aft. 10 cloudy & gloomy.	29.50	49	37 do.	Do.	29.52	48	37 do	Foggy.
5	29.55	51	40 M	Fine, show. hazy.....	29.47	50	40 do.	Cloudy and wet haze.....	29.41	48	37 do	Do.
6	29.27	46	49 M	Thick fog & sm. ra. clear at 11	29.29	52	.....	Do. fine sharp frost.....	29.35	48	.....	Do.
7	29.30	39	.....	Cold with sm. drifts of sleet..	29.29	40	.....	Fine sharp frost.....	29.29	32	.....	Do.
8	29.29	30	.....	Very fine, sharp frost.....	29.27	43	11 do.	Fine sharp frost.....	29.08	39	.....	Do. [showers.
9	28.76	42½	62 M	Clouds with frequent showers	29.66	47	47 do.	Do. frequent showers.....	29.86	45	43 do.	Cloudy with small
10	29.33	37½	32 M	Fine, frosty, drifts of sleet...	29.42	39	23 do.	Cloudy with some drifts of sl.	29.50	32	21 do.	Squalls, wind and
11	29.66	33	35 M	Hard frost, some sleet; thaw.	29.53	41	2 do.	Foggy, aft 5 rain and blow-	29.26	48	19 do	Frosty [hail.
12	29.36	48	12 M	Cloudy & gloomy, more mod.	29.55	49	.....	Do. [ing hard.	29.68	52	47 do.	Fair & blow hard.
13	29.69	53	72 M	Cloudy with sq of rain & sleet	29.69	56	41 do.	Cloudy with squalls of rain	29.70	52	49 do.	Wind & some rain
14	29.65	45	29 M	Cloudy & overcast; windy.	29.46	44	25 do.	Do. D.	29.56	41	15 do.	Fine but squally.
15	29.40	34	29 M	Cloudy, after 12 clear.....	29.43	39	29 do.	Do. D.	29.61	34	6 do.	Do.; snow & sleet.
16	29.77	35	13 M	Very fine, sharp frost.....	29.82	40	4 do.	Fine, frosty.....	29.93	55	0 do.	Do.; sharp frost.
17	29.95	34	16 M	Fine, sharp frost.....	29.91	42	11 do.	Do.	29.90	43½	34 do.	Do.
18	29.55	41	45 M	Fine with clouds.....	29.55	43	11 do.	Cloudy and frosty [showers.	29.40	42	34 do.	F. & C.
19	29.64	45	33 M	P. & C.	29.67	50	30 do.	Cloudy with some very sm.	29.56	42	25 do	Do. Do.
20	29.67	51	37 M	F. & C.	29.67	52	41 do.	Do.	29.70	49	69 do.	Do.
21	29.60	47	44 M	F. & C.	29.50	48	52 do.	Do.	29.67	50	53 do.	Small rain; F. & C.
22	29.50	46	44 M	F. & C.	29.48	40	43 do.	Do.	29.57	46	43 do.	Do.
23	29.56	31	24 M	Fine, sharp frost.....	29.56	33	35 do.	Do.	29.49	33	43 do.	Do.
24	29.71	27½	31 M	Fine, sharp frost.....	29.71	39	33 do.	Do.	29.60	30½	10 do.	Frost.
25	29.75	31	30 M	F. & C.	29.68	45	32 do.	Fine,.....	29.74	34	26 do.	Do.
26	29.70	44	79 M	Foggy, after 11 fine.....	29.84	46	35 do.	Wet haze and small rain...	29.67	46	58 do	Foggy.
27	30.08	39	56 M	Frost ended..... [clear.	30.15	43	58 do.	F. & C.	30.01	36	60 do	Small rain.
28	30.22	42	64 M	Cloudy & foggy; aft 12 more	30.22	46	52 do.	Do.	30.18	43	51 do.	Frosty.
29	30.83	43	64 M	Fine though cloudy.....	30.34	44	55 do.	Fine tho' cloudy.....	30.22	44	65 do.	F. & C.
30	30.48	39	30 M	Very fine, frosty.....	30.49	48	53 do.	Do.	30.29	38	38 do.	Do.
							34 do.	Do.	30.51	34	31 do.	Do.; fog.

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* Errata, p. 636, for uno, read imo; for delixit, read dilexit.

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ERRATA IN VOL. LXXXVI.

PART I.

- 70, a. l. 28, *after* Roscrea, *add* Ireland,
519. b. l. 13-14, *read* impounding.
624, a. l. 6 from the bottom, *for* 128,
read 126; (*the highest number 169, and*
majority 143, as stated, being correct.)
631, a. l. 20-21, *for* Admiral Sir S. Pel-
lew, *read* Admiral Sir Israel Pellew.
632, b. l. 13, *for* Norfolk, *read* Suffolk.
637, a. l. 8, *for* Provost, *read* Prevost.
638, a. l. 42, *for* Tanatte, *read* Ternate.

PART II.

- 45, b. l. 14, *omit* for the correctness.
91, l. 1. 30 from bottom, *read* Exning.
94, a. l. 91, *for* Hodgson, *read* Hudson.
166, a. l. 13 from bottom, *read* so much.
182, a. l. 37, *for* Barkie *read* Baikie.
188, a. l. 3 from bottom, *read* Ridgway.
205, l. 3, *for* Shakspeare, *read* Shakspeare.
Other corrections noticed by the Au-
thor in p. 206 and 207, viz. names of
the months abbreviated differently
from the Register, are hardly worth
particular mention.

- 307, *erase* the short line of descent
which connects William Phillips with
the issue of Shakspeare; he being
only the maternal great-grandfather
of Thomas Quiney, who married Ju-
dith, the Port's youngest daughter.
245, b. l. 25, *for* Phillips, *read* Philip.
273, b. l. 5 from the bottom, *for* J. U.
Frere, esq., *read* J. Hoocham Frere, esq.
297, b. l. 15 from bottom, *read* Benhall.
381, b. l. 4 from the bottom *between* *for*
and Worcester, *insert* county of.
395, note, l. 2, *for* Norwich, *read* Ely.
418, b. l. 7, *for* Thorpe, *read* Tharpe.
419, b. l. 26, *for* 1717, *read* 1727.
421, a. l. 26, *omit* Bury.
519, l. 2 *read* (North street) — line 3,
read East-street (now Church-street.
536 b. l. 16 from the bottom, *for* Fitz-
gerald *read* Fitzpatrick.
562, b. l. 28, *read* Worlington.
606, a. l. 2, *read* (p. 231.)
636 a. l. 50, *for* uno, *read* imo;
56, *for* delixit, *read* dilexit.

*** For the LIST OF PLATES, see p. 649

END OF VOL. LXXXVI.

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